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The Times

LOS ANGELES

XIIITH YEAR. | TWENTY PAGES. | SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1893. | PER WEEK, 20c. PER MONTH, 85c. | FIVE CENTS

STANDARD PIANOS—
And Piano Dealers.

"I'M THE MAN THAT WROTE AFTER the Ball."

If you want to C me call today at

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NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER
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Greatest of Sensations! Jacob Litt and Thomas H. Davis present their latest acquisition, the Entertaining Comedy Drama,

A NUTMEG MATCH!

A character study of rural life in Connecticut. Written by Wm. Haworth, author of "The Ensign." With all its startling, realistic and picturesque scenic and mechanical effects, including the soul-stirring, pulse-quickening Pile-driving Scene.
Prices—$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c. Seats on sale Saturday, Sept. 23, at 9 a.m.

ATHLETIC PARK—

THREE DAYS OF SPORT!
First Annual Race Meet Southern California Division, L. A. W.

BICYCLE RACES.

SATURDAY, Sept. 30, ADMISSION 50c. MONDAY, Oct. 2.
25-mile Club Team Race for Silver Challenge Cup at Agricultuarl Park, Oct. 3.
ADMISSION, 25c.
The prizes consist in part of Silver Cups, Upright Grand Piano, high-grade Bicycle, Diamond Pins, No. 2 Kodak, Gold Stop-Watches, Medals, etc.
No loating races will be allowed.
The Grand Piano is from the music house of Durant & Spier, 233 S. Spring st.

Y.M.C.A. BUILDING—S. Broadway.

—CARLYLE PETERSILEA'S—

MUSIC SCHOOL

Class for the analysis of piano and vocal music every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock. Admission, 50c

SPECIAL NOTICES—

THE SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES OF THE State Loan and Trust Company are inclosed in a fire-proof and burglar-proof vault, which is ample in size and brilliantly lighted by electricity; alcoves attached for the private examination of valuables, with writing materials; a young lady in attendance.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL NOW BE RECEIVED for shares in the Eleventh Annal Series of the Savings Fund and Building Society of Los Angeles. Apply to the secretary, E. H. GRASETT, room 3, New Wilson Block.

MRS. S. L. SLAUGHT, HAIRDRESSER, 124½ E. Second st.; cutting and curling bangs, 15c.; curling all over the head, 25c.; shampooing and hairdressing, 50c.; manicuring, 35c.; hair goods for sale and to order. 24

DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY, 114 S. Spring st., Summers Block; special attention given to obstetrical cases, and all diseases of women and children; consultation hours, 1 to 5 p.m. Tel. 1227.

DO NOT SUFFER WITH PILES. MRS. Van's Scotch Herb Pile Cure is a sure remedy for any and all kinds; $1 per box. Call on or address MRS. VAN, 938 E. First st., Los Angeles, Cal.

GOLD MINE—AN UNUSUAL OPPORtunity offers for a safe and profitable investment; no speculation; appoint interview. Address C, box 23, TIMES OFFICE. 26

PIANOS FOR RENT—
Finest line of renting pianos in the city.
FRED'K W. BLANCHARD,
103 N. Spring st., Bartlett's Music House.

QUEEN OLIVES, CHOW-CHOW, pickles, pearl onions, piccadilli, Eastern pigs' feet, anchovies, sardelles, jellies, preserves. STEPHENS, Mott Market.

LITTLEBOY'S DRUG STORE—FINEST line of perfumery, manicure and toilet articles. Agents for Cameron's toilet peparations. 311 S. SPRING ST.

COLT RAFFLE WILL NOT TAKE place at O. K. Stable; will be raffled off at EUREKA STABLE, 317 W. Fifth st., Monday, 25th inst., 1 p.m. 25

NOTICE — MADAME LOUISE POTTS will reopen her dressmaking establishment Monday, September 25, 107 N. SPRING ST. 30

MRS. JENNIE KEMPTON, VOCAL teacher. Residence, 637 S. Hill st. Studio, rooms 47-48, Potomac building, S. Broadway

PASADENA AND MOUNT WILSON Railway bonds for sale, 80c on the dollar. M'KOON & YOAKUM, 234 W. First st. 27

LADIES' STRAW AND FELT HATS cleaned, dyed, reshaped and trimmed. THURSTON'S, 264 S. Main st., opp. Third.

HEINEMAN & STERN'S MEATS, sausages, smoked tongues, etc., at W. STEPHENS, Mott Market, agent.

WANTED — HOTEL TO MANAGE BY man and wife, thoroughly experienced. Address P. box 28, TIMES OFFICE. 27

LAWYER HOLCOMB ADVISES FREE on criminal, probate and divorce law. 211 W. FIRST, entrance room 11.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING; prices reasonable. MRS. A. L. FOSTER, 353 S. Broadway. 29

MRS. DR. WELLS — OFFICE IN HER brick block, 127 E. Third st. Specialty, diseases of women.

F. W. KRINGLE, PIANO TUNER, with Fisher, Boyd & Marygold, 121-123 N. Spring.

A. WILLHARTITZ — MUSIC STUDIO, room A, Crocker building, No. 212 S. Broadway.

HERSEE, EXPERT PIANO TUNER, Durant's Music Store, 233 S. Spring.

POINTS OF THIS MORNING'S NEWS

—IN—

The Times.

TODAY'S BULLETIN—SEPTEMBER 24, 1893.

(BY TELEGRAPH:) A non-union boarding-house blown up at San Francisco with loss of life....A store robbed and burned at San Fernando, and the proprietor injured....Resolutions attacking President Cleveland in the Senate....The Brazilian rebels demand Peixotto's resignation....Mitchell signs articles to fight Corbett for $40,000....Burglars in a normal school put to flight and captured....Solly Smith says he is ready for Dixon....The latest story by Dr. West....The United States said to be negotiating a loan....Latest from the train-robbers.

NOTABLE LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Fleming, the Coronado Justice of the Peace, acquitted of the charge of passing bogus checks....Another case involving water rights before Judge Van Dyke....The electric cars at last cross the river....Fourth day of the Methodist Episcopal conference....Another chapter in the career of the smooth young insurance agents .... The local Democracy stirred up over the unpromising outlook....Chinese cases before Judge Ross .... Doings in society....The railroads and the unemployed—A serious problem.

GENERAL.

The building boom in Pasadena.... A young man wanted for forgery at Santa Ana....San Bernardino to have a beet-sugar factory....Big enterprise at Pomona .... Shipping notes from Port Los Angeles .... The Riverside High School matter settled.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For Southern California: Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature Sunday; westerly winds.

HOTELS—
Resorts and Cafes.

THE HOLLENBECK—
The Largest and Best Hotel in Los Angeles.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Liberal Management! Reasonable Rates!
Headquarters for Tourists and Commercial Men.
A. C. BILICKE & CO., Props.

HOLLENBECK HOTEL CAFE—
—The Finest Restaurant in Southern California. Catering for Weddings and Parties in or out of the city.
OYSTERS, 50c DOZEN.
J. E. AULL, Prop.

THE SAN MARCOS HOTEL—
SANTA BARBARA, CAL.
On the American and European plan. The only first-class hotel open all the year in Santa Barbara.
A large, 3-story brick building; large airy rooms; pleasant reading rooms and parlors overlooking the mountains.
Santa Barbara possesses the finest climate on earth all the year.
E. P. DUNN, Prop.

HOTEL LINCOLN—COR. SECOND AND Hill sts. First-class family hotel; appointments perfect; central location; electric cars pass to all points in city
THOS. PASCOE, Prop.

HOTEL ST. ANGELO — COR. TEMPLE st. and Grand ave.; cool, pleasant rooms; reasonable rates.

PERSONALS—
Business.

PERSONAL—COFFEE, FRESH ROASTed, on our Giant coffee roaster; Java and Mocha, 35c lb.; Mountain Coffee, 25c; Germea, 20c; Rolled Rye, 10c; 4 lbs. Rice, 25c; 6 lbs. Rolled Wheat, 25c; 8 lbs. Corn Meal, 25c; 15 lbs. Gran. Sugar, $1; 10 lbs. Beans, 25c; can Tomatoes or Corn, 10c; 3 cans Corn Beef, 25c; can Baked Beans, 10c; box Maccaroni, 55c; Ext. Beef, 25c; 4 bars Dinmore's Soap, 25c; can Coal Oil, 80c; 3 lbs. Lard, 30c; Pork, 14½c; Picnic Hams, 12½c. ECONOMIC STORES, 305 S. Spring st.

PERSONAL — RALPHS BROS.— GOLD Bar Flour $1; City Flour, 80c; Brown Sugar, 20 lbs. $1; Gran. Sugar, 15 lbs. $1; 4 lbs. Rice, 5 Sago or Tapioca, 25c; 3 cans Table Fruit, 50c; Germea, 20c; 6 lbs. Rolled Oats, 25c; Pickles, 10c qt.; Comb Honey, 10c; 5 boxes Sardines, 25c; Midland Coffee, 25c lb.; Eastern Gasoline, 80c and Coal Oil, 80c; 2-lb. can Corned Beef, 15c; Lard, 10 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs., 50c. 607 S. SPRING ST., cor. Sixth.

PERSONAL — CLAIRVOYANT AND life-reading medium; consultations on business, removals, marriage, disease, lawsuits, love, mineral locations, etc. MRS. PARKER, 452 S. Main st.

PERSONAL — MRS. BLACKBURN, practical card-reader; clairvoyant from birth; business readings a specialty. 2127 MAPLE AVE.; hours 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., except Sunday.

PERSONAL.—DEAD TRANCE MEDIUM, Mrs. Agnes H. Pleasance gives private sittings daily; circles Monday and Thursday evenings at 8 sharp. 1127 S. OLIVE ST. 27

PERSONAL — MARRIED LADIES — Send 25c for perfectly harmless preparation (used 9 years, with success;) no stamps. Address P. O. LOCK BOX 32, Compton, Cal. 16

PERSONAL — JACOB HIEF, 309 E. First st., is the first man to start a meerschaum pipe factory in Los Angeles; pipes made to order and repaire

PERSONAL — A. L. STANFORD, LATE of Cincinnati, O., will hold a developing class at 242½ S. BROADWAY, up stairs, over Natatorium, Tuesday night. 24

PERSONAL— MISS KATE LAMPMAN, trance test medium, will hold an interesting test circle Sunday night; sittings daily. 324 S. BROADWAY. 24

PERSONAL—LADIES' MISFIT STORE. Ladies' new and second-hand clothing bought and sold. 646 S. SPRING ST. Send postal

PERSONAL—MORRIS PAYS HIGHEST price for gents' second-hand clothing. Send postal. 111½ COMMERCIAL ST.

PERSONAL — NEW WAY TO SAVE money — Go to the COMMON SENSE for your millinery, 329 S. Spring st. 24

PERSONAL — MRS. S. D. DYE, MAGnetic healer, 332 W. First st.

LOST, STRAYED—
And Found.

LOST — TERM-DEPOSIT PASS BOOK No. 8571, of the Los Angeles Savings Bank, in the name of Mrs. F. Ewald. Finder will please return same to the bank. 24

FOUND—ONE ROLL WIRE SCREEN. Owner can have by paying cost of advertising at TIMES OFFICE. 25

LOST — PART OF A WATCH-CHARM (quartz stone.) Return to room 2, 319½ S. SPRING ST. 24

IN REBELLION.

Grover the Great to Be Deposed.

Silverites Declare War on His Autocracy.

A Resolution to Be Presented in the Senate

In Which He Will Be Virtually Arraigned.

A Sensation Sprung by Senator Stewart—The Repeal Bill the Last Straw—A Cloud for the Star of Destiny.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) The President of the United States will be arraigned in the United States Senate on Monday for violating the spirit of the Constitution in endeavoring to destroy the independence of the law-making branch of the government by seeking to coerce Congress into passing the repeal bill. A notice to this effect was clearly indicated in a resolution presented in the Senate this morning by Senator Stewart of Nevada, upon which he announced that he would address the Senate on Monday.

The resolution declares that the independence of the co-ordinate departments of the government must be maintained, and the use of power and influence of one department to control the action of another is a violation of the Constitution, and destructive of our form of government.

The introduction of the resolution created a sensation, and the discussion of the matter on Monday will attract great attention, as it indicates the intention of the silver Senators to divert the discussion in the Senate to the alleged attempt of the President to control Congress.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) SENATE.—Senator Turpie of Indiana addressed the Senate against the repeal bill. He declared the cloture would not diminish the real power of the minority. The members of the Senate subjected to force and duress would come back no longer in the minority, but in the majority.

Senator Dubois of Idaho opposed any change of rules in the midst of an exciting debate.

Senator Call of Florida opposed the cloture, and, at the conclusion of his remarks, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

On the motion of Senator Voorhees, the Senate, at 1:59 o'clock, went into executive session, and, at 4 p.m., adjourned until Monday.

INDIAN AGENT.

The Senate was in executive session for two hours and had under consideration appointments heretofore made of residents of other States to various Indian agencies. No effort was made to reach a vote because of the discovery that a quorum was not present.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of routine business, the bill remitting $39,000 in penalties to the builders of the Vesuvius was called up. After some discussion, it went over without action.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the printing bill. Louisville and Omaha were added to the list of cities where proposals for furnishing paper were to be advertised for.

Representatives Doolittle of Washington and Herman of Oregon wanted some of this patronage for their districts, but, after a sarcastic speech by Representative Williams of Mississippi, in favor of including the village of Buckatawna, Miss., the House applied the brakes, and the Pacific Coast was shut out. This angered Representative Doolittle of Washington, who succeeded in having the town of Everett, Wash., added to the list.

This reopened the matter, and, in a spirit of fun, Representative Cummings of New York proposed Medicine Lodge, Kan. He said it was the home of a most remarkable statesman (Jerry Simpson.) Jerry gave a most glowing description of Medicine Lodge, the future great metropolis.

Representative Bell of Colorado wanted Denver added to the list, and, strange to say, he got it.

Pending further action on the bill, the House adjourned.

HOW ABOUT THIS?

The Government Said to Be Negotiating Abroad for a Loan.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—(By Cable and Associated Press.) A dispatch to the Economist from Paris says the negotiations of the United States to raise a gold loan of $50,000,000 at ½ per cent. collapsed through the demands of the syndicate that was to advance the money and the intervention of the French government. France wanted a reduction made in the tariff on French goods in return for permitting the official listing of the proposed bonds on the Paris Bourse. The United States refused to treat on that basis. Overtures have since been made in London for raising the loan.

A DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Secretary Carlisle authorizes the Associated Press to deny absolutely that the government is endeavoring to negotiate a loan abroad, as alleged in a dispatch from London. Then the Secretary at once left for the White House, for what purpose is unknown.

Wants Free Flour.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Representative Harter of Ohio, who was prevented from appearing before the Ways and Means Committee, has submitted a brief to the committee, covering a statement which he intended to make. As a manufacturer of agricultural implements for twenty-five years and of flour for nearly twenty years, Mr. Harter asks that both flour and agricultural implements be placed on the free list.

American Registers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held a meeting this morning, and decided to allow public hearings on October 3 on Representative Fitch's bill providing for free American registers to foreign-built ships.

To Guard the Flatheads.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President has appointed J. T. Canter of Montana Indian agent at the Flathead Agency, Montana.

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

The Territory Badly in Need of an Irrigation System.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) In the annual report of the Utah Commission submitted today reference was made to an important change in the time of holding elections formerly by provisions of the act of legislature, general and municipal elections will hereafter take place on Tuesday following the first Monday in November. The period for House registration is also fixed. The population of the Territory, exclusive of Indians and Chinese, is estimated at 225,000.

The mining conditions the report says are deplorable. The mines are closed, the output of gold, silver, copper, lead and iron arrested, and a multitude of laborers left to destitution. The urgent need of the Territory, it is stated, is a scientific and comprehensive scheme of irrigation. Every waste of water should be avoided, and all water bodies made tributary to durable reservoirs for regulated distribution.

The commission recommends the amendment to the Federal constitution prohibiting polygamy and empowering Congress to prescribe the conditions of marriage and divorce, and also the cession of unappropriated and unreserved public lands in Utah, and a small appropriation to keep the Industrial Home building in Salt Lake City in repair for the use of the commission.

CALIFORNIA INTERESTS.

They Will Be Presented in Some Form at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) The California members of Congress have each received a telegram from William Forsyth of Fresno, chairman of the California State Raisin-growers' Association, advising them that a committee had been appointed to come to Washington for the purpose of urging the Congressmen to use every effort in their power to prevent any reduction in the tariff on Zante currants, also to secure a hearing of the Association's committee before the Ways and Means Committee.

For the information of this association and of other organizations or business interests of California, Representative Hilborn today sent a letter stating that the Ways and Means Committee had decided not to grant any more hearings, but that any statement could be filed with them and would secure consideration. Mr. Hilborn advises Mr. Forsyth that the raisin-growers' association might, however, be able to accomplish some good by coming here, where they could converse with the members of Congress and impress upon them the importance of making no further tariff reductions on these raisins.

LIVE STOCK.

The Report of Commissioner Ballou Presented to Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) William Hosea Ballou, who for two years was investigating foreign steamship companies engaged in the transportation of live stock, has sent a report to President Cleveland, in accordance with the desires of the previous administration.

In the report Ballou suggests that arrangements be made for an international quarantine commission to recommend new regulations to replace those which now require cruel slaughter of our cattle abroad in quarantine; to agree upon the proper construction of vessels for animals in transit; to recommend international laws for the punishment of navigation companies, officers and employees for cruelty, and to make them liable to damage to shippers for destruction or injury to animals in transit, and to suggest ways and means by which the lives of some millions of dollars' worth of animals now annually destroyed at sea may be saved.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Over $3,000,000 Expended in the Past Five Years.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) The Commissioner of Indian Affairs submitted an annual report to the Secretary of the Interior today. Of fifty-seven agencies there are now twenty-six in charge of army officers. Estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amount to $6,831,756, or $1,191,454 less than the estimates for the current fiscal year.

The total number of pupils enrolled in the Indian schools is 21,138. Six new training-schools and various boarding schools were opened. With funds of about $60,000, a creditable irrigation system will be established on the Navajo reservation in Arizona. Over $3,000,000 was paid to Indians other than the five civilized tribes during the past year as interest on trust funds, treaty stipulations and other debts.

The appropriations for service for the fiscal year of 1894 amount to $7,954,962.

RUNNING BEHIND.

The Public Receipts are Less Than the Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) The public receipts for the past few days have been running behind the expenditures. The net loss to the government during the month, thus far, is $873,056. The gold reserve today stands at $93,633,765. On September 1, it was $96,009,123. The net currency balance shows an increase in round numbers of about $2,200,000 since the first of the month, the figures today being $13,485,916.

[FOREIGN RECORD.]

A WHITE FLAG.

A Truce Prevailing at the Capital.

The Revolutionists Negotiate With Peixotto.

One Report That the President Will Be Removed.

An Official Dispatch Makes a Different Claim.

Anarchists Foiled in a Desperate Plot—Bismarck's Condition—A Manuscript by Luther—Fort Victoria's Garrison—Money Against Americans.

By Telegraph to The Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—(By Cable and Associated Press.) Private advices from Rio Janeiro say the situation is unchanged. The rebels still threaten bombardment. Negotiations are still progressing. Business has been partly resumed in spite of the threatening aspect. It is thought possible that through the efforts of the representatives of foreign governments the matter may be patched up. It is understood that the terms under consideration call for the resignation of President Peixotto and pardon of the rebels. Peixotto is constantly surrounded by a body guard, he fearing assassination. It is also reported that the bombardment is postponed pending advices from the rebel delegation which arrived in England yesterday.

MORE FAVORABLE.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The following is an official dispatch received by the Brazilian legation here, dated Rio de Janeiro, September 22, 5 p.m.:

"The city has resumed its customary aspect. It has been revictualed by means of railways which connect the State of Rio de Janerio with Minas Geraes, Sao Paulo (of which Santos is the port.) It never suffered from lack of food. The rebels never succeeded for an instant in taking possession of a single point on the shore. There is discouragement in their ranks. Every day some submit themselves to the government.

"Both chambers continue sitting regularly. President Peixotto informed them he deemed it needless to prolong the state of siege. No constitutional guarantee has been suspended. The newspapers appear without censorship in all the States. Indignation increases against the ambition of men who have ventured to disturb the order and normal working of the institutions."

THE NEWARK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A full week has now elapsed since the Department of State has heard officially any news from Rio de Janeiro concerning the revolution in Brazil. The failure to hear from our minister is attributed to the interruption of telegraph facilities. The next United States vessel to start for the scene of trouble will be the Newark, which will probably leave tomorrow.

IN ARGENTINE.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 23.—The President is inclined to resign. There is much uneasiness felt in official circles at the turn affairs are taking in the Argentine Republic. The Governor of Santiago routed the rebels, who retreated to Tucumari Pelligrini is expected to arrive at Santiago today with 1500 men. Disorder is imminent at La Plata.

SAVED THE CITY.

An Important Arrest of Anarchists Made at Vienna.

VIENNA, Sept. 23.—(By Cable and Associated Press.) The Anarchists of this city have lately undertaken an active campaign. Anarchistic pamphlets have been distributed broadcast and violently-worded placards have been posted about the city. The police learned where secret meetings were being held, and broke in the doors and arrested a number of Anarchists, who made a desperate resistence. A detective searched the building and found a printing press, piles of paper, a large supply of type and heads of an Anarchist pamphlet ready for distribution. In the cellar were cases filled with revolvers and a large chest full of bombs, ready for loading, and with all the necessary explosive charges close to hand.

The discovery caused a tremendous sensation, and it was intensified by the knowledge that the rendezvous just raided was only one of a number of such places existing in the city. Besides the Anarchists arrested, the police have taken into custody eleven members of groups of Socialists. The police are making more arrests this evening, and the most alarming rumors are in circulation. It is believed that a great and wide-spread conspiracy against the city of Vienna was nipped in the bud, and it is understood that if the police had not raided the house on Siebenbrunner strasse today, Sunday possibly would have witnessed a terrible Anarchist outbreak.

Among the things found in the Anarchist stronghold were coats with leather linings, to which hooks were attached for carrying bombs.

RELIEF FOR THE STARVING.

An Application by the Lord Mayor of London.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—(By Cable and Associated Press.) The application of the Lord Mayor for relief is already 10 per cent. greater than last winter, consequently it is urged that a system of national relief for the unemployed should be organized, the statement being made that if the government vote half a million pounds sterling per year for the Irish it surely can vote a million or two for the starving people of England.

FROM DEUTCHLAND.

Manuscript of a Political Essay by Martin Luther Found.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—(By Cable and Associated Press.) Prince Bismarck is still said to be improving, but the question of a change of residence is yet undecided. Dr. Bushwald of Leipsic has discovered among the forgotten manuscripts in the University of Jena, Martin Luther's political essay against the theological faculty of the University of Louvain, Belgium, which manuscript was supposed to be lost.

NOT SURPRISING.

American Ownership of the Nicaragua Canal Meets With Opposition.

MANAGUA (Nicaragua,) Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) It is rumored that French and English money is being used to influence Congressional action against American ownership of the canal. The President favors giving Americans a chance to continue in control.

A HARD WINTER.

Severe Snowstorm in Northern England—The Appenines.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—(By Cable and Associated Press.) A severe snowstorm swept over Northern England. A spell of warm weather followed. Dispatches from Italy say the Appenines are covered with snow. An unusually hard winter is expected.

Fort Victoria's Garrison.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 23.—No messages have passed between Forts Tuli and Victoria for two days past, and great anxiety is expressed as to the situation of the garrison of Fort Victoria.

DYNAMITE.

Non-union Sailors Killed in a Boarding-house.

A Dastardly Crime at San Francisco—The Proprietor Threatened a Week Ago—Men Thrown Across the Street by the Explosion.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) One of the most fiendish deeds in the criminal history of the city was perpetrated here tonight. Shortly after midnight, a dynamite bomb was exploded in a water-front boarding-house filled with non-union sailors, resulting in the instant death of three inmates, and the probable fatal injury of seven more, while many sustained less serious injuries.

The terrific explosion occurred in a house on Main street, between Howard and Folsom, kept by John Curtain. The house was filled with non-union sailors, and it was Curtain's custom to secure berths for his patrons on ships employing non-union men. In this he naturally incurred the enmity of the sailors' union. Less than a week ago his place was entered by a crowd of union men, led by a man named John Turreil. Curtain was threatened, and, upon leaving his house, the men told him that he had but a short time to live.

Tonight all of the inmates had retired as usual, and the house was quiet when the explosion occurred, shaking the city for blocks. The entire front of the boarding-house was torn away, carrying the front of the adjacent structure with it. The men were thrown from their beds across the street. A large hole was blown through the sidewalk into the basement, into which a number of men were violently thrown. Main street was filled with the debris, among which were the dead and dying. An ambulance was quickly on the scene, and, taking the three severely wounded, started for the hospital, but one of the men died before it was reached.

As the work of rescue progressed, it was found that the men had had limbs torn from their bodies. So far, two dead have been taken from the ruins, and seven are found severely injured. Two of the dead are Brick McGinnis and George Holmes. John Terrill was arrested near a neighboring lodging-house, and was placed in prison. The police are looking for seven other union sailors whom they suspect of being implicated in the plot.

UNDER ARREST.

The Niobrara Cattle-thieves in the Clutches of the Law.

OMAHA (Neb.,) Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) No definite news is received from Niobrara. It is impossible to ascertain whether the suspected cattle-thieves were lynched last night or not

On advice of the authorities of Knox county today, two of the gang, Lee and Robert Lucas, were arrested in South Omaha after having disposed of a bunch of cattle. Among the men under arrest at Niobrara are the Bothwell brothers of Creidighton, and one of the members of the County Board of Supervisors.

GAVE BONDS.

LINCOLN (Neb.,) Sept. 23.—A special to the Journal from Verdigre, Neb., the nearest railroad station to Niobrara, says that the excitement over the arrest of cattle-thieves is dying out. The prisoners are nearly all men of prominence. They went into court, secured continuances, and gave bonds. The trial will occur about October 10 in Pierce county.

GREEN GOODS.

A Party of Swindlers Arrested in New York City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) At an early hour this morning, the police captured a gang of green-goods men on Upper Third avenue, and secured a large amount of paraphernalia. The men gave the names of Walton Melward, 26 years of age; Henry Randall, 21 years; John Byrnes, 24 years; and Peter Shelley, 20 years old. They refused to say anything when arraigned, and were held in $1000 bail for examination on Monday next.

SAFE-GUARDS.

Combination That Was Burglar-proof.

Two Young Ladies Prevent a Bold Robbery.

They Escape from Revolvers Leveled at Them

And Raise an Alarm That Results Fatally.

Attack on a Normal School Treasury—A Fusillade Between Fugitives and Pursuers—One of the Desperadoes Killed—Another Caught.

By Telegraph to The Times.

VALPARAISO (Ind.,) Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) Two men made an attempt to rob a safe in the Northern Normal School tonight. They were chased and both shot, one dead and the other seriously wounded. One was from Versailles, Ind., and the other from Kalamazoo, Mich.

The dead man was C. E. Robinson; the wounded man, who was lodged in jail, is J. M. Moody. The men entered a banking office in the college at about 3:30 o'clock and covered the young lady secretary and assistant with revolvers. The girls knocked the weapons from the hands of the men and ran screaming downstairs. The robbers realized that their efforts were frustrated, and ran out of the building through the campus and down the Fort Wayne tracks, followed by a yelling mob of students to the number of fully a thousand.

Meantime the Sheriff and a posse, together with a number of citizens, were warned, and they also started in the chase. The students, when they approached near enough, began to throw stones and other missiles at the thieves, who returned the fire with revolvers, and a regular fusillade followed.

Nathan O. Howe was driving along the road and the robbers fired at him. He picked up a Winchester in the wagon and fired, instantly killing Robinson. The second shot brought down Moody, who was then captured and brought to the city. Moody is about 22 years of age and is the son of a furniture dealer in Kalamazoo, Mich., and a student in the department of stenography. His dead companion was about the same age, and was a graduate of the same department, but was later enrolled in the scientific class. He registered last year from Versailles, Ind., but this year gave his home as Cincinnati.

THE INJURED.

Latest Reports from the Victims of the Wabash Collision.

PERU (Ind.,) Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) Nearly all of the injured in yesterday's wreck on the Wabash road are better. William Hoskins, one of the boys from London, is dying. F. P. Dow of Washing is in a quite serious condition and suffering greatly.

Among those in a serious condition are: Samuel Canfield, Oliver Hill, Miss Anna Hill and W. Ryder. All are doing nicely, and it is thought they will recover.

The report of the physicians of the Wabash Hospital tonight shows that William Evans of the London, England, orphans, is also dying. The ten-year-old daughter of H. W. Ryder of Phoenix, Ariz., cannot live throughout the night. The other victims are reported as doing nicely.

FIREMEN HURT.

A Big Malt House Destroyed by Fire and Explosion.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) The large malthouse of W. H. Pucell & Co., of Larrabee street, was destroyed by fire this evening. Soon after the flames were discovered, an explosion shattered a portion of the main building, and ten firemen were more or less seriously injured. None of the injuries are considered fatal, however. The cause of the explosion is not known, but is supposed to have come from dust and hot air.

The building was almost entirely destroyed, and the loss upon it is estimated at $95,000. The loss on the barley and malt in the building is estimated at $467,000. Both losses are fully covered by insurance.

DIDN'T DO IT.

Congressman Breckinridge Denies He Promised to Marry Miss Pollard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) Congressman Breckinridge filed a reply to the charges in the suit for breach of promise of marriage by Madeline Pollard. He denies that he seduced her, or promised to marry her, or is the father of any of her four children.

He declares the first time they met she requested his advice as a lawyer in the matter of a man named Rhodes, who had betrayed her.

PROMINENT IRISHMEN.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin Going to the World's Fair.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) James Shanks, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and other prominent Irishmen arrived this morning from the other side at the invitation of the city of Chicago to take part in the Irish day at the World's Fair.

Principal Speakers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Rev. John W. Hoyt of Washington, Aaron M. Powell of New York, Dr. Momerie of London and Mrs. Fannie Williams were the principal speakers before the Parliament of Religions today.

[SPORTING RECORD.]

FORTY $ THOUSAND.

The Winner Will Take the Whole Purse.

Mitchell Affixes His Signature to the Documents

That Bind Him to Fight at the Coney Island Club.

The English Champion After Fitzsimmons—Ives Wins the Final Game—Direct and Flying Jib Start—Solly Smith Confident—Mascot.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) Charlie Mitchell this afternoon signed articles to fight Jim Corbett at the Coney Island Club for the championship about December 18. The articles will be taken to Asbury Park tomorrow for Corbett's signature. The purse is $40,000.

After signing the articles Mitchell expressed himself as being thoroughly satisfied. The articles which Mitchell signed call for a scientific glove contest of twenty rounds or more for a purse of $40,000, to take place before the Coney Island Athletic Club of New York between December 5 and 20, 1893, under Marquis of Queensberry rules; the winner to receive the full amount of the purse without reservation. The gloves shall be of not less weight than five ounces. The club and both men deposit a forfeit to secure the match.

AFTER LANKY BOB.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Jim Hall, the pugilist, arrived today. "I came," he said to the reporter, "for the express purpose of arranging a match with Bob Fitzsimmons. I will fight him to a finish for any kind of a purse he agrees upon, and at any place he desires."

AROUND THE TRACKS.

Banker's Daughter Makes a Record at Latonia.

LATONIA, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) The track today was fast.

Six furlongs: Empress Frederick won, Sis O'Lee second, Say On third; time 1:16.

Nine-sixteenths of a mile: Audubuon won, Elizabeth H. second, Sister Anita third; time 0:56½.

Free handicap, one mile and a furlong: Ida Pickwick won, Clementine second, Faraday third; time 1:53¾.

Tobacco stakes, one mile: Elizabeth L. won, Capt. Drane second, Pearl N. third; time 1:41¼.

Free handicap, one mile and a furlong: Ohio Belle won, Anthem second, time 1:52½.

Nine-sixteenths of a mile: Banker's Daughter won, Las Vegas second, Miss L. third; time 0:55¾. This is the track record for the distance.

GRAVESEND, Sept. 23.—The track was fair.

One mile and six-sixteenths: Don Alonzo won, Coquette second, By Jove third; time 1:49½.

Neptune stakes, six furlongs: Frog Dance won, Rightmore second, Figaro third; time 1:15¼.

Second special, one mile and an eighth: Tammany won, Sir Walter second; time 1:57¼.

Six furlongs: Glenmoyne won, Stonell second, Sirrocio third; time 1:13½.

One mile and a sixteenth: Beansey won, Michael second, Tigress third; time 1:49.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—The track was fair.

Six furlongs: Knickerbocker won, Burt Jordan second, Billy the Kid third; time 1:20.

Six furlongs: J. W. Brooks won, Eau Claire second, Tippicanoe third; time 1:21½.

Four furlongs: Sullivan won, April Fool second, Loftin, Jr., third; time 0:52.

One mile: Henry Owsley won, Alorth second, The Rook third; time 1:50.

One mile: Tom Kelly won, Outcry second, Aeronaut third; time 1:49¾.

One mile and a quarter: Boro won, Chimes second, Bonnit B. third; time 2:16.

BAT AND BALL.

The Champions Chawed Up by the Reds at Cincinnati.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) Good battery work was the feature of the day. Pittsburgh, 3; Washington, 2.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The Reds won two well-played games.

First game: Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 5.
Second game: Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 0.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The Orioles put up a fine game. Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 6.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—Fisher was hit hard. Cleveland, 5; Brooklyn, 9.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23. — Reilly's three-bagger made a victory for the Phillies. Louisville, 3; Philadelphia, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Frank's home run in the eleventh gave the game to the Browns.

First game: St. Louis, 7; New York, 5.

The second game was called at the end of the sixth inning. The work was poor. St. Louis, 2; New York, 5.

TEEMER WINS.

The American Defeats Stephenson in the Three-mile Sculling Race.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) The $2000 match race between Teemer and Stevenson, the New Zealander, single scull, three miles with turn, was pulled at Creve Couer Lake this afternoon, Teemer winning by three lengths in 14:55.

In the single scull, one mile and a half straightaway, Westhaus defeated Blankenmeister in 9:57½.

In the double scull, one mile and a half, straightaway, Westhaus and Koenig defeated Van Breek and Blankenmeister in 9:42½.

Teemer and McKay also won the double scull event, one mile and a half straightaway from Stevenson and Parker in 9:06.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

Solly Smith on the Way to Fight With Dixon.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) Solly Smith, the California pugilist, who is to fight George Dixon at Coney Island on Monday, passed through the city tonight on the way to Coney Island. The little Californian looked to be in the pink of condition. "I shall give a good account of myself on Monday night," he said, when asked for his opinion regarding the fight.

WINS THE SERIES.

Frank Ives Defeats Roberts in the Final Game.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) Frank Ives of Chicago won the sixth and last game of the billiard series that has been contested here this week, winning from the English champion, John Roberts, by the total score of 6001, against Roberts's 5243. Ives made a run of 432 during the evening, while Roberts's best record was 166. The contest was a sharp one until the twenty-eighth inning, when Ives made a big score, and the result became apparent.

A FAST HALF MILE.

Zeigler of San Jose Lowers the Record at 'Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The bicycle races for the benefit of local charity drew a fair crowd to Central Park today. The meet was under the management of the Bay City Wheelmen. Otto Zeigler, the speedy young rider from San Jose, managed to lower the Coast record for a half-mile. He covered the distance in 1:07 4-5, thereby wiping out his former mark of 1:08 1-5, made at San Jose on Admission day.

Probably the most exciting race was that between Zeigler and H. F. Terrill of the Bay City club, in the final race of a quarter of a mile. Terrill won the race by less than a foot, in 0:32 2-5.

THE TRACK WAS HEAVY.

Directum Does Not Lower His Record—Flying Jib's Time.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.,) Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) Directum today tried to lower the world's trotting record of 2:06¼, but the track being heavy he only made 2:06¾.

Flying Jib made another effort to break the world's pacing record, reaching the quarter in 0:33½, the half in 1:07¼; three-quarters in 1:47¾, and the mile in 2:08.

MASCOT'S DEFI.

His Owner Will Back Him Against the World.

BUFFALO (N. Y.,) Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) William Taylor of this city, the owner of the world's pacer Mascot, today issued a challenge to match the famous gelding against any trotter or pacer in the world for a purse of $2500 a side, either at the Buffalo or Cleveland track, the second week in October.

IN THE ASYLUM.

Col. Jack Haverly Suffering from a Mental Disease.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) It was learned tonight through Pat Sheedy that Col. Jack Haverly is suffering from paresis, and has been placed in the Western Insane Asylum.

DYING OF CANCER.

The Uncle of Vice-President Stevenson on His Deathbed.

HOPKINSVILLE (Ky.,) Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) Judge W. W. McKenzie, father of Hon. James McKenzie, Minister to Peru, and uncle of Vice-President Adlai Stevenson, is lying at the point of death at his home near Herendon, this county, suffering from a cancer in the face. Death is looked for at any minute. He is nearly 90 years old.

THE MURDERER SHOT.

A Laborer Kills His Wife, but is Himself Dropped.

PETROSKEY (Mich.,) Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) Abram Wilsey, a laborer, shot his wife four times with a revolver this afternoon, inflicting a fatal wound, and was himself instantly killed by a young man named Henry, who boarded with him.

LOCAL DEMOCRACY.

A Spicy Meeting of the City Central Committee Expected This Week.

The Democratic City Central Committee will meet some time this week. The patriots composing this organization are so much flustered, however, that the actual time of meeting is variously given out for 11 a.m. tomorrow, for Tuesday night, and for divers other dates and hours too numerous to mention.

These are truly hard times for the brethren, who shouted so loudly for Grover last fall, and who, one month later, captured a few of the city offices.

They have discovered, or think they have, that not only republics are ungrateful, but democracies as well. The High Mucky-muck who wields the scepter at Washington has set an example which has been followed almost to the letter by the lower mucky-mucks in this neighborhood. For these reasons there are kicks all around, and it is to register these kicks and devise plans for future action that the Democratic City Central Committee will hold this meeting.

The apparent purpose of this gathering of braves is said to be the deposition of the valiant J. Marion Brooks from the chairmanship of said committee. J. Marion has committed the grievous crime of endorsing for office one who was of a strange tribe, and who later deserted his post of duty under a heavy cloud, from which he forcibly extracted the silver lining. For participation with J. Marion in this offense it is said the committee will also deal summarily with Col. E. E. Hewitt. Even the High Mucky-muck at Washington will have some resolutions leveled at him, but these will be at long range and are not expected to be very harmful.

Taken all in all the situation for the anti-McKinley howlers has a decidedly gloomy outlook. To remedy this in some way or other is the real purpose of the coming conclave. The coming week will, no doubt, be rich in political developments.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Wiggins, who writes from Chicago regarding the prospects of the Libby glass works locating in Los Angeles. Mr. Wiggins incloses samples of sand used by the company in its best ware, although this is superior to what is used for bottles and cans. The glass rock which was sent by Mr. Day, with the Chamber of Commerce excursion, seems to fill the bill for such purposes, but he says it will have to be put through a thorough chemical test before deciding. A chemical test will be made of the sand sent by Mr. Freeman. Mr. Libby will pay the Coast a visit during the winter, to give the matter a thorough canvass personally. Mr. Libby's object is to search for a location to establish the plant now in the Midway Plaisance. In doing this it is the idea to form a stock company, but no demand is made in the way of a subsidy or property. The great question which will decide location will be sand and fuel, and a demand for their ware. In the meantime samples of sand from different localities are desired.

Mr. Wiggins states that all the members of the Chamber of Commerce excursion are well, and seem to be enjoying themselves.

A Neat Book.

The World's Fair edition of the little book entitled "The County and City of Los Angeles, in Southern California," is one of the neatest, most condensed and carefully-considered books that has been brought out on Southern California. Typographically, it is a model. Its handsome cover is of a new design, its illustrations are excellent, it is decidedly conservative in its character, all that is said of profits in fruits being within the bounds of reason. There does not seem to be an extravagant statement in it. It reflects much credit upon Harry Ellington Brook, who wrote it, the Board of Supervisors, who issued it, and the Times-Mirror Company, that printed it.

[COAST RECORD.]

ROBBED AND BURNED

The Work of Burglars at San Fernando.

A Store Burned and the Proprietor Injured.

Arrivals from the East the Suspected Parties.

A Mysterious Case at Fort Bragg—The Latest Story of Dr. West—Ex-Cashier Dusinberre Sentenced at Puyallup.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FERNANDO, Sept. 23.—(Special.) The store of Mr. Davis, at Chatsworth Park, was robbed and burnt to the ground tonight. Mr. Davis, the proprietor, closed his store at 6 o'clock, and while driving past one hour later, he noticed a light in the store, after which two men jumped out and scared his horse. Mr. Davis was thrown out of the buggy and severely injured. Meanwhile the two robbers escaped.

It is supposed the burglars became frightened, and in their hurried escape overturned a lamp, thus setting fire to the store, which was completely consumed. The loss is about $3000, partly insured.

The burglars are suspected to be two of the new freight train arrivals from the East. Three men on horseback have started in pursuit.

THE ALERT HOME.

She Will Remain at Mare Island for the Present.

VALLEJO, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press. The United States ship Alert arrived at Mare Island Navy-yard this morning, and was assigned anchor-main a few days, pending receipt of an order from Washington putting her out of commission, when her officers will be detached and ordered home on leave of absence, and her crew be transferred to the receiving ship Independence for discharge.

It is probable that this will take place early the coming week, as it is the wish of the naval authorities to survey the Alert before the U.S.S. Boston arrives at the navy-yard, as she is now en route from Honolulu.

A LIGHT SENTENCE.

Ex-Cashier Dusinberre of Puyallup Gets Three Years.

TACOMA, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) Samuel B. Dusinberre, ex-cashier of the Bank of Puyallup, was sentenced to three years in the Walla Walla Penitentiary today. Several days ago he pleaded guilty on one charge of grand larceny. There are numerous other charges, but they will not now be prosecuted. The prisoner made a strong plea for a light sentence, acknowledging his guilt.

The sentence is regarded as a light one, as the total amount of peculations, which extended over several years, was about $20,000.

Dusinberre came here from Rochester, N. Y., about four years ago.

THE LATEST.

Dr. West Indulges in Another Romance About His Case.

SAN RAFAEL, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) Detective Cody, accompanied by Dr. Stewart and W. K. de Jarnett, visited the morgue here this afternoon and obtained a description and samples of the wire netting found around the head of Addie Gilmore.

WEST'S LATEST VERSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Dr. West now says that Addie Gilmore was sent to him by a woman doctor who had performed a criminal operation on the girl, and then sent her to him out of revenge. West still asserts that he gave Miss Gilmore's body to two medical students, but refuses to name them.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

A Fort Bragg Case That Leads to Suspicion of Murder.

FORT BRAGG, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) The dead body of Joe Powell was found by his brother a short distance out of town today. The body had a bullet wound through the breast. A revolver, carefully placed by the side of the dead man, would indicate suicide, but the coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the wound causing the death was inflicted by a person unknown. Officers are working on the case, and the developments indicate that a foul murder has been committed.

EVIDENCE OF MURDER.

A Partly-burned Body Found Near San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) This morning information was brought to the Coroner that the partly burned body of a man had been found about seventeen miles east of the city. The Coroner and constables went out and found the body too nearly consumed to identify. It was evidently burned several weeks ago and with brush piled over it. A bullet hole in the skull is evidence of a murder.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

A Woman Sentenced at San Francisco for Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) Mrs. Louise Worthington, who shot and killed Harry Baddely, was today sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment at San Quentin. Baddely was the woman's paramour and she eloped with him. She returned to her husband, however, and later shot Baddely, who, she said, was persecuting her.

A CLERK MISSING.

A Fresno Boy Last Seen at the Sacramento Fair.

FRESNO, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) Eddie Dangler, confidential clerk for F. G. Berry of this city, has not been heard from since he was seen at the Sacramento fair a week ago. Grave fears are entertained by his friends, as he had considerable money on his person.

The Lancashire Plate.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Lancashire plate was won by Raeburn, Isinglass second, La Fleche third. Four ran.

WHEN it comes to a good cup of coffee, chocolate, cocoa or tea, there is just one place in the city. The Keystone, 112 North Spring street.

THE only place in Los Angeles to buy window shades at the right price is at the "Window Shade Factory," City of London, 211 South Broadway.

SANTA MONICA.

Justice's Court Business—From the Soldiers' Home—Port Los Angeles.

Rev. I. M. Merlin-jones of St. Augustine Church will exchange pulpits this morning with Rev. B. W. R. Tayler, rector of St. John's Church of Los Angeles. In the evening, Rev. Merlin-jones will deliver an address at his church on "Confirmation."

JUSTICE COURT BUSINESS.

'Squire Willis was engaged yesterday in the hearing of a "hoss" case. Los Angeles attorneys conducted the litigation.

On account of the sickness of the wife of Recorder Twichell, the Jome case, which was to have been tried yesterday, went over to be reset.

PORT LOS ANGELES.

The Santa Rosa went north yesterday.

The steamer Mineola finished discharging her 3000-ton cargo of coal Friday, and sailed for Coma, B. C.

The ship India, which has been at the port for the past ten days discharging coal, will leave for Nanaimo today.

The mammoth boiler has been put in place and the smokestack erected, and the steam pipes are now being placed the full length of the coal bunkers. The remainder of the hoisting apparatus is expected at an early day.

FROM THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

There are 2001 names on the home list, 1135 of whom are present.

A large barn for the storage of the hay grown on the grounds is being erected.

There are eighty-three old veterans responding to sick-call at the hospital.

Fire escapes have been added to the barracks buildings. This has been rendered necessary by the utilizing of the third stories for lodging.

The cemetery contains 205 graves.

SANTA MONICA BREVITIES.

(Outlook:) The lemon orchard of some eight hundred trees, which may planted the latter part of last spring, on the south side of the boulevard, near the town reservoir, by the Messrs. Jones, is making a fine growth. The soil seems to be well adapted to this tree, and the indications are that the lemon will do as well near the ocean as farther back in the country. This is certainly true if a windbreak is provided.

Rev. G. W. Coultos will occupy the Methodist Episcopal pulpit today. The evening service will be devoted to the Epworth League.

Rev. Dr. Stevenson of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in attendance upon the Methodist conference during the past week.

The young ladies of St. Augustine Church will give an ice-cream social on the evening of September 28.

G. Scollard has sold out his shoe business to E. T. Smith.

Santa Monica Tent No. 22, K.O.T., will hereafter meet Wednesday evenings at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Mrs. E. H. Sweetser and daughter, Della, have returned from an extended visit to the World's Fair.

John Lockey left Saturday for San Francisco on the steamer Santa Rosa, from which place he will proceed to his old home in England.

Mrs. Schmerhorn and daughter, Miss Olive, have returned to their home in San Bernardino, after spending the summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Magill of Cincinnati, O., accompanied by their daughter, Miss Ethel, are delighted visitors at Santa Monica.

John Brack and wife of Burbank, S. H. Yocum and son of Pasadena, P. D. Green of San Francisco, S. W. McCame of Los Angeles, P. P. Nay of Colton, Harry Perry of New Mexico, E. E. Powell of Phoenix, are the latest arrivals at Hotel Jackson.

No especial attractions are announced for today.

Gen. J. A. Fillmore of the Southern Pacific company was down yesterday in a special car. He will be here again Wednesday, when it is understood the wharf will be formally turned over to the company.

REDONDO.

The Hulbert and Other Shipping—Volunteer Students—Notes.

The Santa Rosa arrived from San Diego Saturday morning with twelve passengers and sailed with twenty-seven from this point. She also loaded 497 tons of grain and merchandise for San Francisco and intermediate points.

The warehouse has been put in shape and will begin receiving grain on Monday.

Saturday's export of fish was light—some four hundred pounds, against twice that amount on Friday.

Both roads did a good importing business Friday, bringing in trainloads of barley, which found export room on board the Santa Rosa.

F. W. Ludovici of Los Angeles and George H. Hough of Oakland are among our Sunday guests at Hotel Redondo.

J. J. Pettigrew of Los Angeles was here Saturday in negotiation with the Hulbert's officers concerning an out-cargo of barley. Although the boat is taking ballast, it is not impossible that she may also carry a thousand or more tons of barley when she sails Sunday next, October 1, for Chile.

Something over a dozen of Redondo's young people of literary turn held their regular weekly meeting at the residence of Ed Frazier on Friday evening and fairly entered upon a winter's course of reading. The gathering can scarcely be termed a club or society, for it is entirely informal, yet under the leadership of Prof. Rowell it will devote an evening a week to the study of ancient Egypt. The accepted programme is study for the early evening hours, and a social hour before adjournment.

The Hulbert's crew have all been discharged, and she will conclude the taking of ballast today (Sunday.) She will then be anchored off the wharf for a week, her time for sailing having been set for Sunday next. A crew will be sent down from San Francisco, and when she clears it will be for Chile; whence she goes to New York with a cargo of Southern products.

Cheap Milk.

The milk-producers of Orange and Rockland counties, N. Y., have tired of the low prices for milk allowed them by the exchange, and are going into other business. The competition in milk production near all large cities is ruinous. The business requires longer hours and more disagreeable work in rain and cold than does any other kind of farming. Undoubtedly those who have made their land rich by feeding boughten grains to milch cows can now use the fertility of their soil to greater profit than they can by producing milk at the low prices they are now getting.

IF YOU are fond of oysters, try one of our fries or stews, 25 cents, at the Keystone, 112 North Spring street.

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.

To be disposed of, the entire stock of breech-loading guns, rifles, revolvers, etc., fixtures, fittings and showcases; also one three-seated wagon, buggies, phaetons and about thirty sets of double and single harness. The entire stock will be closed out as quickly as possible, as I am positively going out of business. I have also, and will exchange for a lot on West Seventh street or Angeleno Heights, one span fine-bred black horses, with carriage and harness, etc. H. B. Adams, gunsmith, 112 Commercial street.

MOLASSES chewing peppermints and molasses walnut at Keystone, 112 North Spring street.

WHEN you can buy chenille portieres for $3.50 per pair, don't miss the opportunity. This week we shall sell them at that price at the City of London, 211 South Broadway.

THE finest cream mixed candy in the city at the Keystone Kandy Store, 112 North Spring street.

THE METHODISTS.

Fourth Day's Session of the Conference.

Reports of the Various Committees Presented.

A Strong Address Delivered on the Saloon Question.

Excursion of the Ministers to Rubio Canyon. Assignments for Today's Religious Services—Other Routine Business.

The Southern California Methodist Episcopal Conference opened at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning with a half hour's devotional service, led by Adam Bland.

F. M. Larkin presented a report from the Preachers' Aid Society, which was amended and adopted.

The Committee on Conference Relations reported on the following names, and on the vote of conference: Martin M. Judy, J. E. Turner and J. R. Gregory were granted supernumery relation; C. G. Belnap, S. P. Sowden, J. E. Wright, I. G. Sigler, a superannuated relation; J. A. McMillan was made effective.

R. S. Maclay submitted the report of the special committee on the Chinese question, which was adopted.

J. W. Phelps gave the report of the Committee on the Observance of the Sabbath. The report was adopted.

B. F. Corey sang a solo expressing the sentiments and the hope of the church on this question, and Dr. Edwin Thompson addressed the conference on the subject.

The report of the Committee on Temperance was read, and evoked a lively discussion. The resolutions offered in the report were so amended as to embody the position of the church, as expressed in the discipline, and the report was adopted.

A. M. Hough presented the report of the Publishing Committee of the Southern California Christian Advocate. A lengthy discussion followed as to the advisability of continuing this paper. Conference adjourned at expiration of time, and further discussion was laid over until Monday morning.

Announcements were made, and benediction was pronounced by Dr. John Thompson.

EVENING SESSION.

There were no services at the church during the afternoon, as nearly all of the members of the conference and their friends embraced the opportunity to visit Rubio Canyon and Echo Mountain. Between four and five hundred joined in the excursion.

At 7:30 p.m. the temperance anniversary was held, C. W. F. Nelson presiding. The choir gave a twenty-minute praise service, and A. M. Ogborn led in prayer.

E. J. Inwood was then introduced, and made a stirring address. The magnitude of the great evil of intemperance was shown in a masterly manner. The speaker stated that if the saloons of the United States were placed in line, touching each other, they would extend for 700 miles. They would form one solid city fifty miles square.

Rev. Mr. Inwood is one of the young men of the conference, but his ability as a preacher and platform speaker is already recognized and appreciated.

Miss Priest favored the audience with a solo, and E. O. McIntier followed with an able address, stating and enforcing the position of the Methodist Church upon the temperance question.

The choir and congregation joined in singing "To the Work."

Arrangements have been made for an overflow meeting at Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church today, and Rev. L. M. Hartley has been secured for the morning hour.

TODAY'S SERVICES.

The following ministers, attending the Southern California Conference session in this city, will preach at the following churches today:

First Methodist Episcopal Church.—Love feast at 9 o'clock, led by Rev. P. F. Bresee, D.D.; preaching at 11 a.m. by Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., LL.D., followed by the ordination of deacons; 3 p.m., Epworth League anniversary, led by Rev. J. W. Campbell, D.D.; 7:30 p.m., missionary anniversary, address by Rev. Messrs A. Hardie, A.M., and F. J. Masters, D.D.

Emanuel Presbyterian Church—11 a.m., Rev. E. A. Healey.

First Baptist Church—11 a.m., Rev. J. D. Requa.

First English Lutheran Church, corner Eighth and Flower streets—11 a.m., Rev. C. L. Libby.

First Congregational Church—11 a.m., Rev. James H. White, D.D.; 7:30 p.m., Rev. J. F. Brown.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South—11 a.m., Rev. William Stevenson, D.D.; 7:30 p.m., Rev. J. C. Elliott.

Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church—11 a.m., Rev. O. S. Frombes; 7:30 p.m., Rev. J. M. Hilbish.

Union-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church—7:30 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ramey.

Vincent Methodist Episcopal Church—11 a.m., Rev. Alfred Inwood; 7:30 p.m., B. C. Corey.

Boyle Heights Methodist Episcopal Church—11 a.m., Rev. J. M. Rich; 7:30 p.m., Rev. A. M. Ogborn.

University Methodist Episcopal Church—7:30 p.m., Rev. A. A. Graves.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church—11 a.m., Rev. L. G. Spring; 7:30 p.m., Rev. T. S. Uren.

Central-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church—7:30 p.m., Rev. George Hemns.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church—11 a.m., Rev. William Pittinger; 7:30 p.m., Rev. C. W. F. Nelson.

Pico Heights Methodist Episcopal Church—11 a.m., Rev. J. D. Monroe; 7:30 p.m., Rev. F. D. Ashley.

San Mateo Mission, South—11 a.m., Rev. E. S. Robertson; 7:30 p.m., Rev. S. P. Sonden.

Plymouth Congregational Church—11 a.m., Rev. J. C. Gowan; 7:30 p.m., Rev. W. H. Marks.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church—11 a.m., Rev. E. O. McIntire; 7:30 p.m., Rev. S. M. Hartley.

Pasadena First Methodist Episcopal Church—11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., Rev. F. D. Mather.

Santa Monica—Rev. G. W. Coultas, morning and evening.

African Methodist Episcopal Church, Azusa street—7:30 p.m., Rev. C. J. Millar.

Glendora—Harry Ward, morning and evening.

Young Men's Christian Association—3 p.m., Rev. E. J. Inwood.

HOME broken candy, pure goods, 15 cents per pound. Keystone Candy Store, 112 North Spring street.

LOOK! LOOK!

If you want first-class furniture for a little money, go to Walton's Model Furniture House. 'Tis the very best place in town, and prices are very low down. The Los Angeles Furniture Company's old stand, 351-353 North Main street.

DON'T forget our caramels, taffies and nut candies when you want something nice. Keystone, 112 North Spring street.

LINERS.

One Cent a Word for Each Insertion.

CHURCH NOTICES—
And Society Meetings.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL) cor. Adams and Figueroa sts. Celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m.; morning service and sermon at 11; Sunday-school at 3; full choral evensong and sermon at 7:30 p.m. Churchmen visiting Los Angeles are cordially invited to St. John's. Seats free. Vested choir. Take Grand-ave. cable to Adams st., and walk one block west. Rev. B. W. R. Tayler, rector.

CHURCH OF THE NEW ERA—A SUNDAY-school will be organized today at 9:30 on the "New Era" plan. Morning discussion at 11 o'clock, "The Philosophy of Money." The evening exercises at 7:30 by Rev. W. C. Bowman, on "Our Social Relations," should interest every thinking man and woman in this city. Follow the crowds to Illinois Hall, Broadway and Sixth st. Seats free. Let all the people come. 24

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. Second and Broadway. Preaching 11 a.m. by Rev. Burt Estes Howard. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Y.P.S.C.E. at 6:20 p.m., and regular service at 7:30 p.m. Prayer meeting daily at noon, and Thursdays at 7:45 p.m. Strangers cordially invited. 24

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY — FREE public lectures every Sunday, 7:45 p.m., at Blavatsky Hall, 431½ S. Spring st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, upstairs. Tonight, "The Common Sense of Theosophy," by Mrs. Emily Penning, followed by questions from the audience. 24

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, cor. Sixth and Hill. Rev. Dr. White of Visalia, member of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, will preach at 11 a.m. and regular evening service at 7:30 p.m.

THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH— SERVICES in Grand Operahouse Hall. Rev. J. H. Phillips. Subject at 11 o'clock, "Fighting With the Beast." Everybody invited. No services at night. 24

CHRIST CHURCH (EPISCOPAL,) COR. FLOWER and Pico sts. Alfred S. Clark, rector; residence, 1516 S. Flower st.; services 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.; Sunday-school, 9:45 a.m. Strangers invited. Electric cars pass door.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES, 525 W. Fifth st., 10:30 a.m. Subject, "It Is Done." J. P. Filbert, pastor. 24

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—BIBLE CLASS SUNDAY, 3 p.m., Caledonia Hall, 119½ S. Spring st.; all invited.

WANTED—
To Rent.

WANTED—WE WANT SEVERAL COTtages and houses, unfurnished or furnished, to rent; owners anticipating an early change will do well to notify us now of the vacancy. WORKMAN & GARLAND, 207 S. Broadway. 26

WANTED—TO RENT, ABOUT OCT. 15, a 5 or 6-room cottage or house, with conveniences and barn, near electric line; no children; good care of property guaranteed; references. Address C, box 13, TIMES OFFICE. 26

WANTED — BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, 2 furnished rooms, or one furnished and one unfurnished, permanently, in private house; references given if desired. Address O, box 6, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED — ALL THE VACANT houses in the city which are for rent; quite an active demand for rent houses; no excuse for houses being vacant; list with us. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway. 24

WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED hotel keeper, a roadside or country hotel; will lease on long time, or will run same on shares; real estate agents please look this up. Address P. O. BOX 792. 25

WANTED—BY EASTERN FAMILY OF 4 persons, completely furnished modern cottage of 6 to 10 rooms, in southwest district. Address L.K.W., box 25, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTER — TO RENT A HOUSE OF from 12 to 20 rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, in desirable locality, for responsible party. A. H. NEIDIG, 229 W. Second st. 24

WANTED — A COMPLETELY-FURnished 6-room cottage in south part of city; east of Figueroa st. preferred. Address 121 E. 27TH ST., city. 25

WANTED — ON OR NEAR UNIVERsity car line, a large, sunny, well-furnished room. Address, stating terms, KAY, 1038 Ingraham st. 24

WANTED — TO LEASE FIRST-CLASS ranches; state lowest terms. K. P. CULLEN & CO., Minnesota Headquarters, 237 W. First st.

WANTED — A FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 rooms, close in; moderate rent; careful and reliable tenant. Address C, box 8, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—TO RENT FROM 5 TO 20 acres, improved; pay cash; A1 reference given. Address X, box 5, TIMES OFFICE. 25

WANTED — A COMPLETELY FURnished house of 6 or 8 rooms by small family. Address O, box 7, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—TO RENT PERMANENTLY, 5 or 6-room house, bet. Seventh and Temple sts. Address P. O. BOX 294, city. 29

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM IN A Spanish family by 2 gentlemen; good references. M., TIMES OFFICE. 26

WANTED — TO RENT 4 GOOD HOUSEkeeping rooms in private family. Address C, box 24, TIMES OFFICE. 25

WANTED — A HANDSOME 12-ROOM house, furnished, desirable location. HILL & CO., 123 W. Second.

WANTED—TO RENT A FURNISHED cottage, 5 to 7 rooms. X, box 30, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—
To Purchase.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE — I HAVE customers for an improved place of about 5 acres within 6 or 8 miles of Los Angeles; also 3 customers for cottages on the instalment plan. ERNST G. TAYLOR, 214 N. Spring st. 24

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 FT. FRONTage, 150 deep, sidewalk, southwest, near University electric car; will give $1000 to $1200; state location, all particulars; owners only; no agents. Address C, box 25, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—CLEAR SOUTHERN CALIfornia fruit lands for $10,000 or $20,000 equity in Chicago business property; give exact location, price, etc. Address S. A. CADY, 6550 State st., Chicago, Ill. 24

WANTED — TWO HOUSES ON THE instalment plan, close to car line; one 3 to 4 rooms, and 5 to 6 rooms; no cash; will pay $15 monthly. Address M. R., TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—FOR CASH, A FURNISHED lodging-house, from 10 to 20 rooms; must be cheap and well located; others not wanted. Address X, box 14, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED — WILL PAY "SPOT CASH" for good lot, or house and lot, west or southwest; must be a bargain; give price and location. W. H. TONKIN, 139 N. Spring. 24

WANTED — TO PURCHASE FOR TWO customers, houses on installment plan; prefer west of Main street. A. L. HITCHCOCK, 227 W. Second st. 24

WANTED—A GOOD LIGHT CANOPYtop, cut-under surrey, in leather, cheap for cash, at E. MOAT'S LIVERY AND SALE YARD, 401 S. Broadway. 24

WANTED — WILL PAY CASH FOR good upright piano; must be cheap. Address stating where it can be seen, P.O. BOX 5, Alhambra, Cal. 24

WANTED—IMPROVED FRUIT RANCH, 10 acres, with water, in foothills, or unimproved acreage. Address C, box 5, TIMES OFFICE. 25

WANTED — TO PURCHASE MORTgages that must be foreclosed and claims against estates. 22 FULTON BLOCK.

WANTED — A SECOND-HAND WINDmill cheap. Address J. H. FRIEDRICH, 120 S. Spring st., city. 24

WANTED—A TOP BUGGY FOR ABstract company stock. Room 14, 328½ S. SPRING. 24

WANTED—GOOD BREECH-LOADING shotgun. P. O. BOX 19, University station. 24

WANTED — TO BUY COTTAGE TO move. Address K, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—
Help, Male and Female.

WANTED—HELP FREE AND WORK. E. NITTINGER, 319½ S. Spring. Tel. 113.

WANTED—
Situations, Male.

WANTED — SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of good address and business experience, a position at out-door employment; can furnish horse and rig; satisfactory local and Eastern references. Address GEORGE WHITE, Pasadena postoffice. 24

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN OF 19, educated, honest, active, work of some kind, immediately; hotel, store, house, farm, anything; will work for small wages. Address C, box 6, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD character desires situation caring for horses, lawn, etc., for family, or any other kind of work. Address X, box 37, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED young man, position as coachman and gardener, private family; best city references. Please address P, box 27, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED — SITUATION BY YOUNG man of good character in some office, or any other light work; am not particular as to wages. Address C, box 9, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED — A POSITION BY A YOUNG man as clerk or solicitor in grocery store; well acquainted in city; can give best of references. Address J. W., 116 W. FIRST ST. 24

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, SITUAtion as general clerk or assistant, in country hotel; first-class references. Inquire PETTY, HUMMEL & CO., Los Angeles. 24

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, POSItion as salesman in dry goods, clothing or shoes; 6 years experience; best references. Address BOX 310, Pasadena, Cal. 25

WANTED — A SECRETARYSHIP FOR one or two mining or investment companies; correspondence solicited. Address E. E. LANE, Los Angeles, Cal. 24

WANTED — BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, a position; 5 years' experience in hardware business; good references. Address J.P., TIMES OFFICE. 25

WANTED — SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of large experience and business ability; good salesman. Address X, box 44, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED — SITUATION; YOUNG MAN, stranger, of any kind; used to office work; good references. Address X, box 33, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—BY A NO. 1 ALL-AROUND hotel man, a position as porter, or any useful work. Address X, box 11, TIMES OFFICE. 25

WANTED—BY BOY 15 YEARS OLD, TO learn mechanical trade; lives at home. 312 HAMILTON ST., East Los Angeles. 24

WANTED—WORK BY SINGLE MAN, temperate; can drive, ride and milk; references. X, box 31, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—POSITION AS COACHMAN; best of city references. Please address W. C. HIGH, P. O. 25

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, LIGHT work of some kind. Address O, box 8, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—
Situations, Female.

WANTED—SITUATION AS WORKING housekeeper by middle-aged lady; no objection to children or country. Address Mrs. M., 413 DARWIN AVE., E. L. A. 25

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO GO AS companion to elderly lady contemplating doing the World's Fair. Address W., GENERAL DELIVERY. 24

WANTED — EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker gives perfect fit; original designer; will go out by day. Call at POTOMAC BLOCK, room 83. 26

WANTED — SITUATION BY LADY stenographer; year and a half experience; salary moderate. Address C, box 19, TIMES OFFICE. 21

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO GENeral housework in small family. Please call at SEVENTH and ALVARADO, on Monday a.m. 24

WANTED — LADIES' AND CHILdren's dressmaking done reasonable; cutting and fitting a specialty. 325 S. HILL ST. 25

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY 2 COMPEtent women as housekeepers or cooks; references. Address X, box 9, TIMES OFFICE. 26

WANTED — BY A YOUNG WOMAN, chamberwork in first-class country hotel. Address X, box 18, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED — A FEW ENGAGEMENTS by an experienced nurse and manipulator. Address X, box 32, TIMES OFFICE. 26

WANTED — SEWING IN A PRIVATE family or to do chamberwork in hotel. Address X, box 17, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED — BY A LADY, SITUATION in a store or other employment. Address X, box 32, TIMES OFFICE. 26

WANTED — BY GERMAN GIRL, SITuation to do chamberwork. 503½ N. MAIN ST., room 14. 24

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored woman to do chamberwork. 324 AZUSA ST. 25

WANTED — SITUATION BY PROFESsional nurse. 550 S. SPRING, Tel. 799.

WANTED—
Miscellaneous.

WANTED — A COUPLE, OR TWO SINgle gentlemen to room together, to room and board, strictly private family; charming location; home cooking, and every home comfort; advantages offered which are rarely found, and low rate to permanent parties; references required. Address C, box 3, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED — TWO GENTLEMEN, OR gentleman and wife, to occupy large front room and board with private family; location 1 minute's walk from Temple-street car; easy walking distance of Spring; terms reasonable. Address C, box 11, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—A FAMILY OF 2 OR 3 WITH a home of 7 to 10 rooms, centrally located, desiring to let the same and board with tenant, may be suited by addressing C, box 7, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED — A PARTY THAT HAS $6000 to buy a fine home close in, southwest; will be sold for $2000 less than property in that location; no trade. Address C, box 21, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM BY A gentleman and wife in private family; good, substantial board wanted. Address, stating price, X, box 19, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED — THE ADDRESS OF MISS Ella Warren. Valuable information awaits her at BOSTON FEMALE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 353 S. Broadway. 25

WANTED — IF YOU WISH A RELIable party to take care of your home during absence, for the use of 2 rooms, address X, box 45, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED — LADIES TO ATTEND dressmaking school. Room 87, POTOMAC BLOCK. Cutting and fitting also taught; French tailor system. 25

WANTED—OCCUPANTS FOR 2 LARGE sunny rooms with choice table board in private family at northwest corner HILL AND COURT STS. 24

WANTED — DRESSMAKING, ALL OR part, in exchange for photographic work at first-class studio. Address X, box 36, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—PUPILS TO LEARN SHORThand; no shading or position employed; terms $6 per month. Address O, box 9, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—BOARD OR ROOM BY A gentleman in exchange for piano or painting lessons. Address X, box 35, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—A YOUNG BOY TO BOARD and teach; faithful care will be given; best of references. L. A. BENNETT, University, Cal. 26

WANTED — BIDS ON THE BRICKwork, plastering, painting, two houses. COURTNEY, contractor, 139 S. Broadway. 24

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE GOOD second-hand buggy for safety bicycle. Address C, box 20, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED — TO LET, MORE FURnished houses for the fall trade. J. C. OLIVER & CO., 237 W. First st. 24

WANTED — HALF CAR EAST WITH some shipper. Address C, box 26, TIMES OFFICE. 25

WANTED — PICTURES TO FRAME. Cheapest place at BURNS, 256 S. Main. 25

LINERS.

WANTED—
Help, Male.

PETTY, HUMMEL & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.
131-135 W. First st., Tel. 509. (Under Los Angeles National Bank) Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.
Young man for dairy, $18 etc.; man and wife, fruit ranch, $40 etc.; wood carver; hardwood furniture finisher; man to sell tamales; hotel cook and helper, $80 etc.; ranch cook, $25 etc.
N.B.— Parties wanting grape pickers and corn huskers can be supplied by leaving orders with us; also bookkeepers and clerks secured with A1 references.
HOTEL DEPARTMENT, FEMALE.
Laundress, railroad hotel, $25 and fare, call early Monday; waitress, Riverside, good place, $25; waitress, Pasadena, $20.
N.B.— Wanted — 2 cooks for 2 good boarding-schools, city, $25 each, good places, call early Monday; 2 hotel cooks, city, $35 each, both good hotels.
HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.
Cook, Santa Monica, 3 family, $25—have a second girl, call early Monday; girl, Pasadena, 5 family, $25—call and see parties Monday forenoon; girl, Ventura county, 2 family, $20—call and see parties; girl, Riverside, 3 family, $25; girls for Alessandro, Burbank, Banning, Catalina, $20, all good places; second girl, city, $20-$25 — call early Monday; woman for care of child 1 year old and upstairs work, near Downey, $20; girl, Flower st., 4 family, $20-$25; girl, Thompson st., 4 family, $20; second girl, city, $15. PETTY, HUMMEL & CO.

WANTED—A YOUTH, 16 TO 18 YEARS of age, with experience in the dry goods business; also strong boy who wishes to learn the dry goods business. Address X, box 40, TIMES OFFICE. 26

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD APPEARance to represent a wealthy Eastern company. Apply 107 and 108 BRYSON BLOCK, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED — TWO BOYS TO SELL fruit; 15 years old or over; $3 a week to commence with. Call after 3 p.m., at stable, 627 S. MAIN ST. 24

WANTED — TRAVELING SALESMAN, office work, carpet layer, man and wife, many others. NITTINGER'S, 319½ S. Spring. 25

WANTED — A MAN OF LARGE ACquaintance; good pay, city or country. Apply 3 to 5 p.m., 120 N. SPRING, room 1. 1

WANTED — SOLICITORS FOR ENlarged portraits; good pay. RIGBY, 205½ S. MAIN, room 1. 25

WANTED — HORSE-ROUTE CARriers. Apply Chronicle office, 114 W. FIRST ST. 25

WANTED—STICKER HAND. APPLY at REDONDO BEACH PLANING MILL.

WANTED—
Help, Female.

WANTED — LADY AGENTS TO SELL our "Poetical Album" and "Songs That Never Die;" two new, beautiful books for holiday trade; outfit only 60 cents; circulars free. E. D. BRONSON & CO., 213 S. Broadway. 24

WANTED — LADIES WISHING TO make $25 weekly by doing writing at their homes, address, inclosing stamp, MISS LOUISE FAIRFIELD, South Bend, Ind. 24

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL WHO WILL give slight assistance with housework in exchange for board and room in best part of city. Address X, box 29, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—LADY TEACHER, COMMON branches and piano music, for family in country town. Address, with credentials, P, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; one capable of taking charge of this department. Apply, with references, X, box 41, TIMES OFFICE. 26

WANTED — A NURSEGIRL; PERMAnent if satisfactory. Apply today, 1619 MAPLE AVE., bet. 16th and 17th sts.; take Maple-ave. electric cars. 24

WANTED — A COMPANION, HOUSEkeeper, saleslady, waitresses, chambermaid; cooks, $25 to $40. EDWARD NITTINGER, 319½ S. Spring. 25

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG girl for general housework; must be reliable. 27 VERMONT AVE., bet. Pico and Washington sts. 24

WANTED—HOTEL AND HOUSEHOLD help. MRS. SCOTT'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, S.E. cor. First and Broadway, upstairs. 25

WANTED — A SMART SWEDE OR German girl for half-day work by month; small private family. 2018 FIGUEROA ST. 24

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK FOR board and attend school, 12 to 15 years; 3 in family. 858 PASADENA AVE., E. L. A. 24

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SALESlady for cloaks and suits; references required. Address X, box 42, TIMES OFFICE. 26

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good cook; German or Swede preferred. Apply 903 S. HILL ST. 24

WANTED — GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; German preferred. Call 353 N. MARENGO AVE., Pasadena. 24

WANTED—AN ELDERLY GIRL FOR general housework. Inquire cor. 39TH and S. MAIN STS. 29

WANTED — MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN for general housework. Apply 828 S. OLIVE ST. 25

WANTED — AN APPRENTICE; ART needle work, at 323 S. SPRING ST. 24

WANTED — LADY AGENTS AT ROOM 92, WILSON BLOCK. 25

WANTED—
Agents.

WANTED — AT LAST WE HAVE IT; active agents everywhere to take orders for "Shepp's World's Fair Photographed;" a magnificent collection of copyrighted photographs of buildings, scenes, exhibits of the World's Columbian Exposition; splendidly described; authorized by the official management; one oblong volume; retail, $3.25; books on credit; freight paid; agents in the field are clearing from $7 to $45 daily; drop everything else and handle this book; you will make money fast; finely illustrated circulars and terms free; outfit and 50 photographs, only $1. Address GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 358 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill., or 723 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. 26

WANTED—WE SET YOU UP IN BUSIness; no peddling or canvassing; we furnish you goods on credit, also free thousands of catalogues and circulars, for general distribution, with your name and address printed on each as general dealer; you can do a mail order business and make hundreds of dollars; write for free particulars, or inclose us two stamps for sample catalogues and circulars and full instructions how to go to work at once. MUSIC & NOVELTY CO., X 99, Battle Creek, Mich.

WANTED — AGENTS — DULL TIMES do not affect the sale of "Scenes from Every Land;" nothing to equal it; a magnificent holiday book; write at once for territory before it is all assigned. E. D. BRONSON & CO., 213 S. Broadway. 24

WANTED — AGENTS CAN MAKE from $5 to $20 a day selling "Great Events of the Greatest Century;" takes on sight; agents wanted in every city and town. Apply to R. BASSETT, 105 S. Broadway. 24

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS FOR THE "Authentic History of the Columbian Exposition;" send 15c for mailing sample number and particulars. J. B. CAMPBELL, 159 Adams st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS MAKE $5 A DAY; greatest kitchen utensil ever invented; retails for 35c; 2 to 6 sold in every house; sample, postage paid, 5c. FORSHEE & M'MAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED — AGENTS TO TAKE ORders for enlarged portraits. PACIFIC PORTRAIT CO., 139 N. Spring st., room No. 7. 24

WANTED—
Partners.

WANTED—PARTNER IN AN ESTABlished real estate and business agency; very small capital; office well located. Address X, box 38, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED — PARTNER IN PROSPERous tailoring business; small capital; experienced man preferred, but not necessary. RUGG, 448 Spring st. 24

LINES OF CITY BUSINESS—
Miscellaneous.

IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS, 542-564 Buena Vista st.

FOR SALE—
City Property, Price Given.

FOR SALE—CITY PROPERTY—

JOHN H. COXE,

4 Bryson Block.

72 feet, South Broadway $22,000.00
60 feet, S. Broadway, with house 12,000.00
61 feet, S. Broadway, with house 14,000.00
58 feet, S. Broadway, with house 9,000.00
38 feet, S. Broadway, brick block 28,000.00
50 feet, N. Broadway, with house 15,000.00
66 feet, N. Broadway, corner.... 30,000.00

JOHN H. COXE,
25 4 BRYSON BLOCK.

FOR SALE -

OUR BARGAINS!

GRIDER & DOW, 109½ S. Broadway.

$350 to $500 buys the finest building lots in the city, in the Philbin tract, closer in than Pico and Pearl sts.; cement walks and electric cars; 81 lots sold since February 15, and 20 new residences built in 4 months; only 15 lots unsold; don't fail to see this tract before bying, for maps and free carriage call at our office.
$325—Fine building lot on 15th st., set to bearing fruits, only one-half block of electric cars.
$550 buys fine residence lot, set to choice fruits and flowers, with a small cottage, located close to Washington and Vermont ave.
$750 buys choice lot in the Kincaid tract, close to Pico and Pearl sts.
$3500 buys 100x135, on Los Angeles st., close to Seventh st.
$1600 buys a modern 5-room, bay-window cottage, mantel and grate, marble washstand bath, closets, pantry, and located on Pico st.; see this.
$6500—Modern 8-room residence and lot on Broadway, close to Eighth st.; this is cheap.
$225 per front foot, a business lot on Main st. close to Fifth st.
For sale.—$2250; new 7-room house, bath, pantry and closets, hot and cold water; beautifully finished inside; 50-foot lot, half a block from University electric line, $800 cash, balance on long time. This place is worth $2500, but owner wants some money.
For sale.—$500 for corner lot 58x165, southwest, on University electric line; nothing near it can be bought nearly so cheap.
For further information call on GRIDER & DOW, 109½ S. Broadway.
21

FOR SALE—

SEVENTH STREET.

Lot fronting 50 feet by 108 feet deep at southeast corner Seventh and Pearl. The best corner at the price in Los Angeles. Suitable for an apartment house or stores. Tenants guaranteed. Price, $7500.

The above lot is offered for a limited number of days at price quoted, and is absolutely the best bargain in the market when location is considered. Part of the purchase may remain on mortgage at low interest.

Seventh-street property affords the best investment for those who can realize the fact that this thoroughfare is the principal cross street in the city; 80 feet in width, and with cable road in operation.

Other valuable bargains on Seventh st. and adjacent thereto may be obtained by writing or calling upon
G. A. DOBINSON,
26 1 Bryson Block.

FOR SALE—
We have a bargain in the Harper tract; elegant 10-room house for $5500.
A sacrifice in some Broadway property near Bradbury Block; $450 per foot.
Some choice lots and 4 residences on Figueroa; lots from $125 per foot to $50 per foot, all on paved part.
We make a specialty of Adams st. property.
On Boyle Heights, a beautiful home, 7 rooms, grounds filled with rare and beautiful flowers and shrubs; owner going East; will sell now at $2400—½ cash.
House of 4 rooms, hard finished, and bath, near cars; fine lot; only $1300.
House and lot near Temple-st. cars, $600, on instalments.
City property for exchange.
Unincumbered lots in fine location, or nice 2½-story house, unincumbered and well located, for young orchard set solid to navel or other first-class oranges. STEVENS & DUNCAN,
26 209 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS.
2 choice corners, southwest, $1400 each.
Fine lots on Flower st., $2000 each.
Fine situation on Bonnie Brae st., $800.
Good lot on Rich st., a snap, $400.
Best bargains on Flower, Hope and Hill sts.
Fine lots on Bonsallo ave., cheap.
Lot near 21st and Figueroa, $1000.
Lots in Urmston tract from $400 up.
Special prices on fine lots for first-class improvements.
Clean side of 30th st., $750.
Choicest lots on Adams st.
33d st., near Figueroa, $1250.
Choice lots on 28th st.
21st, $700.
16th st., large lot, $600.
Pico Heights, $375.
Boyle Heights, $250 to $1200 each.
STREETER & SHARPLESS,
21 110 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—MASON TRACT—
This elegant property is located bet. Grand ave and Figueroa st., and in the very cream of the fashionable quarter.
Lots are large and covered with fine orange trees; this property is the cheapest offered in the city.
If you are going to buy a lot for a home, see them.
Jefferson and 33d sts., lots 50x180, only $1000.
Figueroa st., lots 60x219, only $2400 each.
BRYAN & KELSEY, sole agents,
202 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—
Elmore ave. bet. Seventh and Eighth, $425.
Sixth st., in Goodwin tract, 2 lots for $400.
Westlake Park, fine lot, $500.
E. Washington st., fine corner lot, $425.
Dennison tract, E. Seventh st., from $200.
Maple ave., near Sixth, $900.
W. 16th or 17th sts., 50x175, $1100.
Fine corner, 16th, 105x175, $2000.
21st and 22d, near Toberman, $900.
The following, advertised last week, have been sold:
Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, block 11, Urmston tract; lots 15 and 21, Longstreet tract. G. C. EDWARDS,
24 230 W. First st.

FOR SALE—
2 lots on E. Sixth st., $200 each.
Lot on Central ave., near Seventh st., $725.
Lot on Maple ave., near 14th st., $700.
Lot on Santee, near 13th, $1100.
Lot on Grand-ave. cable, 50x176, $1600.
Lot on Bonsallo ave., $1050.
Lot on Los Angeles st., near 15th st., $1100.
Lot 3 blocks west of Eleventh and Pearl sts., $550.
Lot on Council st., near Union ave., $675.
Lot on Flower, near Adams, 60x190, $2000.
BRODTBECK & McCONNELL,
24 113 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
City Property.

FOR SALE—
$1000—A 5-room house on corner, only 1 block from Downey ave., and on line of electric cars, centrally located, in East Los Angeles; only $400 cash, balance monthly.
$2500 — Ingraham st., 5-room cottage, with outbuildings; street graded.
$1900—Southwest, near University electric car line, 5-room cottage, bath, pantry, closets, fine porches, new and complete; only $500 cash.
$3700 — Fine, large cottage, 6 rooms, bath, pantry, closets, porches, etc.; also barn; large lot; excellent view; First st. electric cars.
$8500—Large 11-room house, with bath, pantry, closets, modern, on clean corner on Flower st.; a bargain.
Above and other bargains for sale by
24 A. SADLER, 130 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN TO PARties seeking a pleasant, healthful home; convenient and nearly new; mostly furnished; house contains 12 rooms, and is located on an elegant corner in Bonnie Brae tract, overlooking Westlake Park; possession can be given at once. M'KOON & YOAKUM, sole agents, 234 W. First st.

FOR SALE — LOVELY HOME SOUTHwest; 8 rooms, new; will sell furnished and give immediate possession; also a few elegant lots for intending builders; $3000 lot for $1500; only $200 to $300 required down; balance on long time and low interest; if you want a fine lot in the Harper tract don't wait, but see BEN E. WARD, CLAY & CO., 138 S. Spring st. 24

FOR SALE — COSY HOME; 5-ROOM house, plastered and papered, lot 50x125; fruit, flowers and shrubbery in abundance; street graded and near car line; only $1750; $600 cash, bal. $25 per month; also one for $1800; 5 room and bath, $300 down and $25 per month. BEN E. WARD, CLAY & CO., 138 S. Spring st. 24

FOR SALE—
FRASER, COOK & PEARSONS,
Real Estate,
244 S. Broadway.
Come and see us. We have positive bargains in city and country properties, improved and unimproved.
FRASER, COOK & PEARSONS.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO BUY, rent or exchange for any piece of property in this county, and are unable to locate the owner, call on us; we have the property, name and address of nearly all the non-residents owning property in this county. BYRAM, PARKER & CO., 227 W. First st. 24

FOR SALE — NO. 727 BROADWAY, third lot south of Seventh st., west side, 61x150 to alley; $225 per front foot, including good 7-room cottage, now rented and valued at $2000; terms, only part cash, but no trade. THE SILENT & BETTS CO., agents, N.E. cor. Second st. and Broadway. 24

FOR SALE — THE THROOP TRACT; CHOICE building lots on Main, Jefferson, 35th, 36th, 37th sts. and Maple ave.; $350 up; ¼ cash, balance long time; 3 car lines, choice neighborhood; all lots covered by fine fruit trees; title perfect; we will take pleasure in showing the property. STANTON & VAN ALSTINE, 220 W. First st.

FOR SALE — ON YOUR OWN TERMS as to payments, the choicest residence lots in the city, in bon ton section; special inducements to those wanting to build. O'DEA & BARR, 103 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
Lot on Pico st., $100 payment.
Lot, University tract, $65 payment.
Lot, southwest, $15 payment.
Apply to OWNER,
24 320 W. First st.

FOR SALE—120 FEET FRONT BY 175 feet, on fine 80-foot street, within quarter of a mile of the Courthouse, near High School, at $35 a front foot. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W First st. 26

FOR SALE—$1750, ½ CASH, A SPLENdid home of 6 rooms, near Bellevue Terrace; this is a fine property and must be sold; big bargain. G. W. CONNELL, 112 Broadway. 26

FOR SALE—SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS in the Sherman tract, on the hill bet. Pico and Washington, will be sold; a big bargain. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First st. 24

FOR SALE—FOR $800, ½ CASH, BALance easy, a beautiful and large building lot, near the corner of Seventh and Pearl. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 17

FOR SALE—$200, ½ CASH, WILL BUY an extra fine lot on 22d st., near Central ave., one-half block of electric cars. G. W. CONNELL, 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOVELY HOME, 6 ROOMS; lot 50x200, near electric cars, $1800; also lot 40x140, fruit trees, nice location, $350. RIGBY, 205½ S. MAIN, room 1. 24

FOR SALE—$675; LARGE AND VERY desirable residence lot on 25th near Main; price only $675. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second st. 24

FOR SALE — SEVERAL FINE BARgains on Main, E. Seventh and E. Fifth sts., improved and unimproved. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First. 24

FOR SALE — CHEAP, THE FINEST corner lot on Grand ave., clean side, bet. Adams and Jefferson sts. Apply OWNER, 242 E. First st. 24

FOR SALE — THAT BEAUTIFUL place, N.W. cor. of Olive and Third sts., only $10,000. MILLER & HERRIOTT, 114 N. Spring st. 5

FOR SALE—$1100; VERY NICE BUILDing lot, 50x148, on Adams st. near Main; price only $1100. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 24

FOR SALE - LIST YOUR PROPERTY for sale or rent with K. P. CULLEN & CO., Minnesota Headquarters, 237 W. First st.

FOR SALE—SIGHTLY LOT TO TRADE for good horses and buggies or cows. P, box 34, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—$475; A VERY HANDSOME lot on 29th st., near Maple ave. F. O. CASS, 112 Broadway. 26

FOR SALE — "AT POMONA." I STILL repeat I. S. T. E. R. S. BASSETT, Pomona.

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE — $2700; A1 9-ROOM HOUSE; bath, mantel, lawn, shrubbery, stable; a lovely home; south, near Main st.; a genuine bargain; see it. TAYLOR & RICHARDS, 102 Broadway. 28

FOR SALE — HOUSE TO BE REmoved from premises; 5 rooms, with large upstair room, all in first-class condition; will sell cheap. Apply at 1641 ROCKWOOD ST. 24

FOR SALE — AT A BARGAIN, A NICE new, 9-room house; everything complete; beautiful yard, with lawn and flowers. Call at rooms 15 and 16, PHILLIPS BLOCK. 26

FOR SALE—$1700; A MODERN-BUILT 5-room residence on lot 50x130, a little west of Pearl, near Pico st.; price $1700; easy terms. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 24

FOR SALE—$800; A 4-ROOM COTTAGE, nicely finished; nice hedge, fruit and shade trees; chicken corral, shed, etc.; terms easy. R. MACHIN, 417 S. Spring.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 8-ROOM HOUSE, with bath all furnished; lawn, flowers, etc., near street car; $2500, terms easy. IRELAND & FISKE, 102 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$2000; 7-ROOM RESIDENCE, lot 50x150, near Westlake Park; price $2000, on easy terms. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 24

FOR SALE — $900, EASY TERMS, BUYS good 5-room cottage and two fine lots near car line. I. B. WOOD, L. A. Theater building. 24

FOR SALE—2 HOUSES AND LOTS, INstalments; also lots in Douillard tract, $15 monthly. 405 KUHRTS ST., East Los Angeles.

FOR SALE — $2300; GREATEST BARgain in 7-room cottage home in the city; lot 50x160; $1000 cash. RUGG, 448 Spring st. 24

FOR SALE — MODERN 4-ROOM COTtage 3 blocks east of Main, near Macy st. OWNER, 139 N. Spring st., room 7. 24

FOR SALE—MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE, Flower near Adams; instalment plan if desired. R. D. LIST, 127 W. Second.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 2 LOTS ON Hawthorn st.; bargain. Call at 1220 HAWTHORN ST. 24

FOR SALE — A ROOMING - HOUSE centrally located. Address P, box 91, TIMES OFFICE. 29

FOR SALE — $1450; 5-ROOM HOUSE; monthly payments $15. A. BARLOW, 227 W. Second.

FOR SALE—
Country Property, Price Given.

FOR SALE—BY A. SADLER,
130 S. Spring st.
$5000—20 acres at Rialto, set to peaches, prunes, Japan plums, oranges, figs and blackberries; best of soil, plenty of water, and all in fine shape, or will exchange for merchandise or choice city property.
$10,000 — 10 acres in bearing oranges, lemons and deciduous fruits; nice house, barn, windmill, tank, flowers and shrubbery; trees in bearing and a very desirable place, or will exchange for city property.
$1800—Good 5-room house and about 3 acres of ground in Burbank, set in peach and apricot trees; very desirable; will exchange for good stock of merchandise of equal value in city or country town.
$5000—20 acres at Fruitland, south of city; house, barn and partly in fruit; good soil and plenty of water; will exchange for city property.
$2500—10 acres at Gardena, best of soil; 3 acres in blackberries, 1 acre strawberries, 1½ acres alfalfa.
$600—1 acre of land with 4-room house, stable, fruit, etc.; natural stream of water across back of the property; a splendid location for poultry ranch, and located about one-half mile outside city limits. For sale by
24 A. SADLER, 130 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—

OUR BARGAINS.

GRIDER & DOW, 109½ S. Broadway.

$20 per acre buys 160 acres, 30 miles from Los Angeles, 3 miles from railroad and good town; 6-room house, barn, workshop, corrals, etc., well, windmill and tank and tank-house; lots of shade trees and flowers about the house; 30 acres in cultivation; 6 acres deciduous fruits; 4 acres vineyard, all 5 years old; alfalfa; government patent title; worth $5000.

FOR SALE — IMPROVED RANCHES, adapted for fruit or grain, in artesian belt; 40 to 160 acres, near Palmdale, cheap, or will exchange for city property, improved or unimproved.
Also 800 acres in Pecos Co., Tex., for lots or houses and lots in this city.
Also 10, 20 or 30 acres in irrigating district, 18 miles east, all in high cultivation and set to peaches, prunes, berries, etc., with buildings; will sell cheap or exchange for residence in this city, or other approved property.
JOHN P. P. PECK,
24 242 S. Broadway, room 9.

FOR SALE — $250,000; ORANGE ORCHards, walnut orchards, deciduous fruit orchards, olive orchards, dairy or farm ranches, fine city residences, hotels, lodging-houses, grocery stores, hardware business, fruit stands, cigar stands, meat markets, saloons, bakeries, rsetaurants, and all kinds of mercantile business; prices from $100 to $250,000; we neither advertise nor try to sell anything that will not stand the strictest investigation. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE -- $8000; A FINE RANCH, cheap; 40 acres at Compton; comfortable house, with nice grounds, good barn, carriage-house, corncribs, chicken-houses, artesian well; 35 acres in alfalfa, 8 crops a year; 100 bearing fruit trees; 4 fine heavy work horses, 2 wagons, 10 cows, high-grade Jerseys and Holsteins, a few hogs, 100 chickens, farming utensils; will take $3000 cash, $3000 mortgage and $2000 in city property, or all cash. J. C. OLIVER & CO., 237 W. First st. 24

FOR SALE— $40,000; A MAGNIFICENT ranch; 350 acres of rich loamy land, producing immense crops of corn, alfalfa and barley; plenty of water; no alkali; house, barn, corrals, fences, all farming implements; 150 acres in alfalfa; 50 head of fine brood mares, 50 cows, fine stallion; no richer land can be found in the State; the income has been 20 per cent. on the price asked; owner absent and needs money; 30 miles south of Los Angeles. J. C. OLIVER & CO., 237 W. First st. 24

FOR SALE—
10 acres, unimproved, 40 miles from Los Angeles, 1 mile from railroad, next to bearing orchard, $1700—half cash.
80 acres, unimproved, 45 miles from city, 1¼ miles from railroad, for $25 per acre; $1000 cash.
Both of these are worth double the amount asked.
ROLLIN P. SAXE,
24 St. Elmo Hotel.

FOR SALE — HOMESTEAD OF 160 acres; a rare bargain; only $500; about 60 acres of choice fruit or grain land, 20 of which is cultivated, small house, near railroad; 40 miles from this city; don't wait about the city for something to "turn up," get a ranch; make a good living, and within 5 years own a $16,000-home. JOHN F. HUMPHREYS & SON, 109 S. Broadway. 25

FOR SALE—"AT POMONA." SAY! IF you expect me to start in and tell all I have for sale, you are expecting a great deal of me, for "I sell the earth." But I will say that this valley is one of the fairest spots on this earth that I am selling. If you don't believe it take a run out here and I will take the carriage and prove it to you. R. S. BASSETT, Pomona.

FOR SALE — BURBANK LANDS IN subdivisions of 10 to 40 acres; fine sand loam; naturally moist; now producing choice alfalfa, corn, potatoes, and all kinds of deciduous fruits; improved or unimproved, with water for irrigation or without; special inducements to actual settlers. BURBANK & BAKER, 114 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — CHEAP LANDS; 1000 acres orange, lemon, walnut, olive, prune, corn, alfalfa and sugar beet lands, $40 to $65 per acre; tracts 10 acres up, terms easy; title perfect; short ride from city. For particulars see owners, STANTON & VAN ALSTINE, 220 W. First.

FOR SALE — ROSECRANS RANCH lands; large or small tracts; deciduous fruits; no irrigation; water available; 30 minutes from Rosecrans, Redondo Railway, to city; fine young orchard for sale. See owner, CARL F. ROSECRANS, or LEE A. M'CONNELL, 113 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — SOME GOOD ALFALFA ranches, cheap; fruit ranches, cheap; corn and barley, lands, cheap; houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city; several government relinquishments for sale. J. W. FOSTER, 237 W. First st.

FOR SALE — OR WILL EXCHANGE for No. 1 Los Angeles county property, 80 acres in Fresno county; 50 in raisins and deciduous fruits; bal. in alfalfa; price, including implements, $8000; gross income present year, about $2500. Address C, box 17, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — MY $2000 equity in a very fine 10 acres, set to 1 and 2-year-old lemons and a few oranges, in the foothills, Sierra Madre, for a house in Los Angeles or Santa Monica. A. B. SMITH, San Dimas, Cal. 24

FOR SALE — $16,500; IN ALHAMBRA, 16 2-5 acres; 6 2-5 in 12-year-old orange trees, 10 acres mostly in lemons; hard-finished 8-room house, 3-room kitchen house, with cellar; good barn. Apply MR. WESTERN, East Alhambra.

FOR SALE—A VERY PRETTY PLACE of 9 acres, frostless belt, close to city and very getable; nice house, large 2-story barn, numerous chicken-houses, windmills, running stream, etc.; cheap. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First. 24

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, THOROughly bona fide bargain; 40 acres fine land near Burbank; we must sell; 35 acres of it under cultivation; investigation will repay you. Room 22, 211 W. FIRST ST

FOR SALE—$50 PER ACRE, ON LONG time, buys 200 acres in beautiful San Gabriel Valley; 15 acres bearing fruit; house, barn; sacrifice; adjoining land brings $150. X, box 10, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE — 20 ACRES OF LAND SET to navel oranges; all in full bearing; good house and barn; 1 mile from a good town; price, $3500; easy terms. J. A. COWELL & CO., 127 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—10 ACRES OF GOOD ALfalfa land, cheap; no incumbrance; in artesian belt; $300 down, $400 in 1 or 2 years. Address 139 S. TRUMAN ST., East Los Angeles. 24

FOR SALE—10 ACRES OF LAND NEAR Ontario and Cucamonga; I can sell for $550 cash if sold quick; fruit trees all around it. ROLLIN P. SAXE, St. Elmo Hotel. 24

FOR SALE — STRAWBERRY, LEMON and fruit lands near Gardena, from 10 to 160 acres, at $125 per acre. LEE A. M'CONNELL, 113 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL, FINELY improved home of 6 acres, near in; this is a model place. G. S. ROBINSON, 213 W. First st. 25

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, 25-ACRE walnut grove near Anaheim. Address OWNER, 910 W. 11th st. 24

FOR SALE—HORSES AND CARRIAGES of all kinds bought, sold and exchanged 411 S. SPRING ST.

FOR SALE—
Houses, Price Given.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON instalments.
$1000—Cottage, 4 rooms, lot fenced, stable, etc., Burton st.
$1200—Complete cottage, 5 rooms, pantry, closets, etc., lot nicely fenced, Maple ave.
$1500—House, 5 rooms and bath, located on W. 31st st., near electric car line; a nice home.
$1850— Modern cottage, 5 rooms and bath, fine location, W. 11th st.
$1900—Cottage, 5 rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences, cement walks, lawn, flowers, etc., 24th st.
$2150 — Beautiful home, 6 rooms and bath, modern throughout, a corner, W. 11th st.
$2500—Modern 2-story house, 7 rooms and bath, lawn, flowers, trees, etc., Los Angeles st., near Washington st.
$2600—Lovely home, 6 rooms and bath, completely arranged throughout, gas, cement walks, etc., W. 27th st.
$2500—Modern 2-story house, 8 rooms and bath, within one-half block 2 car lines, southwest; a bargain.
$2500—A beautiful home on Pasadena ave.; house has 6 rooms and bath, nicely arranged; lot 100x400.
$1800 — A very desirable home of 6 rooms and bath, with every convenience; lot 50x200; within one-half block electric car line.
$3500—One of the prettiest homes in the city, 7 rooms and bath, gas, cement walks, flowers, lawn, stable, etc., Ottawa st.; a choice location.
GOWEN, EBERLE & CO.,
24 143 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSES—
$1200, 6-room, 2-story, 33d st.
$1650, 5-room cottage near Downey ave.
$1050, 4-room cottage, Pearl, near Temple.
$650, 4-room cottage, Bryant st.
$550, 3-room cottage, Mary st.
$3000, 6-room cottage, 16th st.
CHEAP LOTS.
$180, lot on Bay st.
$200, lot in Howe tract.
$400, lot on 38th st.; $100 cash.
$450, lot in University tract.
$525, lot in Valenzuela tract; $100 cash.
$475, lot in Greenwald tract.
$600, lot on Fremont ave.
$540, lot in Wolfskill tract; $100 cash.
CHEAP LAND.
$650 buys 160 acres fine fruit land; $150 cash.
$800 buys school land; 640 acres.
$450, one acre in city; 5-room cottage.
$65 per acre, 180 acres fine land just south of city; a snap; worth $150.
$1 per acre, 160-acre relinquishment.
DAY & CLARK,
25 119½ S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—BEDROCK BARGAINS—HOUSES.
$1650—Handsome cottage on 28th st., lot 50x140.
$2600 — 7-room house, cement walks, shrubbery, lot 60x137, 23d st., very desirable.
$2800 — New 6-room modern cottage, corner lot, 50x150, W. Seventh st., toward the park.
CHEAP LOTS.
$1600—West side of Grand ave., 50x180; cheapest on the street.
$400—Lot on E. Ninth st., good neighborhood.
$400—Lot on E. 17th st., 50x185, double front, large trees.
$1050—Beautiful lot on Ingraham st., grading paid, 60 feet front; easy payments.
$1000—Lovely lot on Santee st., graded, sewered and sidewalked, all paid. Easy payments, or will build a house to suit on the lot, with easy payments.
J. C. OLIVER & CO.,
24 237 W. First st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—
$4500—Fine house, W. Seventh st.
5-room cottage, near car line, southwest, $1650.
9-room new modern home, all conveniences and fine finish, choicest part of city, $6000.
6-room cottage, hard finish, western part of the city, $1100.
5-room cottage in East Los Angeles, $1500.
New 5-room house with bath, $1500.
ON INSTALMENTS.
4-room house near S. P. shops, $350.
5-room house, Boyle Heights, $1150.
5-room house near car line, $1400.
5-room house near First-st. electric line, $1800.
STREETER & SHARPLESS,
24 110 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
$4500—New modern house of 8 rooms, lot 50x145, cement walks and cellar, lawn and shrubbery; one-half cash, balance to suit; located in Harper tract, near Adams.
$5000—New modern house of 8 rooms and bath, lot 50x180; $1000 cash, balance to suit; located near Adams and Hoover sts.
$6250—New modern house, 9 rooms and bath, lot 62½x141; finely decorated; has gas fixtures and shades, cement walks and cellar; terms one-half cash, balance to suit; located in Harper tract, on 28th st., near electric car line; call and see them. S. K. LINDLEY,
25 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—
$1500, house, 5 rooms, on Santee st.
$1700, house, 5 rooms, Fremont ave., near Fourth.
$2200, house, 6 rooms, near Hoover and Adams; instalments.
$5000, one of the finest 8-room houses in the Bonnie Brae tract, bet. Seventh and Eighth sts.
$2500, house, 7 rooms, barn, cement walks, bet. Seventh and Eighth sts., near Seventh-st. Park; terms, $1000.
$6500, fine 2-story, new house on W. Seventh st.; modern improvements.
BRODTBECK & McCONNELL,
24 113 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
$5000, new 8-room colonial dwelling; lot 75x150; Bonnie Brae tract.
$5200, 8-room house near Adams; lot 50x200.
$6500, 9-room house near Adams; lot 50x200.
$1700, 5-room cottage, Hoover st.; lot 58x148.
$1200, three lots on Vermont ave., near Adams.
$2000, lot on Hope st., near 15th.
$1000, lot 75x146, on 23d st.; a bargain.
PIRTLE REAL ESTATE AND TRUST CO., 229 W. Second st. 25

FOR SALE—SOME REAL BARGAINS.
$1000—No. 251 N. Pearl st.; 4 rooms, bath, etc.
$550 to $750—4 to 6-room houses, well located, and close in.
$350—4-room house on New Jersey st.
$2250—40-room house, close in.
Also a special bargain for cash for 1 week; lot 45x120 to alley, at end of cable road, E. First st., with house of 4 rooms, and new business house in front, splendid business location; price $1255, spot cash.
JOHN P. P. PECK,
24 242 S. Broadway, room 9.

FOR SALE—$1500; A BEAUTIFUL NEW 5-room cottage in southwest part of the city, near electric line; this place will compare favorably with most places at $2000, but as owner needs money, will sell for $1500—¼ cash, balance long time. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 8

FOR SALE - $2000; NEW MODERN built 6-room residence on 25th st. in very desirable location; this is a snap at $2000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 8

FOR SALE—
9-room, hard-finished house, 6 acres of good land, inside of city limits; price $3000.
A nice house of 5 rooms, 6 fine lots, sandy soil, 4 blocks from city limits; price $2000.
19 acres of good alfalfa and corn land, 3-room house; price $1300.
Lease and furniture of several lodging-houses in central part of city.
24 J. W. FOSTER, 237 W. First st.

FOR SALE—$1350; A NEW, MODERN-built 4-room cottage, with bath, etc., on lot 30x125, convenient to the San Fernando st. depot and car shops; price only $1350, or would trade for house and lot in East Los Angeles, near Downey ave. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 24

FOR SALE — WE HAVE FOR SALE many modern, beautifully-located residences, 8, 9, 10 rooms, beautiful grounds, all modern conveniences, are all offered at a great sacrifice; these are snaps. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE — AT A SACRIFICE, A 5-room cottage, bath, etc., within 10 minutes' walk from Courthouse, $1000; terms to suit; also a 6-room, modern cottage which must be sold at a sacrifice. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE — FOR $2500, ON EASY terms, a beautiful new 6-room, modern-built cottage, on large and highly improved lot, on the clean side of Seventh st., 1 block from Westlake Park. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 24

FOR SALE — FIGUEROA ST., NEAR Adams, handsomely finished house, 10 rooms, bath, etc., all modern conveniences; lot 60x190; a bargain. LOUIS K. WEBB, California Bank Building.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, MODERN 9-room house on University electric car line; elegant home; with or without furniture, at a bargain. Inquire at rooms 4 and 5, NEW WILSON BLOCK. 28

FOR SALE—
Special Bargains in Real Estate.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS
—By—
LONG, BEASLEY & BROWN,
237 W. First st.
New 4-room cottage, 1½ blocks from Washington st., corner lot 51x125; price $1250.
New 3-room cottage near Fifth and San Pedro sts.; price $900, one-third cash.
New 5-room cottage on 31st st.; one of the best-built houses in the city; all modern; lot 50x150 to 14-foot alley, barn, etc.; price $2000.
5-room cottage, Belmont ave. near Temple, lot 40x1--; price $950—$300 cash, balance $10 per month.
5-room cottage, East Side, close to electric car line, clean corner, lot 50x175; price $1250.
5-room house on Victoria st., east of Central ave., near 12th st.; price $1400—$100 cash, balance $15 per month.
A fine list of houses in south and southwest parts of city at prices ranging from $1500 to $15,000.
26-room lodging-house, furniture new and of the best, location central, rent moderate; long lease; price $3500; reasonable terms; do not look at this unless you have the coin; nothing nicer for the money.
20-room lodging-house, good location; rent $55; a 2-years' lease to good party; large dining-room; a splendid opportunity for lady understanding the running of dining-room; money to be made; price of furniture, $900.
If you want to sell or purchase a lodging-house, we list nothing but the best.
A nice 5-room flat, close in; furniture first-class; rent $25; look at this; price $350.
10 acres, 3 miles south of city, improved, $5000.
10 acres, Gardena, improved, $2500.
10 acres inside city limits, $1500.
20 acres at Anaheim, fine land, $1300.
5 acres at Gardena, $550.
10 acres at Azusa, will trade for city lots, $1600.
40 acres, 2 miles north Long Beach, price $3500.
20 acres at Azusa, $800.
We have a large list of acreage in all parts of the State, and at prices from $40 to $1000 per acre.
A large list of choice building lots in all parts of the city, prices from $300 up to $5000, according to location and improvements.
We want 5 or 6 good houses to rent; we want to sell you a lot and build you a house; we want only $250 down and the balance $15 per month; we want you to list your property with us; we want your money to loan; we want you to call at our office, 237 W. First st., and look over our list of bargains; we also want you to know we have a fine line of business chances that will stand close inspection.
LONG, BEASLEY & BROWN,
237 W. First st., adjoining Times office. Tel. 200. 24

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND LATEST improved gasoline engine; also a second-hand steam engine; all kinds of pumps, power or hand; also second-hand, the best, simplest and strongest irrigating pump made; finest nickel-plated lawn sprinklers below cost; good second-hand tank; good second-hand water pipe; large second-hand horse-power. L. A. WINDMILL CO., 223-225 E. Fourth st. Tel. 271.

FOR SALE — TRADE OR RENT, everything on wheels; cows, horses, invalid's chair, printing presses, grindstone, cornsheller, plow, spring mortar, shotguns, harness, crank pipe organ, pumps; trade for wood, hay, grain, pumpkins, beets, carts, harness, forge, desk, incubator, etc.; if you have a bargain in anything, or want one, call and see E. MOAT, 401 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF WATER-supply goods, 6 kinds of windmills, 4 kinds of second-hand mills, steel mills, wood mills, long-stroke mills, ball-bearing mills, direct-stroke or back-geared mills, in sizes from 8 to 20 feet, and all of them very cheap; buy of us now and save money. LOS ANGELES WINDMILL CO., 223-225 E. Fourth st. Tel. 271.

FOR SALE—WELSH FOLDING BED, with wardrobe, desk, bookcase and commode, $55, cost $100; dandy beds, $25; some for $8; new process gasoline stove, $15, cost $25; Superior cookstove, with water back, $12; pretty good matting, 15c; linen warp, 22½c; linoleum, 60c. JOSEPH'S, 429 S. Spring, 242 S. Main.

FOR SALE—GENUINE JULES JURGENSEN gold watch, 18 carat, $70, worth $250; we have a quantity of diamonds, watches and jewelry, being collaterals left on our hands, which we will sell for one-half of retail price; all goods guaranteed. PACIFIC LOAN CO., rooms 2, 3 and 4, 114 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE -- TYPEWRITERS, NEW and second-hand; the Bar-lock, Remington, Caligraph, Yost, at prices from $30 to $100, on monthly payments. LONGLEY & WAGNER, 211 W. First st. 30

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 28-ROOM lodging-house, best in Redondo; building to lease, or will exchange both for property and cash; paying $200 monthly. R. D. LIST, owner, 127 W. Second.

FOR SALE—MINING OUTFIT, CHEAP for cash, including new wagon, specially fitted up with water casks and other implements. Inquire at rooms 4 and 5, NEW WILSON BLOCK. 28

FOR SALE — THE FURNITURE OF A 53-room family hotel; furniture good as new; for sale cheap; hotel to lease for term of years. LEE A. McCONNELL, 113 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE — TOP BUGGY WITH POLE and shaft; set double and single harness; all in good condition, and at your own price. Stable rear of 118 N. BROADWAY. 24

FOR SALE — SCHOOL FURNITURE suitable for private school and kindergarten, very cheap. HAVEN ST., second house east of electric car line. 26

FOR SALE — HARNESS; WILL EXchange new for old, or carpenter or lath and plaster work. W. H. COOLEDGE, Station R, Los Angeles. 25

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EASY terms, rich productive gold mine well developed; a fortune for small capital. Call Monday, 120½ S. SPRING. 24

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — TWO-horse, oil-burning engine, pump, pullies, etc.; good as new; at half price. GOSPER, 129 S. Spring st. 24

FOR SALE—10-HORSE OTTO GAS ENgine, Campbell pony press, Peerless press, job and body type, cheap. P. O. BOX 354.

FOR SALE—20 H.P. ENGINE; 36-INCH Pitts separator, in good running order and nearly new. Apply to 426 S. MAIN ST.

FOR SALE — $185, DECKER BROS. piano; Kimball upright piano, walnut case, $195, cost $400. 654 S. SPRING ST. 30

FOR SALE—A NEW FOLDING BED; best make; very cheap; must sell. Address R.R., P. O. BOX 25, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE— 300-EGG PRAIRIE STATE incubator, in good order; price $35. Address C, box 12, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—FINE BEHR BROS.' UPright piano at sacrifice. PACIFIC LOAN CO., 114 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND 400-LB. Fairbanks' platform scale. WESTERN SOAP CO., 325 New High st. 24

FOR SALE—NO. 8 TRIUMPH 6-HOLE range, in first-class condition, $10. Call at 1220 HAWTHORN ST. 24

FOR SALE—CHEAP, PAINTER'S OUTfit, and a bicycle, etc., at 307 W. SEVENTH ST., basement. 25

FOR SALE—$150; STOCK STATIONERY; counter, shelving, showcase; worth $250. RUGG, 448 Spring st. 24

FOR SALE—BRAND-NEW GAS STOVE grate shape, cost $12; will sell for $6. 854 W. ADAMS ST. 24

FOR SALE—$25 LAMP CHANDELIER for $10; $25 electric battery for $10. Call 910 W. 11TH ST. 24

FOR SALE — MODERN SQUARE piano; excellent condition; $160. 628 HILL ST. 25

FOR SALE — "AT POMONA," I SELL the earth. R. S. BASSETT, Pomona.

FOR SALE—SPRING WAGON, $15. 8 S. BEAUDRY AVE. 24

FOR SALE — BLUE-GRASS SOD. 811 SAN JULIAN. 26

MINING—
And Assaying.

CHEMIST AND MINING EXPERT — Examination of mineral lands and advices on the best treatment of all ores a specialty. JOHN D. HOFF. P. O. address, 1658 Temple st. 25

WADE & WADE, ASSAYERS AND analytical chemists. 109½ Commercial street.

FOR SALE—
City and Country.

FOR SALE—CITY AND COUNTRY—
$5000, 103 acres, rich, bottom land, 36 acres in peaches, 25 tons this year; alfalfa and corn grow without irrigation.
$2500, home, 12 acres, 4 acres in orchard; no irrigation needed; close in; must be sold.
We have first-class alfalfa and walnut land in acreage to suit, far below the real values; must be sold.
We have fine hog and dairy ranches for sale; one of 700 acres, all stocked, and in good running order, for rent; long term; a rare chance for the right man.
We have orange, lemon, and walnut groves for sale.
CITY.
$6750, a beautiful 8-room house and lot in the best part of the city; a rare bargain; must be sold.
$3000 to $14,000, beautiful residences in the most desirable part of the city.
We have the best-paying, first-class hotel in Southern California; handsome grounds; everything complete; terms easy.
We have fine properties for exchange.
Parties at a distance can safely invest through us.
"Do as we would be done by," is our motto. Cut out this ad and keep it for reference. HILL & CO.,
24 123 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—$2100 — $500 DOWN, BALance $25 per month, a beautiful 6-room, modern-built cottage, on lot 50x154, on clean side of 16th near Main st.; owner about to leave the State, hence the sacrifice. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 24

FOR SALE — ALFALFA OR CORN land; 40 acres, 12 miles from city, ¾ mile from depot, fenced and cross-fenced, splendid water right, barn and house; price $1500, to make quick sale. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First st. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—
Price Given.

FOR EXCHANGE — $6000; 40 ACRES first-class alfalfa land, fruit or vegetable land, adjoining the city of Santa Ana, renting for $500 a year, and cheap at $6000; it is clear of incumbrance, and will trade for good city property. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$12,000—A HOTEL building on one of the business streets of the city, consisting of 68 rooms, on lot 50x150; building cost $28,000 and lot cost $10,000; all in good state of repair and can be made to rent for $200 per month, and ought to sell in less than 2 years for $30,000. In order to close up an estate this property will be exchanged on a basis of $12,000, one-half cash and balance any good clear property worth the money. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$3500; FOR ALFALfa land close to the city, a beautiful 6-room, modern-built cottage on the clean side of Seventh st., near Westlake Park; owner will assume or pay cash difference up to $2000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 8

FOR EXCHANGE—$15,000; 55 ACRES very choice land, highly improved at Fullerton; good 9-room house; 15 acres in walnuts and 10 acres in assorted fruits; price $15,000; will trade for city property. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second st.

FOR EXCHANGE — $4000; 20 ACRES very choice land, a little south of the city on Central avenue; price $200 per acre; will trade for house and lot in the city. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 11

FOR EXCHANGE—$2100; NICE 5-ROOM residence in southwest part of the city; valued at $2100; with incumbrance of $800; will trade equity for good cows. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$12,000; A BEAUTIful residence on Figueroa st., southwest part of the city, on lot 130 feet frontage; house 11 rooms, all modern, with good carriage house, barn, etc., all highly improved; price $12,000; will trade for nicely improved place of 3 to 10 acres at Pasadena or Altadena; owner must have higher altitude only reason for making the exchange. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE — $125; 160 ACRES choice land, close to railroad station, in this county; 100 acres in alfalfa, good 5-room house and other buildings, all fenced and cross-fenced; plenty of water for irrigation; price $125 per acre; will take part in city property and balance cash or secured on the property. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE — $5000; FOR CITY property, a highly improved and very productive 10-acre ranch, on the clean side of Main, a little south of Jefferson. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 17

FOR EXCHANGE — $4800; 400 ACRES good land for stock farm near Newhall; price $4800, will trade for city property or for cattle or sheep. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE—A MODEL RANCH of 8 acres, situated at the foothills in the frostless belt; beautiful view of the valley and ocean; 700 navel orange and lemon trees, all under a high state of cultivation; 3 windmills and a 40,000-gal. brick and cement reservoir, abundance of water; a choice variety of other fruits, grapes, etc.; splendid 2-story house, stable, etc.; fine horse and plows, etc., for cultivating the place; house is completely furnished; only 3 miles from the Temple-st. cable road; this is an ideal place, and must be seen to be appreciated; small cash payment required, balance in city property or acreage, or good bonds of any kind; price $16,000. See the owner, F. J. GILLMORE, 303 S. Spring st. 26

FOR EXCHANGE — A GOOD BARgain for part cash and other property; a beautiful 9-acre fruit orchard set to miscellaneous kinds of fruit, near Pasadena; good elevation; magnificent mountain view and fine surroundings. This is a rare opportunity to get an income paying place, and a pleasant and healthful home; price, $10,000. M'KOON & YOAKUM, sole agents, 234 W. First st. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—
10 acres, highly improved, Glendale, for East Los Angeles property.
20 acres, Ontario, improved, $10,000, for Los Angeles place.
40 acres, Downey, improved, $8000, for farm Southeastern Kansas.
5 acres, Boyle Heights, for house and lot.
25 acres, Tulare county, for house and lot.
5 acres, Inglewood, for cottage.
126 acres, near Santa Ana, crops and all, $10,000, for city home.
F. H. PIEPER & CO.,
24 108 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—
48 acres first-class improved property, good location, $200 per acre; want Los Angeles or Eastern property.
$30,000, fine improved ranch of 150 acres in Orange county; improvements costing $10,000; farming implements, horses, cows, for Los Angeles or unimproved acreage in Southern California or Chicago property.
60 acres unimproved, near Santa Ana; incumbrances $2000; will trade for Los Angeles or Eastern property, and assume from $2000 to $5000. For further particulars address J. G. QUICK, Santa Ana, Cal. 25

FOR EXCHANGE—
Large 3-story lodging-house, 4 blocks from Courthouse, clear, to exchange for alfalfa land.
7-room house, lot 118x212, fronting on 3 streets, to exchange for lots or improved ranch.
41 acres near Chino ranch to exchange for Los Angeles property.
17-room house on Hope st. to exchange for acreage or lots.
BRODTBECK & McCONNELL,
24 113 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Pasadena property, well located, for Los Angeles property.
Fine home in Chicago for fruit ranch in Southern California.
Also farms in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and Dakota for Southern California property.
Store building and fine stock of goods in good town, doing a first-class business, for city or ranch property near Los Angeles. A. H. NEIDIG,
21 229 W. Second st.

FOR EXCHANGE—
No. 727—A fine young orange orchard for lot at Pasadena.
No. 721—A finely-improved Nebraska farm of 640 acres, clear.
No. 723—Residence, Long Beach, for Pasadena.
No. 724-731—Foothill ranches.
No. 719—6 acres at Altadena.
WOODWORTH & MARRINER,
21 Pasadena.

FOR EXCHANGE — HOUSE ON BOSTON st.; 10 lots, Montana tract; 120 acres, Grand Island, Neb.; lots Coronado Beach, Burbank, San Jacinto, Monrovia. J. P. BROCKMIER, 114 S. Broadway. 24

LINERS.

FOR EXCHANGE— Miscellaneous.

FOR EXCHANGE—

OUR BARGAINS.

GRIDER & DOW, 109½ S. Broadway.

For exchange—$1400; 5-room cottage and large lot on 21st st., close to Figueroa st.; nice yard, fruit and flowers; will trade for a cottage in the western party of the city and assume or pay $1000 difference.

For exchange—An old and well-established stationery and book store, stock and fixtures; will invoice $3500; located in a fine growing town; the leading store in the town; will exchange for a grocery store or city property.

For exchange—$5500; 10 acres; fronts Central ave., south of the city; electric cars pass the tract; will trade for vacant lot or cottage close in to the business center; would assume or pay a cash difference.

For exchange—$9500; 29 acres near Orange, 1 mile from depot; nearly all in bearing oranges, lemons and walnuts, mostly 8 years old; some deciduous fruit; good 6-room cottage and smaller house, stable, etc.; independent water right; ample; want home in Los Angeles.

17 GRIDER & DOW, 109½ S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—
$1500—20 acres fine land in Azusa Valley; incumbrance $700; will take lot, stock or anything of value for equity.
$1500—10 acres land with water, and some cash, for good lot, southwest.
$1200—2 lots just off Downey ave., 60x165 each; incumbrance $300; will take land or anything of value for equity.
W. H. NEISWENDER,
24 213 W. First st.

FOR EXCHANGE — ANY KIND OF wine grapes taken in exchange at a fair price for A No. 1 mule and a fine thoroughbred 5-year-old stallion, both without a blemish. Call for particulars at the office of the HERMITAGE VINEYARD CO., No. 311 N. Los Angeles st., city. 30

FOR EXCHANGE — $40,000; FINE place near Riverside, 100 acres; 40 acres in oranges, elegant house, barn, tenant house; perpetual water right; will exchange for property in Los Angeles, Chicago or Albuquerque, N. M. A. H. NEIDIG, 229 W. Second st. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—$3500; STATIONERY store, choice location, in the city of Santa Barbara; fine stock and good business; want house and lot in this city; will assume a mortgage or pay cash difference. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 25

FOR EXCHANGE — $8000; 5 ACRES SET to navel orange trees, 5 years old; modern, new house, large palms and peppers in front; corner two nice streets; this is close in and first-class; incumbrance $4500; Eastern acreage preferred. BOX 717, Riverside. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—20 ACRES IN LANkershim ranch; 5 acres in Riverside, and 13 lots in Meadow Park valued at $2500, to exchange for house and lot in the city; will assume some incumbrance. F. J. GILLMORE, 303 S. Spring st. 26

FOR EXCHANGE— $600; HOMESTEAD of a very fine 160 acres of land in the artesian belt, only one-half mile from station on the Southern Pacific; price $600; will trade for city property. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — $6000; ELEGANT residence of 12 rooms, in good location, ¾ of an acre, all terraced; improvements cost over $20,000; big chance; prefer city property. DE VAN & RUTLEDGE, 32 Bryson Block. 25

FOR EXCHANGE — EQUITY IN A 3-story brick and a 1½-story frame business house near center of city, valued at $12,000; incumbrance $4000; want any good property. Address L, box 11, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—$1500; A NICE NEW 6-room residence, southwest part of the city, near Adams, valued at $1500; will trade for residence closer in and pay cash difference. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — ONE OF THE finest orange orchards in Southern California for a business block in this city or in Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. See F. A. HUTCHINSON, 213 W. First st. 25

FOR EXCHANGE— $15,000; 11¼ ACRES on Ninth st., a little east of Central ave.; price $15,000; will exchange for houses and lots in the city. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — 160-ACRE CORN, alfalfa or hog ranch in Orange county, fenced, flowing well, house, for good city property. JOHN F. HUMPHREYS & SON, 109 S. Broadway. 25

FOR EXCHANGE—FOOTHILL HOTEL; delightfully situated for pleasure resort, home or sanitarium; want city property or unimproved acreage. Room 14, 328½ S. SPRING. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—ADVERTISER HAS got some well-located Chicago, Ill., suburban lots; will exchange for Southern California property. Address X, box 20, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — AN EASTERN mortgage for $1500, drawing 10 per cent., for property in this county; will assume up to $1500. W. F. BARBER, 229 W. Second st. 26

FOR EXCHANGE — $5000; IMPROVED ranch; 40 acres fine sandy loam soil, 1 mile from Santa Ana, on main road. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — A TAILOR WILL take a good second-hand top buggy in trade for a suit of clothes; also a good family horse. Address TAILOR, Times office. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — INCOME PROPerty, $500 yearly rental; want acreage for $3500; equity $2000, mortgage payable 1897. Address OWNER, box 58, Station D. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — $5000; 40 ACRES bearing raisin vineyard near Fresno; price $5000; will trade for city property. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 24

FOR EXCHANGE— HOUSE AND LOT in Waco, Tex., also 20 acres fruit land in Riverside county, for city property. Inquire 263 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — 20-ACRE RANCH, orange land, well improved, for city property or Eastern farming lands. Inquire 263 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — 160 ACRES SPLENdid grain and fruit land to trade for city property; would assume. MATT COPELAND, 114 S. Broadway. 25

FOR EXCHANGE— AND SALE — $6500 equity in Spring-st. lot for first-class inside residence property and cash. Room 14, 328½ S. SPRING. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — 15 ACRES AT Whittier, in walnuts, house and barn new, for house and lot in city. E. S. JACKSON, 318 S. Main st. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — ANY KIND OF new harness and cash for small job of brick work and plastering. 265 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — MINNEAPOLIS property for income property in this State. D. S. WEYMOUTH, Sentinel, Fresno Co., Cal. 26

FOR EXCHANGE — 12-ROOM HOUSE; also 80 acres near Rochester, for city property. MILLER & HERRIOTT, 114 N. Spring st. 5

FOR EXCHANGE— 16 ACRES ROUGH land near Los Angeles for team, wagon and harness. L. L. BOWEN, 147 S. Broadway. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—STOCK OF MILLInery for Los Angeles real estate. Address X, box 23, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — TWO-SEAT CANopy-top buggy for one-seat top-buggy. WM. MEAD, 209 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — BALED hay for cows and heifers. GOSPER, 129 S. Spring st. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES IN NEbraska; what have you? Room 14, 328½ S. SPRING. 24

TO LET— Store Rooms and Offices.

TO LET — AT REASONABLE RATES; pleasant, sunny offices in the TEMPERANCE TEMPLE, cor. of Temple st. and Broadway.

PATENTS— And Patent Agents.

HAZARD & TOWNSEND — PATENTS on inventions secured in all countries; copyrights, trademarks and labels. Office, room 9, Downey Block. Tel. 347.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES— Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—$2000; DRUG BUSINESS IN country town in this county; only one in the place and doing well; stock about $2000; no fixtures to buy; if you want a drug business, investigate this. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second

FOR SALE—$1000; A MEDICAL PRACtice in country town, clearing over $4000 a year, and steadily increasing; this is a good opportunity. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—$1000; FURNITURE BUSIness on Spring st.; centrally located; price of stock about $1000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—$4000; HALF INTEREST in the best paying retail business on Spring st.; price about $4000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—$3500; A WELL-ESTABlished business on Spring st.; clearing at least $300 per month above all expenses; price $3500. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—$2000; FOR $2000 THE FURniture and lease of the best paying and most centrally located 45-room lodging-house in this city; rent very low, and long lease; house clearing about $200 per month; sickness only reason for selling. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—$5000; THE BEST-PAYING drug store in the city; stock about $5000; rent only $50 per month, and the best stand in the city; will sell at invoice cost; owner obliged to go East only reason for selling. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—$1600; THE BEST 26-ROOM family rooming house in the city; only about 3 blocks from this office; rent only $60 per month; price of furniture $1600. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—$600; HALF INTEREST IN the most centrally located and most popular restaurant in the city; price $600. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 8

FOR SALE—$1800; AT INVOICE PRICE, one of the oldest, best-paying and most centrally located grocery businesses in this city; stock, including horse and wagons, will invoice about $1800; this business is clearing from $250 to $400 per month, but the owner is compelled to sell on account of poor health and having other business to attend to. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 8

FOR SALE—BY A. SADLER,
130 S. Spring st.
$125—Tobacco store; $1000, restaurant.
$175—Candy store; $800, restaurant.
$200—Cigar store; $2600, coal yard.
$300—Produce store; $2000, grocery.
$350—Cigar store; $1800, grocery.
$300—Restaurant; $750, coal yard.
$400—Restaurant; $700, saloon.
$500—Candy, fruit, etc.; $500, partner, restaurant.
$550—Coal yard; $2500, livery stable.
$500—Grocery; $700, branch bakery.
$100—Fruit stand.
Lodging-houses. Lodging-houses.
$350—7 rooms; rent only $20.
$500—10 rooms; great bargain.
$1800—45 rooms; clears $150 monthly.
$3500—45 rooms, elegant.
75 rooms, unexcelled; clears $300 monthly.
TO EXCHANGE.
TO EXCHANGE.
Cigar store for lot.
Grocery, well located; value $450.
Coal, wood and feed yard for lot or acreage; price $700.
Apply to A. SADLER,
25 130 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—OUR BARGAINS!
GRIDER & DOW, 109½ S. Broadway.
$10,000; sure income and no risk; grandest opening ever offered in big-paying business; oldest established in Southern California; above amount purchases interest with $100 per month salary; sure income, besides pays 15 to 20 per cent. per annum on above amount; no risk; a live man with business ability can step right in without previous experience; intending purchaser must have undoubted references and mean business; will satisfy the most exacting as to above statements, as this will bear the strictest investigation and closest scrutiny.
If you wish to get into a business, or should you have a legitimate business to dispose of, whole or half interest, don't fail to see us. Call at our office and get our list of income orange and walnut groves, fruit, alfalfa farms and stock ranches. GRIDER & DOW,
17 109½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—BY
MYER SIEGEL, 207 W. Second st.
$250, an established barber shop; 3 chairs; Spring st.; only $250.
$3500, cash, a business on Spring st.; clears $4000 a year.
$250, 5-room household furniture, suitable for lodging or family.
$150, fruit, candy and cigar business.
Apply to MYER SIEGEL,
207 W. Second st., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE— PERMANENT BUSINESS, clearing $3 per day; buttermilk and butter route, including horse, refrigerator wagon, cans, churn, etc.; now operated by hired salesman; price $150, or will trade for lot. Address C. F. PITKIN, P. O. box 428, or call at Vernon street car barn, Central ave., after 6:30 p.m. 24

FOR SALE — GOOD COUNTRY NEWSpaper, job office included, for sale for cash at great bargain if sold within next thirty days; business within 20 miles of Los Angeles in prosperous town and surrounding country. Address W. E. S., TIMES OFFICE, at once if you mean business. 24

FOR SALE — INTEREST IN CHOICE business; to a person suitably recommended, I will sell one-third interest in long-established, profitable and growing fire insurance and financial brokerage business; references required. C, box 10, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—"AT POMONA." ARE YOU looking for a good-paying business in a prosperous young city? To make a long story short, come to Pomona and see the old men. So help me Bob, he can help you out. R. S. BASSETT, Pomona.

FOR SALE—THE LOS ANGELES DIrectory Office keeps a complete list of all businesses for sale or exchange; parties desiring either to buy or sell will consult their best interests by applying at office, 103 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE— A FIRST-CLASS STATIONery and book business in the finest country town in Southern California; will sell at invoice price; reason for selling, sickness; this is an excellent business opportunity. Apply to B. R. BAUMGARDT, 231 W. First st.

FOR SALE — $400; COR. GROCERY, horse and wagon; living rooms; must sell. $300, fruit stand; daily receipts $25. $300, restaurant; daily receipts $25. $150, fruit and cigar stand; rent $10; see our bargains. H. P. ERNST & CO., 127 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—$450; NICE CORNER GROcery, with a well-established trade; stock and fixtures, including horse and wagon, $450; rent of store, including 6 living rooms, only $17 per month. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 24

FOR SALE—FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, through serious illness of owner, fruit, candy, soda and cigar store, with 2 living rooms, in good business position; low rent; stock, fixtures, some furniture, very cheap. 905 E. FIRST. 24

FOR SALE — A GOOD-PAYING BUSIness; only one of its kind in Southern California; this is a rare chance for the right party; owner is compelled to go East. Address X, box 43, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE — A GOOD RESTAURANT business in Pasadena, with own property; also a house and lot on Walnut st., furnished. Call on or address P. STEIL, 30 N. Fair Oaks ave., Pasadena. 1

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN established nursery in Pomona; greenhouses and everything in shape to propagate olive and other trees. Address J. M. HOWARD, Pomona, Cal.

FOR SALE — FURNISHED LODGING-houses; 36 rooms, $1200; 33 rooms, $1100; 10 rooms, rent, $25, $450; 16 rooms, $550; see our list of best paying houses in city. H. P. ERNST, 127 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; furniture, fixtures and grounds; best located, best-paying hotel property in Southern California; terms easy. HILL & CO., 123 W. Second st.

FOR SALE — CIGAR AND NEWS-stand doing good business; low rent and good location; will sell on account of sickness. Call or address, F. M. TAYLOR, 206 S. Broadway. 25

FOR SALE — AGENCY OF A PAPER route serving average daily, 1250; paying over and above expenses, $150 per month; price, $2500. Address C, box 16, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—$4000; HOTEL IN MOUNTain town; also a saloon for $3000; railroad and canal being built; rare chance to make money. HILL & CO., 123 W. Second st.

FOR SALE — LODGING-HOUSE; CENtral location; paying. Address G. W. F., TIMES OFFICE. 24

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES— Miscellaneous.

WANTED — $200; PARTNER IN GOOD paying real estate business; present owner is alone, and increasing business demands assistant. Address Q, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE — $500; POULTRY RANCH; fine location; lots of alfalfa and shade; extensive brooding houses and incubators. Address C, box 18, TIMES OFFICE. 24

IF YOU WISH TO INVEST IN A GOOD, sensible, solid business, just starting, and which will grow into a large concern, address X, box 28, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A PAYING business worth from $1000 to $2000; give statement of business as fully as possible. MILTON DAVIS, 750 S. Olive st. 24

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR active man with small capital; real estate business in the city; worth investigating. Address BOX 691, city P. O. 24

FOR SALE—$1800; FIRST-CLASS STOCK of groceries, within 3 blocks of this office, at 80c on the dollar. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 24

FOR SALE — STAGE ROUTE; PRICE $150 for transferring; first-class opening for store in connection. Call room 14, 328½ S. SPRING. 24

FOR SALE — $800; THE LEASE AND furniture of an 18-room lodging-house; a bargain. J. A. COWELL & CO., 127 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE — A GROCER'S STOCK; good location; cheap rent; must sell; price, $750. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway 24

FOR SALE — DRUG STORE, DOING good business; good location; will sell reasonable. Address C, box 1, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—$350 WILL BUY HALF INterest in a good-paying saloon. Apply at DIRECTORY OFFICE, 103 Broadway. 26

TO LET — 9-ROOM LODGING-HOUSE and furniture for sale; doing good business. Inquire at 970 BUENA VISTA ST. 27

FOR SALE—NICE, CLEAN JOB PRINTing office, well located, doing good business. R. L. LIST, owner, 127 W. Second.

FOR SALE—PAPER ROUTE, SERVING 1500 average daily, paying $225 monthly; value $3000. P, box 40, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—$300; RESTAURANT; GOOD location; doing a good business. J. A. COWELL & CO., 127 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE— GROCERY, CHEAP FOR cash; good stock, good stand and low rent. 235 E. FIRST ST. 30

HAVE MONEY TO INVEST IN SOME good legitimate business. Address C, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—$300 CASH DOWN, BEST-paying delicacy in the city. HILL & CO., 123 W. Second st. 24

FOR SALE — CHEAPEST POULTRY ranch in Los Angeles. Address X, box 27, TIMES OFFICE. 25

FOR SALE — STOCK AND MILK route; one or both. Address X, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 25

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A BLACKSMITH shop and tools. 405 KUHRTS ST., East Los Angeles.

FOR SALE— WELL-LOCATED FRUIT stand, doing good business, $100. RUGG, 448 Spring st. 24

MONEY TO LOAN— And Money Wanted.

PACIFIC LOAN COMPANY,
(Incorporated.)
Loans money in any amounts on all kinds of collateral security, diamonds, jewelry, sealskins, merchandise, etc.; also on pianos, iron and steel safes and professional libraries, without removal; and furniture in lodging-houses, boarding-houses and hotels, without removal; partial payments received; money quick; business confidential; private offices for ladies. W. E. DE GROOT, manager, rooms 2, 3 and 4, 114 S. Spring st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
$1,500,000.
LOWEST RATES.
Agent for the
GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY OF S. F.
R. G. LUNT,
227 W. Second st.

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MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry, pianos, live stock, carriages, bicycles, all kinds personal security. LEE BROS., 402 S. Spring st.

IF YOU WISH TO LOAN OR BORROW money, call on J. & J. C. FLOURNOY, real estate and financial agents, 128 Broadway, and you will not regret it.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, LOAN of $2000 for 1 year on first-class city real estate security. M'KOON & YOAKUM, agents, 234 W. First st. 24

WANTED — $7000 FOR 3 YEARS ON $25,000 gilt-edged real estate, well improved. Lenders address X, box 21, TIMES OFFICE. 27

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS — THE UNdersigned will loan money on warehouse receipts. R. G. LUNT, 227 W. Second st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND country property; also on collaterals. GEO. S. ROBINSON, 213 W. First st.

$500 TO LOAN ON PROPERTY IN south part of the city or suburbs. J. C. OLIVER & CO., 237 W. First st. 24

WANTED — A LOAN OF $3500 FOR ONE year; ample security and large interest. Call Monday, 120½ S. SPRING. 24

WANTED — $600 AND $1000 ON IMproved city real estate. WM. MEAD, 209 S. Broadway.

WANTED—$100; PERFECT SECURITY; liberal interest; short time. P, box 97, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—$500 OR $1000; AMPLE SEcurity; good interest. P, box 38, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—$5000 ON GILT-EDGE CITY security worth $25,000. S, box 70, TIMES OFFICE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WAREHOUSE receipts. I. B. WOOD, L. A. Theater building. 24

$2000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1000 EACH. WELCH & UPHAM, 309 W. Second st.

$500 TO $2000 TO LOAN. LEE A. M'CONNELL, 113 S. Broadway. 25

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OWING TO CONTINUED BAD health, I will sell my new dental chair, Allen's table, nickle-plated bracket, all in good order, at reduced price. Apply at 114 W. 28th st. C. L. BLAIR, M.D. 24

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DR. L. W. WELLS, SPRING AND First, Wilson Block; elevator; gold crown and bridge work; teeth extracted, no pain. Room 1.

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TO LET — DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with or without board; fine location; adjacent to cable or electric cars; home comforts; good table, gas, bath, reasonable prices. Call 929 S. Pearl, or R. BASSETT, 105 S. Broadway. 24

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TO LET — NICE, FURNISHED, BAY-window, sunny front rooms, $2 per week; other rooms at $1 per week and up; also 3 unfurnished, sunny housekeeping rooms, cheap, at the OLIVE FLATS, 351 E. First st. 24

TO LET—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURnished, sunny rooms at THE CHELSEA, 239 S. Hill st.; folding beds in every room, making each into a cosy private parlor; use of piano; table board; references. 24

TO LET—AT THE NOBLE WINTHROP, 330½, 332 and 334 S. Spring st., over Allen's furniture store; furnished and unfurnished rooms. HENRY E. BIEWEND, proprietor.

TO LET — NICELY - FURNISHED, large, front room with bay window; private board if desired. On Arcade-depot car line. 334 E. FOURTH ST. 24

TO LET — 3 MONTHS FOR $65; PARlor floor of 4 sunny rooms and bath, piano; furnished for housekeeping. 2607 E. FIRST ST., Boyle Heights. 25

THE ADAMS — NICELY FURNISHED, sunny rooms, $1 per week up; centrally located. Inquire at BOOK STORE, cor. Second and Main.

TO LET — ONE FURNISHED FRONT room down stairs; 1 or 2 gentlemen; private family; references required. 630 S. GRAND AVE. 25

TO LET—3 FURNISHED ROOMS, $15. CLINTON ST., opp. Hoover, sixth house from corner, one-half block from electric cars. 25

TO LET — DESIRABLE ROOMS FURnished or unfurnished; house changed hands and thoroughly renovated. 548 WALL ST. 25

TO LET — 4 FURNISHED, SUNNY rooms; large double parlors, with bath, $30, close in. Address O, box 11, TIMES OFFICE. 24

TO LET — 3 ELEGANT, FURNISHED rooms; new block; en suite or single, for light housekeeping. 445½ S. SPRING. 27

TO LET — PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, grate, kitchen and pantry, furnished or unfurnished; lower floor. 223 BEAUDRY AVE. 24

TO LET — NEAR IN, NICE ROOMS, private family; use of parlor and piano; rent reasonable. 512 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

TO LET — SEVERAL NICE FURnished and unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, at 900 TEMPLE ST. 30

TO LET — FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, suite of 2 or 3 rooms and bath. Southeast cor. NINTH AND HILL STS. 25

TO LET—SIX ELEGANTLY-FURNISHed rooms, single or en suite; very quiet and near in. Inquire at 607 TEMPLE ST. 24

TO LET — PLEASANT, FURNISHED front room for 2 gentlemen; convenient to business; references. 227 N. HILL. 24

TO LET—THE "CALDERWOOD," 308 S. Main; furnished rooms, single or en suite; private baths; finest apartments.

TO LET—2 OR 3 FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, 116 S. Hellman st. ALLISON BARLOW, 227 W. Second st.

TO LET—SMALL FURNISHED FRONT bedroom; stationary washstand; nice for school girls; cheap. 629 S. FLOWER. 24

TO LET — 3 NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping. 1567 ROCKWOOD ST., near Belmont ave. 24

TO LET — PLEASANT, FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, near business center. 225 S. HILL ST. 26

TO LET — IRVING, 220 S. HILL ST.; large, desirable rooms; modern coveniences; housekeeping privileges.

TO LET—A SUNNY FRONT SUITE OF rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, close in. 513 W. SECOND ST. 24

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TO LET — THE ACME; CHANGED hands; thoroughly renovated. MRS. M. BOUGHTON, 119 E. Fifth st.

TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, close to Westlake Park. 822 ALVARADO ST. 24

TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT, ground-floor room; housekeeping allowed. 222 W. FIFTH. 24

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, FURNISHED; first-class in location and all other respects. 926 HILL ST. 24

TO LET — 2, 3 OR 5 CHOICE ROOMS furnished for housekeeping; bath, piano. 148 W. JEFFERSON. 25

TO LET—SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH OR without board; also single rooms; bath, gas. 432 TEMPLE. 24

TO LET — ROOMS IN VICKERY Block, 501 N. Main st. R. G. LUNT, 227 W. Second st.

TO LET — 439 S. HILL, FINEST LOCAtion in city, nicely furnished rooms; bath and gas. 26

TO LET—2 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping. 326 BUENA VISTA ST., near Temple. 24

TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS SINgle or en suite, $5; housekeeping. 219 N. OLIVE. 24

TO LET — THE SUNNYSIDE, 319 N. Broadway; first-class furnished rooms, reasonable. 24

TO LET — UNFURNISHED ROOMS, light housekeeping, 2, good. 627 W. SEVENTH.

TO LET — PLEASANT FURNISHED room, $5 a month. 244 S. BUNKER HILL AVE. 25

TO LET — UPPER FLAT, 4 UNFURnished rooms, close in, $15. RUGG, 448 Spring st. 24

TO LET—ROOMS AND BOARD, PRIvate family, $5 week. 113 N. BUNKER HILL. 24

TO LET — HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS furnished; excellent. 621 W. SEVENTH ST. 26

TO LET — NEATLY-FURNISHED BEDroom, $3 per month. 625 W. FIFTH ST. 25

TO LET — PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms at low rates. 608 BANNING ST.

TO LET — UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms; private family. 453 S. HILL. 24

TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping at 141 N. OLIVE ST. 24

TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST and second floor. 755 BROADWAY. 24

TO LET — SUNNY FRONT ROOMS, furnished. 511 S. BROADWAY. 25

TO LET — FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms. 715 S. OLIVE ST. 24

TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS; housekeeping. 602½ S. PEARL.

TO LET — A NICELY FURNISHED sunny room. 226 S. OLIVE ST. 24

TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping. 550 S. SPRING. 25

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS ON S. BUNKER HILL AVE., 221. 26

TO LET — DESK ROOM; GROUND floor. 209 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET— Miscellaneous.

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TO LET — FARMING LANDS FOR rent; top buggies and organ for sale; house partly built; want carpenter to finish it and receive pay in rent. WM. RILEY, 228 W. 16TH ST. 25

TO LET—RANCH NEAR CITY. FOR particulars call at 327 SAN PEDRO ST. 26

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$5.50—House 6 rooms, with water and stable.
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$6—8 rooms, with water.
$9—12 rooms, with water.
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$3—2 rooms, with water, all cloth and papered, and comfortable; close in.
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TO LET—OR LEASE FOR TERM OF years, one fine new 10-room modern house, within walking distance from business center; also one 9-room furnished house, lawn, flowers, etc., a complete home; 7 rooms, furnished, $40; 6 rooms, furnished, $30; 9 rooms, furnished, $45. See BEN E. WARD, CLAY & CO., 138 S. Spring st. 24

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TO LET — A HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS near Sixth-street Park; sublets for $20 advance; furniture for sale; parties going away. FRANK B. HARBERT & CO., 147 S. Broadway. 24

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TO LET—WE HAVE 2 VERY NICE houses, new, 8 and 9 rooms each, at $35 and $40; also larger houses. WORKMAN & GARLAND, 207 S. Broadway. 24

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TO LET — TWO FLATS CLOSE IN; 6 rooms and bath, $30. Address giving business card, C, box 14, TIMES OFFICE. 24

TO LET — 7-ROOM COTTAGE, BARN, bath, etc., all complete; also furnished rooms, very close in. 211 W. FIFTH ST. 24

TO LET— CLEAN HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, electric cars, lawn, barn, rent reasonable. X, box 39, TIMES OFFICE. 24

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TO LET—30-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSE IN; furniture for sale; rent $75. HILL & CO., 123 W. Second.

TO LET — 8-ROOM HOUSE, 311 S. Workman st., $15. R. G. LUNT, 227 W. Second st.

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TO LET—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, BATH, etc. 1240 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 24

TO LET—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS. APply 335 N. UNION AVE. 27

TO LET—6-ROOM FLAT, COR. EIGHTH and GRAND AVE. 25

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TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES—
17-room house, Griffin ave., nice grounds, $60.
14-room house, elegantly furnished, nice grounds; near Pearl and Ninth, $150.
10-room house, Adams st., $100.
10-room house, Olive st., $75.
10-room house, Flower st., 5 rooms furnished, $50; all, $60.
8-room cottage, 23d st., $40.
9-room house, S. Broadway, $75.
9-room house, 16th st., barn, $40.
7-room house, Edgeware road, near Temple, $30.
5-room cottage, elegantly furnished, near Washington, $35.
5-room cottage, well furnished, near Adams and Hoover, $30.
3 rooms, double parlor and kitchen, hot and cold water, electric cars, $25.
J. C. OLIVER & CO.,
24 237 W. First st.

TO LET — A LADY GOING TO HER ranch will let a furnished or unfurnished flat for housekeeping; four rooms; all sunny; dressing-room, large closets; rent $10, with water; very desirable. 504 N. SOTO ST., 4 blocks from cable. 24

TO LET—
Furnished cottage, 5 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, gas, newly decorated; half block from electric cars; close to town; rent, $25. HUNTER & DAVIDSON, 111 S. Broadway. 25

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TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE OF 6 rooms, close in; rent low to good party. Apply 524 W. THIRD ST., bet. 11 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., or at room 2, 114 S. Spring st.

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TO LET — HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS WITH all modern improvements, in best repairs; furnished or unfurnished. 1502 GRAND AVE. 24

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TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE, 8 rooms, every convenience; barn, flowers, lawn, etc.; electric cars. 1512 W. FIRST ST. 25

TO LET—TO ADULTS, PART OF URnished house, complete for housekeeping; choice location. 1230 S. MAIN ST.

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TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE, 8 rooms, on Belmont ave, $40. O'DEA & BARR, 103 S. Broadway.

TO LET — A FURNISHED HOUSE, 6 rooms, close in, $40. Address O, box 10, TIMES OFFICE. 24

TO LET — A PARTLY FURNISHED house, close in. Inquire room 9, 175 N. SPRING ST. 24

TO LET — 4 FURNISHED OUTSIDE lower rooms, $20. MATTISON, 911 S. Hill. 24

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TAKE JUDSON'S EXCURSION TO THE East via the Denver and Rio Grande R.R.; leaves Los Angeles every Wednesday in through Pullman tourist sleepers to Chicago and Boston, under our personal supervision, combining safety, comfort and respectability, viewing the picturesque scenery of the Sierra Nevadas and Colorado by daylight. JUDSON & CO., 212 S. Spring st.

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CASA DE ROSAS, FROEBEL INSTItute, Adams, cor. Hoover st., will open all its departments Tuesday, Oct. 24. For further particulars apply to MRS. CAROLYN M. N. ALDEN, 806 W. Adams st.

SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION AND DRAmatic expression. C. C. Parker (late instructor in the four colleges at Lexington, Mo.,) director. Time of opening and place of location announced later. 24

J. BOND FRANCISCO—STUDIO OVER University Bank, First and Broadway. Pupils desiring to study violin or art with me for this season should apply at once, Fridays 2 to 4.

ST. HILDA'S HALL, GLENDALE, A school for girls and young ladies, 3 miles from Los Angeles city limits, reopens September 27. MISS K. V. DARLING, Principal.

MRS. JIRAH D. COLE HAS REturned from her summer vacation, and will meet her pupils in the Y.M.C.A. Hall Tuesday and Friday mornings until further notice.

BOYNTON NORMAL INSTITUTE PREpares teachers for examination; primary and grammar certificates; day and evening recitations. 120½ S. SPRING.

MISS MARSH'S SCHOOL (INCORPOrated)—Sixth year will begin Sept. 27, 1893. Call or address 1340 and 1342 S. HOPE ST.

ASTBURY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE; send for catalogue. 131 N. Spring st., Phillips Block.

MISS ACKELSON'S SELECT SCHOOL, primary, grammar, high school studies, opens September 4. 412 W. SECOND.

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EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL give 15 piano lessons for $5. Address C, box 4, TIMES OFFICE.

HERR ARNOLD KUTNER, TEACHER of German. 936 S. Hill; P. O. box 598.

SHORTHAND— SUPERIOR METHODS. LONGLEY INSTITUTE, 211 W. First.

PROFESSIONAL BANJO TEACHER, 131 N. SPRING ST., Phillips Block.

HARP STUDIO, 726 S. MAIN ST. MRS. J. M. JONES, P. O. box 694.

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HAMMAM BATHS, 230 S. MAIN ST.— Turkist, sulphur, vapor, electric, complexion, massage and Hammam special baths scientifically given; the only genuine Turkish bath in the city; ladies department open 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.; gentlemen's dept. open day and night.

LOS ANGELES CURE, BATH AND MASSAGE INSTITUTE, 630 S. Broadway, near Seventh st.; new science of healing, steam and various kinds of baths. DR. LUDWIG GOSSMANN, practitioner of natural therapeutics.

MRS. LOUISE SCHMIDT — MASSAGE and electric treatment, vapor baths and oxygen inhalation, 355½ S. Broadway.

MADAME AIMEE, MAGNETIC HEALer. 233 S. MAIN, room 1. 26

LIVE STOCK— Wanted and For Sale.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, A PAIR of standard-bred geldings, 3 past; broken single and double; extra fine; cheap at $350; will take good span work mares or mules worth from $150 to $200, balance cash. Address BOX 11, Burbank, Cal. 24

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; 2 FINE stallions and 20 to 30 head of horses and colts Richmond and standard-bred stock; will sell at a bargain or exchange for desirable real estate. Address HUNT & FISHER, Santa Barbara, Cal.

FOR SALE — CASH BARGAINS; BAY mare, 5 years, weight 1100, sound, gentle, price $60; 1 horse, young, good worker, weight 1300, price $85; several other horses, cheap. Rear 417 WALL ST. 25

FOR SALE — FINE YOUNG THORoughbred Plymouth Rock pullets and cockerels, 50c each; 10 tons No. 1 barley hay, $4 per ton, in the stack. Apply to R. L. BARRY, Inglewood, Cal. 25

FOR SALE—AT O. K. STABLE, 248 S. Main st., horses of all kinds, at prices to suit the times; good ranch, surrey and driving horses always on hand.

LIVE STOCK— Wanted and for Sale.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, ONE 2-year-old, gentle, thoroughbred Jersey bull; also one 2-months-old thoroughbred Jersey bull calf. Address X, box 6, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE — UNEQUALLED CASH bargains; surrey horse, drivers, workers, ponies, wagons, harnesses, at your offer. 123 N. BELMONT. Tel. 789. 24

WANTED—A GOOD PAIR OF LIGHT driving horses in exchange for a good, heavy mare; must be young and good travelers. 216 S. BROADWAY. 24

FOR SALE— FINE TEAM OF SCOTCH ponies, for ladies or children, or will sell choice. FREEMAN ST., cor. Logan, or address P. O. BOX 464, city. 24

FOR SALE—A GENTLE HORSE, NOT afraid of any kind of cars; parties going away; will sell cheap. 2607 E. FIRST ST., Boyle Heights. 24

FOR SALE — $35; GENTLE HORSE FOR lady; also fine business or residence corner lot in town of Redlands, $350. 247 E. 30TH ST., L. A. 24

WANTED—A GOOD DRIVING HORSE and top buggy. Inquire after 10 o'clock, Monday morning, room 5, 553 S. BROADWAY. 24

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY A horse without taking any chances whatever, see V. V. COCHRAN, 317 E. Second st.

FOR SALE — HORSE, HARNESS AND wagon, $35. For sale—The finest saddle and driving pony in the city, $30.

FOR SALE—1 GRADE JERSEY AND 1 extra fine Holstein cow, fresh soon. 206 E. 30TH ST., near Main. 24

FOR SALE — ONE FRESH COW; half Jersey; large milker. Cor. 21ST AND TOBERMAN STS. 24

GOOD PASTURAGE; PLENTY OF water; board fence. W. E. HUGHES, room 86, Bryson Block.

FOR SALE — WHITE LEGHORNS, $1 each; fine strains. Address X, box 26, TIMES OFFICE. 25

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — BALED hay for cows and heifers. GOSPER, 129 S. Spring st. 24

WANTED — SEVERAL BURROS. APply 217 MAIN, room 3, after 9 a.m. 26

FOR SALE—GOOD MILCH COW. COR. MAGNOLIA and LAUREL. 24

FOR SALE—A HORSE, WAGON AND harness. 229 E. 30TH ST. 24

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GOLDMAN & SON, MODELMAKERS, 1702 S. Main st., Los Angeles; models and experimental machinery made to order or repaired; inventors' work strictly confidential.

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MRS. DR. J. H. SMITH — SPECIALTY midwifery; ladies cared for during confinement, at 727 Bellevue ave. Tel. 1119.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

The Malicious Coulter Story Traced to Its Foundation.

The responsibility for the malicious story reflecting on City Treasurer Shoulters has about been traced to its starting point, and nothing more can now be done until the return of Postal Inspector Flint from the North. The following was received from Mr. Shoulters last evening:

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23.—(To the Editor of The Times.) I see by this morning's Times that the two gentlemen who have figured in the dark in this mistaken identity story have come to light through M. D. Johnson, who says the narrative came to him from A. L. Austin, and was later confirmed by Austin's partner, Dr. Martin, two reputable gentlemen, whose business place is at No. 136 South Broadway.

In the Express of the 21st, Gen. Bouton says (using his own words:) "I never for a moment believed a word of the story. It is simply impossible." And yet he was the man who told certain parties that I was being shadowed, and would be arrested, and assuring them that there was no question about Shoulters being Coulter. He was either telling a lie then or he lied to the reporter of the Express.

M. D. Johnson says: "I could not believe it." Giving what, to anyone familiar with pension matters, would be conclusive evidence. Yet this person, who is so sorry if he has wronged Mr. Shoulters, goes to Inspector Flint with these two Eastern gentlemen mentioned above, and assured the Inspector of the truth of the story. He also told Gen. Bouton, so Bouton says, and they go quietly around among the citizens of Los Angeles, repeating what they both publicly confess was a false and malicious charge. Bouton even going to the County Clerk's office and looking up the number of my pension certificate, and after convincing himself that there was nothing in the story, that it was simply impossible, he has not the manhood to try and undo the damage he has tried to do a comrade. As a rule, a man who wore a "star" is supposed to be a gentleman, but the War Department occasionally made a mistake. A. L. Austin, one of the Eastern gentlemen (who Johnson says told him the story,) I am credibly informed, resided in Wichita, Kan., before Los Angeles was blessed with his presence. I am also credibly informed by parties now residing in this city, who knew Austin in Wichita, that he left there after he had a difficulty with a gentleman by the name of Daisy. Said Daisy had been traduced, or injured by this man Austin, and Austin, fearing bodily harm, armed himself with a pistol. Daisy met this man and, notwithstanding Austin was armed, he literally thrashed the ground with this man from Kansas, and, taking the pistol from him, kicked him from one side of the street to the other. Austin, when he came to, did not know himself, but after getting his clothes and plug hat, which were scattered over the street, together (he always wears a plug hat to show that he is a gentleman,) he crawled home. As soon as he could see plainly, he had Daisy arrested, a trial by jury was had, and the jurymen, being men, acquitted Daisy, and so Los Angeles becomes polluted by his presence. This man Martin I do not know, but being in company with Austin, and confirming Austin in his attack upon me, leads me to put him down as one of the same kind. Respectfully,

H. J. SHOULTERS.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Russian Representative Studying Irrigation—Notes and Personals.

C. Comodozinsky of St. Petersburg, Russia, an official of the Czar's government, is here investigating the irrigation system made use of in this city. The gentleman is a leading civil engineer of his country, and his mission here is to secure data for his government which will soon inaugurate a great system of irrigation. After a thorough examination here, he left for San Jacinto, this county, where the recently-finished Hemet storage dam and reservoir will claim his attention.

Mrs. Flora J. Smith died suddenly on Friday after an illness of but a few days, leaving a husband and four children. The cause of the death seems to be somewhat mysterious, and is reported as some affection of the heart.

J. Edward Luddington, who came here three years ago for his health, died on Friday of consumption. He has a sister in the East and one here teaching in the public schools.

A small fire occurred last evening in the basement used in connection with V. Schmidt's restaurant, on West First street. Officer Dugan saw a crowd about the place, and, on discovering that there was smoke coming from the basement window, turned in an alarm from box 32. The flames were extinguished before doing more than slight damage. The fire started from an explosion of gasoline, brought about by bringing a light into the basement.

[RAILROAD RECORD.]

FIGHTING TRAMPS.

Southern Pacific Headed Them Off.

Another Los Angeles and Pacific Scheme Revived.

Capt. Cross Promises to Rebuild the Abandoned Road.

Facetious Correspondence Between Magnates. New Canadian Pacific Line—Santa Fe's Heavy Business—General and Local Notes.

The Southern Pacific people had quite an experience with the detachment of "unemployed" men who went northward from Mojave, after bidding goodby to their brethren who came to Los Angeles. When Superintendent Fillmore learned that the mob had taken possession of the north-bound train, he appealed to the peace officers at Bakersfield and other points to arrest the 150 deadbeats, but the representatives of the law replied that they were powerless to cope with so many determined fellows, even if good fees were assured for each man arrested. Three companies of militia would most likely have had a tussle to do what half a dozen trainmen and as many constables were expected to accomplish. The people of Bakersfield furnished breakfast to about one-half of the 150 freight-train passengers on their promise to move on to some other point. According to the San Francisco Examiner, Superintendent Fillmore dictated a letter to D. D. Robinson, vice-president of the Santa Fe, at Chicago, reading: "The Midwinter Fair is not yet open. We would have advised you if we had made a cut of rates on second-class travel, and so might have provided for the reception of the 150 tramps you dumped on us at Mojave last night. They report that 300 more are coming by your trains to join the throng. Please advise us of their approach, so that we may arrange to turn them over to the Rosalie, the opposition ferry-boat. If convenient please send them in small detachments only."

Naturally the incident is causing some concern to the Southern Pacific officials, who had not agreed to prorate with the Santa Fe on the free fare furnished the trainload of men. The officers of the Southern Pacific, anticipating more unwelcome business of the same kind, are preparing to find a means to checkmate the free riders and keep them in Southern California. Men who get sympathy and encouragement for taking forcible possession of trains and restaurants are not usually useful members of society. They contend that if the Santa Fe chooses to haul such passengers free there should be a way to protect connecting lines. The times have made tramps of so many men who are workingmen when they have the opportunity that train hands no longer try to fight the box-car tourists, and probably do not even try to hold them up for the usual fare demanded by brakemen. Though officials here do not know of any more tramps coming westward, it is learned that every train coming to California has a number of them.

LOS ANGELES AND PACIFIC.

Once more the bankrupt, rust-eaten little road, once known as the Los Angeles and Pacific, is to claim more or less public attention. There have been countless attempts to rehabilitate the road, but the efforts have all failed, until the rails either rusted away or became covered with sand, and the equipment lying dead and useless near the Sisters' Hospital lost all commercial value except for old iron. Even the right-of-way disappeared under the process of reclamation by its original owners, who had received nothing for their donated strips of land. There have been rumors lately that Capt. John Cross—he who built the nucleus of the present Terminal Railroad—was endeavoring to secure the forfeited right-of-way with the view of securing and rebuilding the road for operation. Yesterday articles of incorporation were filed here of the Los Angeles and Pacific Railroad Company, having for its avowed purpose the acquisition, construction, ownership, equipment and operation of a railroad to be operated by steam, electricity of other power between Los Angeles and Santa Monica. The amount of capital stock is set at $200,000, of which it is claimed that $17,000 has been paid up. The incorporators are: John Cross, Charles W. Cross, Charles M. Cross, Albert P. Cross, John E. Loomis, James G. Garrison and John A. Pirtle. All are of Los Angeles, except Charles W. Cross, who is a San Francisco lawyer. In the papers filed yesterday the incorporators certify that:

"The kind of road intended to be constructed is a railroad with steam for motive power, until such time as electricity can be successfully used as power instead of steam, when electricity will be substituted for steam as motive power on said railroad. The said railroad is to extend from a point near the Sisters' Hospital in Los Angeles to a point near the sea beach in Santa Monica. The estimated length of the road is sixteen miles. That 10 per cent. of the capital stock subscribed, $17,000, has been paid in to John Cross, the treasurer of the intended corporation, for the benefit of said corporation, who has been duly elected such treasurer by the said subscribers to the said capital stock."

THE SOO PACIFIC ROUTE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press.) On next Monday the Canadian Pacific will offer what it calls the Soo Pacific route, and through train service will be established from St. Paul and Minneapolis to British Columbia and all other points on the Pacific Coast.

SCRAP HEAP.

It is reported that in one day last week the Santa Fe handled, at Kansas City, 8000 passengers.

The Rock Island directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable November 1.

The passenger business of the Santa Fe out of Los Angeles will be heavier this month than in any month before in the history of the road.

A. G. Wells has been appointed as assistant to the first vice-president of the Atchison, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. C. Ives in the wreck on the Boston and Albany road.

The earnings of the Santa Fe Railway for the month of August, 1893, were greater than for the corresponding month of the previous year. The passenger business is responsible for this gratifying showing.

The Southern Pacific will run a special train to Santa Ana on the two big days of the Orange County Fair, on October 11 and 13. The train will leave the Arcade depot at 11:45 a.m., and return from Santa Ana after the races are over.

The regular steamer service of the Wilmington Transportation Company, between San Pedro and Catalina Island, has been discontinued. A boat will leave the island on the 30th inst. to bring over those who do not intend to spend the winter there, but that will be the last scheduled boat of the season.

(San Diegan-Sun of Friday:) Directors of the San Diego and Phoenix Railway Company met yesterday afternoon; received the resignation of President Reed and elected Mayor Carlson president of the company. Mr. Carlson has received from Mr. Lawler right-of-way across his land for the road, and he declares that work will shortly be resumed.

General Superintendent J. A. Fillmore and R. P. Schwerin, manager of purchases and supplies, of the Southern Pacific, came down from San Francisco yesterday on a tour of inspection, and will return today. Mr. Fillmore is supposed to have come down the line to find out why the authorities of the San Joaquin Valley towns did not arrest and jail the trainload of tramps which his company had to carry through without pay.

It is reported that General Passenger Agent Goodman of the Southern Pacific roads is somewhat concerned about the proposed $65.50 round-trip rate from Missouri River points to California points, good until April. Affirmative responses have been received individually from nearly all the roads concerned, but as yet they have taken no concerted action, and Mr. Goodman is seeking to ascertain the cause of delay. When a rate is decided upon, they will be required to issue a notice to the Eastern roads, so that the latter may use the new rate for basing purposes.

The extremely dishonorable practice of selling free railway passes is evidently being indulged in to an unusual extent this year in Chicago, for all Chicago lines are daily posting bulletins to conductors giving notice that certain passes have been offered for sale in that city. The railways made a rule early this year to give no passes, except in cases where there was ample reason for extending the courtesy. Railway men think that a man who is small enough to sell a pass is too small for railways to have anything to do with, and whenever such men are found, their right to passes is forever barred on all lines.

STEWART'S DEFALCATION.

The Young Man Taking Things Easily—Mr. Brooks's Statement.

There were no new developments in the Stewart defalcation yesterday. The young man remained in his cell at the City Prison during the morning, and in the afternoon went to the Street Superintendent's office, where he was closeted with Mr. Watson for some time. He will probably be arraigned tomorrow. The young fellow takes all the blame for his misdeeds, and does not try to shirk the responsibility for his actions.

J. Marion Brooks makes the following statement about his connection with the matter:

"Much comment has been made with reference to the defalcation of Arthur I. Stewart as chief clerk in the Street Superintendent's office, this city. In fact, some irresponsible persons have seen fit to cast reflection upon my action in this matter. I had thought that I would give the matter no concern, until the notice appeared in the papers that the Democratic City Central Committee proposed to remove me as the chairman of that committee. Immediately upon this publication, I deem it my duty to state my position with reference to the said Stewart, that my friends may know precisely the facts in said matter. I knew young Stewart as a boy, in 1882, at the time I was candidate for the Senate of this State, to represent the counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura. I met the young man at his father's house, in company with his grandfather, who was then on the Democratic ticket with me as candidate for the Assembly of the county of San Luis Obispo. Young Stewart then, as well as all his family, were Democrats, and of stock dating back from the days of Jackson. His great-grandfather was a lieutenant under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. I knew him as a Democrat boy. I saw nothing more of him until 1892, when I was informed by his grandfather that he was at work in the Assessor's office of this county, and also in the Tax Collector's office. I sent for him to come and see me, and met him, and found he had grown to be a man.

"He was represented to me by his grandfather as a boy of exemplary habits, proficient and honest. I had occasion to make inquiries of his former employers as to his competency and honesty, and all spoke in the highest terms of him, in addition to which he presented letters of recommendation from parties for whom he had worked, and especially from the firm of Garber, Bolt & Bishop, attorneys at law at San Francisco, the leading law firm of California, recommending him in the highest terms as an honest and upright young man. I also was informed by Mr. Stewart that he was desirous of remaining in the Tax Collector's office, soon to be filled by Gen. E. E. Hewitt, the incoming Tax Collector at that time. I advocated his appointment to Mr. Hewitt, and Mr. Hewitt also received, in addition to my recommendation, a personal letter from Mr. Bishop of San Francisco, a member of the firm of Garber, Bolt & Bishop, which was a strong appeal for young Stewart to be appointed in the office of Mr. Hewitt. I also recommended him to Gen. Hewitt as a competent, worthy and honest young man, and a Democrat and of good parentage.

"In the meantime Mr. Watson was looking for a person to take the chief clerkship of his office, it being a most intricate position to fill. I said to Mr. Watson that if Mr. Stewart would take it he was just the person for the position, having had a good deal of experience in a law office, and was honest, competent and trustworthy. I immediately telephoned Mr. Stewart to come to my office, and I told him of this position. He did not consent at once to take the position, but I told him it was one he could fill, and he was the man Mr. Watson was looking for, he having had experience in such business, and finally Mr. Stewart consented to take it. Mr. Watson informed me that he would appoint him, and after it had been given out that Stewart was going into the office of Mr. Watson the question was raised as to the propriety of the appointment by Mr. Watson, and a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic City Central Committee was held. The matter was brought before them. I did not appear before the committee, nor did I speak to any one with reference to young Stewart. The committee called Mr. Watson before them, as I am informed, and Mr. Watson made the statement that he was going to appoint him, and that I had indorsed him as a competent, honest and worthy man, and that Gen. Hewitt also had given him a letter of recommendation. Mr. Hewitt's letter, of course, being based upon the strong recommendation of Mr. Bishop of San Francisco, a particular friend of Gen. Hewitt and of myself, and a Democrat of well-known probity of character and standing in this State. The committee, upon receiving the statement of Mr. Watson, said nothing further about it and the matter dropped. The matter of appointments in Mr. Watson's office again was discussed by the committee. Mr. Watson went before the committee, made his statement as to his employment of deputies in his office and as to the Democrats in said office, and a vote of confidence was moved and voted Mr. Watson.

"I paid no attention to this appointment. I never was in the Street Superintendent's office but once during the time Mr. Stewart was there, and I have no remembrance of seeing Mr. Stewart more than twice during the time he was employed in the office.

"Upon seeing in the papeds that 'Expert Davis' had found a shortage in Stewart's account of some $270, I telephoned young Stewart to come immediately to my office. I met him in the hallway and told him of what I had seen in the paper, and he assured me that it was all right, and that some $200 had been loaned to an employee of the office, and that the other deficiency he would make good that day; that it was only a question as to some certificates that had been issued by the clerks in the office which he claimed were perquisites of the office. This is all I know with reference to the matter."

WONG BING WING.

Trouble About a Registration Certificate.

A Chinaman Who is Supposed to Be in Wrongful Possession of One of These Precious Documents.

Wong Bing Wing, the celestial who was recently arrested and found in possession of a registration certificate issued by Internal Revenue Collector Quinn at San Francisco on May 8, 1893, or three days after the Geary law went into effect, was given a hearing yesterday before United States Commissioner Van Dyke. Detectives Goodman and Marsh testified that the Chinaman had admitted to them that he first came to the United States twelve years ago; remained here two years, and then returned to China. After two years residence in the Flowery Kingdom, he again crossed the Pacific for San Francisco.

The defendant denied having made such assertions, and said he had been in this country continuously since his advent ten years ago. When asked how he obtained his certificate, he said he applied at the collector's office, and was simply asked how long he had been in the United States. Wong says he replied, "ten years," and was granted the certificate without further question. He applied for it before May 5, but on account of stress of clerical labor in the collector's office, the certificate was not issued until May 8. Wong has a very prominent mark under his left eye, but no mention of this is made in his certificate. This is one of the reasons forming the basis of the District Attorney's contention that the document was fraudulently obtained.

As to the certificate itself, there is no doubt of its authenticity. Internal Revenue Collector Quinn, who was in the city yesterday, acknowledged his signature at the bottom, and said it had been issued from his office. Application had been made in his office before May 5, but it had not been issued before May 8. The clerk's writing in the body of the certificate was also recognized by the collector.

The Chinaman's attorneys claim that his possession of the certificate is conclusive proof of his right to remain in the United States, while the government contends that it may be shown that the certificate has been fraudulently obtained. On this the matter rested, and the case was submitted. Commissioner Van Dyke will render his decision Monday.

Tomorrow will be Chinese day in the District Court, over a dozen cases being on the calendar.

Arrowhead Springs.

Among the recent arrivals at Arrowhead Springs are the following: Edward S. Brown, Sacramento; Mrs. J. M. Elliot, Alhambra; Richard Duvall, P. D. Gibbons and G. W. Thorn, Los Angeles; Robert Eckert, Santa Monica; G. R. Truman, San Bernardino; Miss Palmer, Los Angeles; S. W. Pearce, Kansas City; W. P. Hyland, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Taylor and Simon Levi, San Diego.

Dr. H. M. Wyman, one of the eminent physicians of Portland, Or., who of late fell a victim to rheumatism, is shaking off the monster at the springs.

Rev. George E. Dye, one of the ministers of East Los Angeles, is enjoying a vacation at Arrowhead, eating delicious fruits and chasing quail.

A. B. Herring has just returned from Chicago and an extended trip to Niagara Falls, New York city and Washington, D. C., and is now filled with news of the sights and wonders of the East, but he says there is no place like California.

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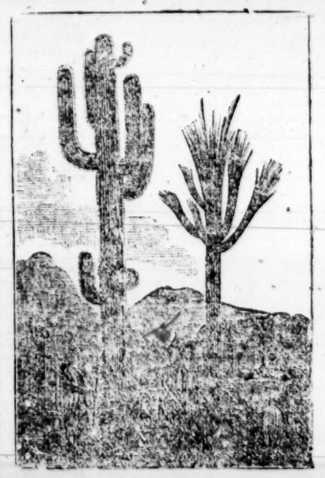
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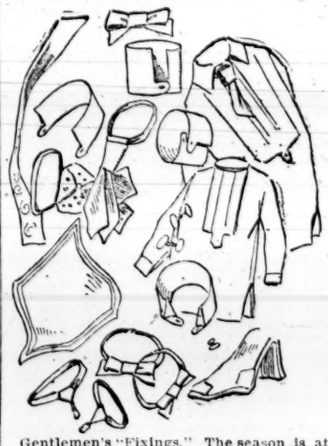
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Has opened treating parlors at J. Neubauer's Hair Store,

224 First Street,

where she will make a specialty of treating ladies' complexions and removing facial blemishes, such as Freckles, Moth, Patches, Liver Spots, Comedones or Black Heads, Wrinkles, and also all taints of the blood, whether hereditary or otherwise. I manufacture all of my own preparations, which are on sale at the above number, and guarantee them to be perfectly pure and harmless. I earnestly solicit a call from the ladies of Los Angeles, as I believe that I can be of invaluable service to them.

Respectfully,

MADAM MAE BELLE.

Preliminary Announcement!

Branch House

Ville De Paris,

Of San Francisco, will open in the

Potomac Block, 223 S. Broadway,

Saturday, October 7,

With a complete stock of FINE IMPORTED DRY GOODS.

The fine reputation this house has achieved in San Francisco during the past forty years will be fully sustained here, and the stock carried will be in all respects equal to the magnificent display now shown in San Francisco.



Browne's Rochester Lamp Stove,

Latest Thing Out.

Patented May 30, 1893.

983 Sold in this City Alone

Will warm from 1 to 3 rooms. Is also arranged for Cooking. Lamp used in No. 2 holds one gallon of Oil. The combustion is perfect; pure white flame 5½ inches in diameter. Base of stove is cast iron, nickel plated and highly polished. Handles are nickel plated and always cool. As a whole, is the most ornamental and graceful thing of the kind extant. Prices, with or without lamps, from

$4 to $10.

Manufactured and for sale by

F. E. BROWNE,

Patentee.

314 and 316 SOUTH SPRING ST.,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

N. B.—Send for illustrated circular containing full description.

Bookkeeping

Arithmetic, Penmanship, Shorthand, Correspondence, and all the commercial and English branches practically and thoroughly taught at the

Woodbury Business College

226 South Spring St.

The leading commercial school. The most elegant college room in the State. Splendid equipments. Large and experienced faculty. Electric elevator for pupils' use. Central location. Be sure to call and look through this college before deciding where you will attend. A copy of our beautiful new catalogue and art souvenir may be obtained by calling at the college office or dropping us a postal card.

Night School Opened Monday, Sept. 4.



DR. PRITCHARD.

Rectal, Female and Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

An entire new plan of treatment for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Chronic Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Nervous Prostration, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Insanity, Paralysis, Chronic Headaches, Chronic Rheumatism, Dropsy, Hemorrhoids (Piles,) Fistula, Fissure, Rectal Ulcer and all forms of Skin Diseases.

Send for book (free) which will explain fully how chronic diseases of all kinds are readily relieved and cured. Rectal diseases cured in from two to four weeks. Call on or address

W. E. PRITCHARD, M.D.,

155 North Spring street, Los Angeles.

Office hours, 12 to 4 p.m. Telephone 159.

South Field Wellington Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Stock up for the winter and get the benefit of summer prices.

HANCOCK BANNING,

130 West Second St.

Telephones 36 and 1047.

"Where dirt gathers waste rules." Great saving results from the use of

SAPOLIO



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

PASADENA.

The Building Boom Throughout the City.

An Anti-Chinese Meeting That Failed to Materialize—Church Services Today—Co. B's Semi-annual Shoot.

Over a year ago The Times predicted that the building of residence of business property in Pasadena would prove about the most profitable purpose to which capitalists could devote their money, and the twelve months that have since passed emphasizes the truth of the prediction. A surprising number of new residences have been erected or are now in process of construction, but in the majority of instances they have been designed for occupancy by their owners, rather than for speculative purposes, and as a result there is a scarcity of houses for rent. Although the winter tourist travel has hardly set in, there is already a demand for houses, furnished or unfurnished, which the real estate men find some little difficulty in meeting. Neither do business blocks, if desirably located, ever go begging for tenants. The town is growing rapidly, and more people will be here this winter than ever before. There will be a demand for more houses than are now built, and rentals will be obtained that will pay big interest on the investment. It is a wise man who builds.

ANTI-CHINESE MEETING.

In spite of the long preparations for the anti-Chinese meeting few laboring men were present Friday evening. The crowd was largely composed of loafers, who would not work under any circumstances, and the few working men who were present were plainly ashamed of their company. One, a blacksmith, tried to address the meeting, but was prevented by the police, who ordered his arrest on the ground that his two weeks' drunk had culminated in a state of intoxication which plainly brought him under the law. There was some resentment shown at this depriving a laboring man of the right of free speech, but quiet was restored and Judge Utley, calling the meeting to order, introduced J. R. Rush as the speaker of the evening. Mr. Rush was a candidate on the Populist ticket last fall for Public Administrator. His speech was fair and temperate. A number of Pasadenians were called upon to speak, but did not respond.

PEPPERS AS SHADE TREES.

There is, perhaps, no more satisfactory shade tree than the pepper, when it is properly taken care of. The trees should be planted in April or May, and healthy two-year-old plants should be chosen. Great care should be taken in getting those having tap roots, and for this reason trees raised in cans should be avoided as the tap root extending through the hole in the can is liable to injury in transplanting. In setting out young trees they should be trimmed back until nothing remains but the bare stalk, and a 2x2 stake ten feet high should be placed at the south to protect them from the heat of the sun. The first season peppers should be watered every three weeks, loosening the earth thoroughly around each plant after the irrigation. This treatment will insure strong, healthy trees.

Peppers should not be trimmed up from the ground until they reach their third year.

In trimming pepper trees both young and old care should be taken to saw the limb upward half way and then down to meet the cut, otherwise the weight of the limb breaks off the branch before it is fully severed, splitting it and often injuring the tree.

Peppers should be cut back closely every alternate year, the intervening year they should simply be thinned out. October is the best month for this trimming.

PULPIT AND PEW.

"The Congress of Creeds, the Religious Epoch of the Nineteenth Century," is to be the subject of the sermon to be delivered at the Universalist Church this morning by the Rev. Florence E. Kollock.

Milo Bryte, late of the Sacramento association, will conduct the gospel service in Strong's Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock. All members of the Y.M.C.A. are cordially invited to be present.

The services at the Christian Church, corner Fair Oaks and Macy street, will be conducted by T. D. Garvin, resident pastor. The theme in the morning will be "What Manner of Person Ought We to Be." In the evening M. Garvin will discuss the question, "Does the Bible Authorize a Community of Goods."

Rev. F. D. Mather of Fresno will occupy the pulpit at the tabernacle today.

There will be a special service for young men at the Presbyterian Church this evening. Subject, "Elements of Success in Life."

There will be meetings at William's Hall today at 10:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m., and 7:30 p.m. The topic will be "Faith Healing." Rev. and Mrs. Hervey, Mrs. Walton and Mrs. Scudder will give addresses on the subject.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The semi-annual target practice of Co. B was held yesterday afternoon. The following scores were made: Lieuts. Sutliff 37, Cook 21, Sergts. Coleman 37, Case 38, Berry 22, Corp. McGowan 23, Privates Banbury 9, Clapp 18, Fetzer 40, Garlick 29, Griswold 36, Hunt 10, Heiss 39, Luken 32, Lippincott 33, Johnson 25, Jones 31, Packard 18, Rush 32, Pickering 29, Schmidt 13, Weken 20.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

City taxes are coming in slowly.

Cyrus Rogers has returned to Mojave.

Mrs. Gen. Ward of San Gabriel was in town on Saturday looking after her estate.

Mrs. Morrison will reopen her dressmaking parlors on October 1. No. 47 East Colorado street.

The State Veterinary Medical Examination Board will meet in Los Angeles at the Hollenbeck on Tuesday.

W. S. Gilmore started East last night in response to a telegram telling of the serious illness of Mrs. Gilmore.

Millinery opening, fall and winter goods, Wednesday and Thursday next. Mrs. Knox, No. 10 North Fair Oaks.

C. E. Brooks is en route for Pasadena by steamer. Mr. Brooks has been spending some weeks in San Francisco.

D. D. Morse has moved his cottage from corner of Fair Oaks avenue and Union street to the northern part of town.

The street roller, to be used on Colorado street, has arrived, and was being tried yesterday afternoon on some of the side streets.

Buy your schoolbooks at M. J. Suesserott's, No. 36 East Colorado street. Examine and compare our notebooks and slates before purchasing elsewhere.

Charlie Lindley, formerly a resident of Pasadena, and who has been in Stockton the past three years, has returned to Pasadena with the intention of opening a carriage factory here.

Messrs. Alpha and John Knight leave today (Sunday) by the Southern Pacific for the East, with Chicago and the World's Fair as their objective point. They will be absent about six weeks.

Prof. Graham requests that the school children having promotion certificates, or register certificates, bring them with them when they come to school tomorrow morning, as it will greatly facilitate the arrangement of classes.

There will be a meeting at the tabernacle on Monday evening at 7:30 for the purpose of organizing a choral society. All who are interested in music are cordially invited to attend. The Committee on Constitution will make its report and officers will be elected on that evening.

C. H. Richardson, one of Pasadena's most successful fruit-raisers, has lately been turning his attention to fig culture. Yesterday he showed the Times reporter nine varieties, ranging from the tiny Celeste to the immense purple variety, which is nameless, but a great favorite, for all that. The collection included Burnhams, brown Smyrna, Bulletin Smyrna, brown Turkey, white Genoa, brown Isechra, white Asiatic and Celeste.

The music department of the English Classical School for Girls will begin on Thursday, October 5. Mr. Wilde's classes will begin on Thursday, October 5, and Miss S. Orton's on Friday. Mrs. Macleod will open the School of Art on Friday, lessons beginning at 2 o'clock. Students not belonging to the school proper may enter these departments. Applications should be made beforehand to Miss Orton, who will be at the school Tuesday afternoon, October 3.

POMONA.

The Electric-lighting Proposition—A Big Enterprise.

The idea of lighting the streets of the city with arc lights is to come before the Council Tuesday evening. If the expressions of the citizens go for anything, the Council will do a commendable thing to get the lights. There is absolutely no opposition to the proposal. It has been suggested that Second street could be well lighted with half a dozen lamps. At least the business portion of the street could. These lamps would cost less than the city is now paying for gas, and the light would be ten times greater. This would leave enough from what is now being paid to buy, perhaps, half a dozen others. The city cannot afford to be behind other cities in this particular. With the lights now being used Pomona looks like a "hill" town, and everybody knows that doesn't fit the enterprise and progress of her citizens. Redlands has forty lights, San Bernardino ninety-eight, Riverside about fifty, and Pomona ought to have at least forty. If the city will pay up to, say, twenty lights, the citizens will undoubtedly pay for half as many more. The Westenders should have proper credit for giving the matter a start.

BIG ENTERPRISE.

The San Antonio Light and Power Company is making arrangements to put in another dynamo in San Antonio Canyon. It is a remarkable fact that one dynamo is furnishing a current for Pomona's incandescent lights and for San Bernardino's lights, one fifteen and the other thirty miles away. When the new dynamo is put in one will be used for Pomona and the other for San Bernardino, and the service greatly increased, although there is no complaint of the service as it is. The same machinery is to furnish the current for the arc lights—something almost unknown in electrical circles heretofore. The plant will cost, when completed, between $150,000 and $200,000.

POMONA BREVITIES.

Miss Louise Francis is spending a few days in Los Angeles.

The older residents among the Chinese are being replaced with newcomers. Pomona has more Chinese than other places of her size, and makes much less stir about it.

B. H. Shutt and Miss Hattie Manchester, Arland Trundy and Miss Jessie Manchester, and Herman Clayberg and Miss Fannie Lorbeer visited the immense sugar factory at Chino Friday evening.

The fruit industry at Pomona is constantly growing, in fact, few people realize what a business it is in this place. A new warehouse, containing from five to ten thousand square feet of room, is to be erected at First and Main streets, on the Southern Pacific ground. The company has had a gang of men at work for several days shifting the sidetrack over next to the place where the new warehouse is to stand. Work will be begun Thursday morning. Morse & Rice will handle fruit in the new building. It is stated that still another large warehouse will be erected in the near future at First and Garey streets.

From present prospects, a large number of Pomona people will take advantage of the excursion over the Santa Fe to the Mt. Lowe Railway and Rubio Canyon next Tuesday. The motor will leave Pomona at 7:50 a.m., and the summit of Mt. Lowe will be reached at 10:45 o'clock. The party will have till 4:40 p.m. in the canyon.

Dr. B. H. Fairchild has arranged for a novel trip over his new wagon road to the summit of Mt. Cucamonga. He has furnished wagons, burros and provisions for members of the press and for a few friends. The party will leave Friday and return Sunday. The doctor hopes to have Harvard College locate a telescope on the mountain, which he considers the best location in the State.

ESCONDIDO.

In the death of Capt. James Trownsell, late editor of the Escondido Times, which occurred on the 19th inst., this valley loses one of its warmest admirers and most enthusiastic workers; one who has always been identified with everything looking to the upbuilding of the town and county.

Grape picking is now in full blast in the vineyards within and surrounding the valley, and the crop is immense, in fact the largest for years, while the quality is up to the average.

On one day last week four families arrived from Illinois to locate permanently near town, having purchased lands in the in the Richland neighborhood a short time ago.

Dr. F. H. Sawhill, dentist, of San Diego, has come to locate permanently to practice his profession. He purchased a tract of land near town which he will set out to citrus trees.

The Citizens' Bank has commenced on the foundation for a new building to be occupied by the bank.

W D. Harnish of Oceanside was in town this week looking up the prospects for a flouring mill. There is not a better locality in the State for the business, and no mill here now.

W. A. Sickler made a bid of 95 cents on the dollar for the irrigation bonds, subject to certain conditions which have not yet been made public. He makes the bid for Eastern capitalists, and also a bid for the work on ditch line and flume.

ORANGE COUNTY.

A Young Man Badly Wanted for Forgery.

Passed a Number of Bogus Checks—What the Young Man's Friends Say About the Matter—Items of News.

A young man who gave his name as C. Hansen left this city a few days ago, and now it transpires that he is wanted on a charge of forgery. He came here about a month ago, and, going to a lodging-house on North Main street, asked to be allowed to help do work about the house for his lodging. This privilege was granted him, and for a few days he boarded at a place only a few doors away. For the first few days he paid for his meals as he took them; then he rented a room and told the landlady that he would pay by the week. At the end of the first week he told her of some friend to whom he had loaned $250, stating that the money was due and that he had notified the gentleman to pay the note, but ten days notice had to be given. He then asked the landlady to wait until he received this money. In the meantime he informed the lady that he had a check for $18 on the Ontario Bank from a Mr. Travis, and if she would accept that and pay him the balance above her bill, $14.50, he would turn it over to her. This the landlady would not do, but she agreed to take the check and deposit it in one of the banks in this city for collection. The boarder finally accepted this proposition, and, after leaving the check, left for Newport, stating that he was going down to work for the Newport Wharf and Lumber Company.

The check was deposited in the bank, forwarded to Ontario for collection, and now has been returned, together with a letter from Mr. Travis, stating that the use of his name on the check is a forgery, and that this same quiet young man is wanted on several other crooked transactions. He claimed to some people here that he came from Ventura, and to others that he came from Los Angeles. He also stated that he was acquainted with a Mrs. W. Hannah of Los Angeles.

The officers have been notified and are on the lookout for the erring young man.

SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

Miss Etta Williams visited Miss May Wheeler of Redlands last week.

Claud Chrisman of this city is attending the business college in Los Angeles.

Mrs. E. C. Horton of Whittier is in Santa Ana visiting her sister, Mrs. L. H. Mills.

The restaurant privileges at the fair grounds have been leased to Mrs. D. T. Brock of this city.

The free public library from and after this date will be open on Sunday afternoons until further notice.

Mrs. Mattie Cordner and daughters of Pomona are in the city visiting I. Insley and family of North Sycamore street.

The steamer Farallon arrived at Newport Saturday with a cargo of about 400,000 feet of lumber from the northern coast.

A petition for the probate of will in the estate of Charlotte E. Phelps, deceased, was filed with the County Clerk Saturday.

Mrs. Dr. Rees and child have returned to their home at The Needles, after having spent their summer vacation in this county.

Henry Titchenal has returned from Hesperia, San Bernardino county, where he has been seeking health and recreation for the past several months.

Superintendent of Schools Greeley is sending out work for an educational exhibit for the county fair. He expects that most of the county schools will exhibit.

The Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company has been putting in a large number of culverts over its ditches between this city and Tustin, to the delight of the traveling public.

William Spears died very suddenly Friday, in this city. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, on West First street, this morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Spears was 67 years of age.

A traveling man, claiming to represent the Sunbeam Photo Studio, No. 236 South Main street, Los Angeles, was run in Saturday for being drunk and disturbing the peace. He is now in jail.

Mrs. B. F. Hulse, formerly Miss Clara Rafferty of this city, returned Friday evening from San Antonio, Tex., where she has been residing for the past several years. She is delighted to again enjoy California, and thinks there is no other State in the Union like it.

Leonard Parker vs. Eva A. Parker is the title of an action for divorce that was filed with the County Clerk Saturday. Mr. Parker is 76 years old, but has only been married to the woman from whom he now desires to be legally separated a short time—a little over a year. The parties to the suit are residents of West Anaheim.

Upon the ladies of the city and surrounding country depends largely the success of the pavilion exhibit at the fair. The fine art department, especially, of this exhibit should be made very interesting, as so many of the ladies of the city and county have specimens of their handiwork that would do credit in a State competition. No entrance fee will be charged for any article entered in any of the departments in the pavilion, and this fact should be the means of making the exhibit an extensive one.

The Orange County Fair Association will introduce a new feature in the musical programme at the coming meeting in October. Instead of having the usual brass band, stringed instruments will be used, the same as many Eastern associations are now using. At the race-track the stringed band will be given a place on an elevation in the center of the grand stand, and the old band stand on the top of the grand stand will be sold as a private box to the highest bidder. From this elevation the view of the entire race-course will be unobstructed.

A party of young friends of Miss Lulu Padgham gave her a very pleasant surprise Friday evening by calling at the home of her father on Bush street and proceeding at once to make themselves at home for the evening. Games and social conversation was the order of programme until a late hour. The following young people were present. Misses Eva Cook, Ida Dawes, Rubie Stone, Katy Dryer, Sadie Hull, Lelia Mansur, Lulu and Lottie Padgham; Messes. John Nourse, George Dryer, Oliver Halsel, Earnest Wood, Albert Hervey, Ellis Turner.

There were no new developments Saturday in the matter of the two or three insurance agents, representatives of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, who have been getting themselves into a bad box in this city. Negotiations are now pending between the proprietors of the hotel here and Mr. Valentine, the general manager of the company at Los Angeles, for the settlement of the debts contracted by the agents while here. Messrs. Lerch, Adams and Hays are all very bitter in their denunciation of the Los Angeles manager, Mr. Valentine, claiming that he is keeping them out of their wages. The hotel people are preparing to take the matter into court.

Silkwood was driven on the track Friday afternoon instead of during the forenoon, as was expected. He was given a mile in 2:18 to warm up on, and then was started on the outside of the track for a fast mile, but broke badly and did not come under the wire before 2:23. He will go again Monday morning and no doubt will make a good showing. His feet are not giving him any more trouble, as yet, and it is to be hoped he will be put in the very best possible condition for the great race that is before him.

TUSTIN.

Willis Mitchell and Miss Emily Green were married in the Tustin Presbyterian Church Wednesday, September 20, the Rev. J. P. Stoops officiating.

Ramon Soto, an old-time resident of Tustin, died Tuesday.

The material for the new telephone line from this place to Santa Ana has been shipped and now the line is an assured fact. Work will begin on its construction in a few days.

The people of Tustin and vicinity are now busy with their fruit trees and vegetable farms.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

The "Chinese Must Go" Slogan Has Reached Santa Barbara.

The anti-Chinese meeting held Friday evening at Crane's Hall was much discussed on the streets Saturday. The majority of citizens depreciated the foolish talk of "boycotting" the gentlemen who signed the remonstrance published in Saturday's Times. There seems to be a decided difference of opinion on the Chinese question between the local papers. The morning paper takes the stand that the law should be enforced, and that Chinese are by no means desirable residents or citizens; the evening paper fills its editorial columns with ridicule of the Geary act, advises giving another chance to register, and gives space in its Friday issue to some correspondent who furnishes a homily on the beauties of Mongolian character, gravely saying, "In the China boy is found the nearest to perfection of any class it has been our fortune to employ."

The majority of the citizens here, while discountenancing any violence, believe, with the morning paper, that the law should be enforced. It was to discuss this and to devise a course of procedure for its enforcement that the meeting was called Friday evening. James Vance acted as chairman and W. I. Murphy as secretary of the meeting. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the administration for the suspension of the law, demanding its enforcement and opposing any further extension of time in which to register.

When the speakers were called out from the audience the diversity of opinion showed itself. C. A. Storke was the first speaker, and, after expressing his disgust at the article published in the Independent, said he believed in the enforcement of a law, when once made and declared constitutional. His personal opinion, however, was that at least three months should be given them to register.

Mr. Wisecarver, a member of the Carpenters' Union, spoke at some length, and with much force. He scored the Chinese, their morals and the coolie labor system, and made a strong appeal to the laboring class to push the matter of deportation by swearing out warrants here, and prevent this town from becoming a haven for fugitive Chinese. After other speakers indulged in some wild talk about boycotting the signers of the remonstrance, which was very feebly cheered from the rear of the house, E. M. Pyle took the floor, and spoke against any such foolish action being taken as boycotting anyone for an expression of their opinion. He took a temperate view of the question, but thought the law should be enforced. The meeting was one of law-abiding citizens throughout, and no violence was counseled, but it is very probable that warrants will be sworn out against some of the Chinese who are flocking in here by the scores.

MONSTERS AT MIDWINTER FAIR.

Mayor Gaty, on Saturday, showed the Times representative the plans for the Santa Barbara aquarium for the Midwinter Fair (the title of the enterprise,) and they disclose a very handsome building, 56x66 feet, and 92 feet high, finished in imitation ashlar stone work in concrete, with a very pleasing exterior. The large tank in the main part is L shaped, and will contain 40,000 gallons of sea water, allowing the marine monsters to sport in their native element. Behind the tank there are rookeries and grottoes terraced like the haunts of the sea lions and sea tigers on the water-worn cliffs of the Channel Islands. There will be toilet-rooms, and a promenade, opening off the second story, the building and its fitting up bringing the cost of the exhibit up to $20,000. Mayor Gaty went to San Francisco Saturday to select a site for the building, and work will be commenced at once. The expedition for the capture of the seals will start about the last of this month.

SANTA BARBARA BREVITIES.

Western Star Lodge, I.O.G.T., gave a very pleasant social in the G.A.R. Hall Friday evening.

Farmers are complaining about the lima bean crop this year. They say that it does not reward their expectations.

Mr. Brooks has fixed up the ancient Ocean King, which has furnished a subject for artists for several years, and will take it from the present dry dock on the beach and use it as a fishing boat.

And now the Barbarenos who have been patiently waiting for a rate war between the transcontinental roads are either giving up World's Fair plans or paying the slightly-reduced fare and going to see the sights. Santa Barbara has furnished as many World's Fair visitors as any place in California of its size, and none who return have aught else to say but a good word for our exhibit and the gentleman in charge.

PERSONALS

E. A. Rizor of this city has gone to Los Angeles to study law with Judge D. P. Hatch. Mr. Rizor has been with Boyce & Taggart for some time, and is preparing for examination....Miss Mary T. Green has gone to Chicago over the Santa Fe....Congressman Cannon's wife and daughters leave Sunday for Washington, D. C., over the Santa Fe....Clarence C. Knight, Miss Anna Knight and Miss Stambach started for the East over the Southern Pacific Saturday morning, for an absence of several months....H. L. Poplin and A. L. Curry went to Chicago over the Santa Fe Saturday...Misses Bessie and Laura Taylor left Saturday for San Francisco, after a visit here....Mr. and Mrs. N. Bingham left over the Southern Pacific for Chicago Saturday.

It is reported that the sugar-beets raised in the vicinity of Anaheim are the richest in sacharine matter of any in the world, the average being over 17 per cent., one entire carload going 24.9 per cent. The best beets were raised on land quite strongly impregnated with alkali.

SAN BERNARDINO.

Movement for the Establishment of a Beet-sugar Factory.

Ready to Sign the Contracts if the Ranchers Will Agree—News Notes and Personals of Local Interest.

The matter of establishing in the city of San Bernardino a beet-sugar factory is being agitated in this city. A careful examination into the condition of soil and climate by the growing of a few beets from year to year has demonstrated that beets of good quality can be grown here with as little expense as at most places. If an agreement can be reached by which the ranchers will grow for several years a sufficient quantity of beets to supply a factory, several capitalists stand ready to build and equip it.

MAY NOW WED.

A marriage license has been secured by Henry Brunmeirer, a native of Wisconsin, aged 26, and Miss Mary Damron, a native daughter, aged 16. The girl's father consented to her marrying. Both live at South Riverside.

Thomas Carroll, a native of Canada, aged 30, has been licensed to marry Miss Vendla Johnson, a native of Sweden, aged 26. Both reside at Redlands.

Charles Hanson Brownell, a native of Indiana, aged 23, may wed Betty Jane Kempton, a native daughter, aged 22. Both live at The Needles.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

Several carloads of dried fruit were shipped East from this city last week.

For the week ending September 22 there are thirty-four advertised letters in the San Bernardino postoffice. Seven of these are addressed to Mexicans and the rest to Americans.

In the "Procession of Days" at the Baptist Church the other evening there were forty-two characters, and twenty-six different days, many of which were represented by unique costumes.

Tom Morongo, who disemboweled an Indian named General, not long ago, has been held to answer before the Superior Court on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill.

Assistant District Attorney Sprecher accompanied License Tax Collector Richardson to Chino on Saturday to conduct the prosecution in the case of the State vs. Doyle, charged with dispensing the ardent without having secured a license.

There will be no member of Co. E, N.G.C., who will be known as "sharpshooter," and be entitled to wear a medal with a gold bar, as none made an average of ninety points in the two shoots. Those making forty or more points at the last semi-annual shoot were as follows: First Lieutenant Fred Muscott, 40; Second Lieutenant E. L. Allison, 41; Sergt. W. A. Ball, 42; Private F. L. Holcomb, 40.

PERSONALS.

J. H. Jones, winner of the second prize in the telegraphers' tournament in New York, was in the city last week....W. S. Boggs, assistant cashier of the San Bernardino National Bank, is back from the Magic City....L. Jacobs and family returned on Friday evening from a visit to San Francisco....Mrs. Charles W. Allen will leave on Sunday evening for a visit East.

REDLANDS.

J. W. Skinner, manager of the Mountain Home Ranch, is under bonds to appear before Justice Camp on Monday to answer to the charge of assault. When Skinner comes in from the mountains he generally loads up pretty well with booze. He is a good-natured fellow, and the small boys like to tease him. But the last time he came in they wore his patience out, and he grabbed and cuffed the first lad that got within his reach. It happened to be one who had had nothing to do with annoying him, and the old fellow was arrested for assault.

The ideas advanced by Prof. C. N. Andrews, who has for many years made a study of finance and money, seem to have taken quick root in this city, for an organization has already been effected for the purpose of making a study of and furthering the bullion and certificate proposition as advanced by him. The organization is known as the Bullionist Club, with Prof. C. N. Andrews, originator of the system and founder of the club, as president, and E. F. Howe secretary. Quite a number of the business men of the city are interested in the plan.

Dr. D. W. Stewart and wife have returned from a visit of three months at the World's Fair and with friends in Wisconsin.

Campbell T. Hedge, proprietor of the Pleasanton, San Francisco, and Terracina, Redlands, is in the city for a few days.

Dr. R. T. Allan and family have returned from their outing at the mountains.

The case of the State vs. J. F. Copenhaver, charged with assault, committed upon two boys who were hunting upon his place, resulted in the acquittal of defendant.

For several days there has been wandering about the streets a woman, apparently in a demented condition. She stares at people upon the streets and stops strangers and asks them all sorts of senseless questions. She should be taken into custody by the officers.

ONTARIO.

The tourists who visit Ontario realize that it is the best-located town in Southern California, and they show their faith by their works.

H. C. Oakley & Co. sold to C. L. Hansen & Co., for James P. McCarthy of San Francisco, 416 acres of land southeast of Ontario, the east half of section 33. A rabbit-proof fence will be erected around the tract, and 100 acres will be set to peaches, 100 to apricots, 100 to olives, and 16 to soft-shelled almonds. Each of these sections will be inclosed with wind-brakes. The development of water is assured, as there is one good well on the section. In six months' time, this section will be numbered with the many other garden spots in Southern California.

So far, nothing has been learned of the history or antecedents of Smith, who was killed at the Southern Pacific depot Friday morning. An inquest was held Friday afternoon, and the verdict was that the immediate cause of death was from fractured liver.

Charles L. Hansen will leave Monday on a business trip to England. He will take in the sights at the World's Fair, and will be absent for several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Minor are spending a month in Bernard, Mo.

The Good Templars will give a pink social in the Workmen's Hall next Friday evening.

Last year Chaffey school had 121 pupils enrolled. This year, the first two days, 150 were enrolled, and a great many others are yet to come.

Walter Ross, grandson of Joseph Lawrence, died at his home on Euclid avenue Thursday morning. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. J. B. Green. The interment was in the Ontario Cemetery.

The San Antonio Water and Power Company has resumed work on its tunnel in the canyon.

A petition was circulated in Ontario yesterday asking the Santa Fe company to allow W. H. Crail, the present ticket agent at North Ontario, to remain as their agent at Ontario.

The Junior Y.P.S.C.E. of the Congregational Church gave an entertainment Friday night at the church parlors. A musical and literary programme was rendered. Refreshments were served, and a general social time was enjoyed.

T. E. Gullock has returned from Chicago, where he has been spending three months.

W. A. Hallowell returned yesterday from the mountains north of Redlands, where he has been rusticating for four weeks.

The following names are among the recent arrivals at the Southern Pacific Hotel: G. A. McEfrest, Los Angeles; W. Nelson, San Francisco; Sam S. Tuttle, Los Angeles; H. Sontag, Cucamonga.

The storm drains are going to be a thorough success, and the people will begin to appreciate the improvement when the winter rains come on.

The contracts are let to pave the sidewalk between the postoffice and Kennedy & Graham's stable.

Redondo citizens who bear in mind the change of time on the Redondo railway which goes into effect tomorrow, Monday, will not miss their trains; others may.

Hair Death

Instantly removes and forever destroys objectionable hair, whether upon the hands, face, arms or neck, without discoloration or injury to the most delicate skin. It was for fifty years the secret formula of Erasmus Wilson, acknowledged by physicians as the highest authority and most eminent dermatologist and hair specialist that ever lived. During his private practice of a life-time among the nobility and aristocracy of Europe he prescribed this recipe. Price $1 by mail, securely packed. Correspondence confidential. Sole agents for America. Address

THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO

Dept. R, 57 S. Fifth Ave., New York.

MORE RAMBLER RECORDS.

RAMBLERS AT RIVERSIDE, SEPT. 9,



Won first and second places in the One-mile Novice Race. Time 2:35 2-5. Coast record for the novice mile.

A Rambler also took second place in One-mile Club Race. Time 2:22.

A Rambler took a close second place in the Half-mile Handicap. Time 1:06 1-5.

Ramblers took First and Second places in the Five-mile Division Championship. Time 14:02 1-5.

Coast record for Five Miles in competition.

Two Coast Records in One Day

No other wheel broke a Coast Record at Riverside.

Ride Ramblers

If you wish to be in at the finish.

Thos. H. B. Varney,

438 South Spring St.,

LOS ANGELES.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.—

Goodall, Perkins & Co., general agents, San Francisco.

Steamers leave Port Los Angeles and Redondo for San Diego September 3, 7, 12, 16, 21, 25, 30. Cars to connect leave Santa Fe depot at 10:00 a.m.

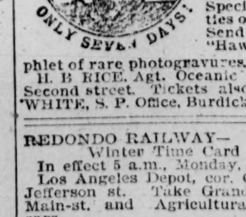
For San Francisco, Port Harford and Santa Barbara, September 5, 9, 14, 18, 23, 27. Cars to connect with steamer at Redondo leave Santa Fe depot at 10:00 a.m., or Redondo Railroad depot at 9:00 a.m. Cars to connect with steamer at Port Los Angeles leave S. P. Co.'s depot, Fifth st., at 1:10 p.m.

Steamers leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco and way ports September 2, 6, 11, 15, 20, 24, 29. Cars to connect with these steamers leave S. P. Co.'s depot, Fifth st., at 5 p.m., or L. A. Terminal depot at 5:15 p.m.

The company reserves the right to change steamers or their days of sailing.

W. PARRIS, Agent,

124 W. Second st., Los Angeles, Cal.



Ho! for Hawaii

"THE TRAVELER'S PARADISE."

THE OCEANIC S.S. COMPANY'S splendid steamers sail twice a month. Special rates to parties of five or more. Send 10 cents for "Hawaii," a pamphlet of rare photogravures.

H. B. RICE, Agt. Oceanic S.S. Co., 124 W. Second street. Tickets also sold by C. H. WHITE, S. P. Office, Burdick Block.

REDONDO RAILWAY—

Winter Time Card No. 11.

In effect 5 a.m., Monday, Sept. 25, 1893.

Los Angeles Depot, cor. Grand ave. and Jefferson st. Take Grand-ave. cable or Main-st. and Agricultural Park horse cars.

Trains leave Los Angeles for Redondo, daily: 9:15 a.m., 1:35 p.m., 5:10 p.m.

Trains leave Redondo for Los Angeles, daily: 7:45 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 3:45 p.m.

Running time between Los Angeles and Redondo Beach, 50 minutes.

City Ticket Office, at A. B. Greenwald's cigar store, cor. First and Spring sts.

MERCURIAL Mr. J. C. Jones, Fulton, Arkansas, says of S.S.S.

"About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering **RHEUMATISM** four years I gave up all remedies and began using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work.

S.S.S. Is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILWAY. (Santa Fe Route.)

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 18, 1893.

Trains arrive and depart from La Grande Station:

Leave	LOS ANGELES.	Arrive
*5:15 pm	...Chicago Limited...	*7:50 am
*7:00 am	..Overland Express..	*6:20 pm
*8:15 am	San Diego Coast Line	*1:15 pm
*4:30 pm	San Diego Coast Line	*6:50 pm
*7:00 am	....San Bernardino....	*7:50 am
*9:00 am		*9:50 am
	via	**1:25 pm
*4:00 pm		*6:20 pm
*5:15 pm	...... Pasadena	*7:35 pm
*7:00 am	...... Riverside	**1:25 pm
*9:00 am	.via San Bernardino.	*6:20 pm
**6:05 am	...... Riverside	*10:15 am
**11:00 am	and San Bernardino	
*4:30 pm	..... via Orange	*6:50 pm
*7:00 am	...... Redlands	
*9:00 am	Mentone and	*9:50 am
	Highlands	**1:25 pm
*4:00 pm	via	*6:20 pm
*5:15 pm	...... Pasadena	*7:35 pm
**6:05 am	..Redlands, Mentone..	*10:15 am
**11:00 am	and Highlands, via	
*4:30 pm	Orange and Riverside	*6:50 pm
*9:00 am	.. Azusa, Pasadena ..	**7:35 am
		*8:43 am
*1:30 pm	and	*9:50 am
*4:00 pm		**1:25 pm
**5:30 pm	Intermediate	*4:16 pm
		*6:20 pm
*7:00 pm	.... Stations	*7:35 pm
*7:00 am	...... Pasadena	*7:50 am
*5:15 pm	...... Pasadena	**1:25 pm
**6:05 am	.......Santa Ana.......	**8:50 am
*8:15 am	.......Santa Ana.......	
**1:50 pm	.......Santa Ana.......	*1:15 pm
*4:30 pm	.......Santa Ana.......	*6:50 pm
*7:52 am	.....Santa Monica.....	*9:45 am
*10:15 am	.....Santa Monica.....	*3:50 pm
*4:45 pm	.....Santa Monica.....	*6:34 pm
*10:00 am	...... Redondo	*8:29 am
*4:45 pm	...... Redondo	*3:50 pm
**9:00 am	S. Jacinto via Pasad'a	**1:25 pm
**11:00 am	S. Jacinto via Orange	
**9:00 am	Temecula via Pasad'a	**1:25 pm
**11:00 am	Temecula via Orange	**10:15 am
**3:15 am	Escondido via Cst Lne	**1:15 pm

*Daily. **Daily except Sunday. ***Sundays only.

Trains via Pasadena line arrive at Downey-ave. station 7 minutes earlier and leave 7 minutes later.

E. W. M'GEE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 129 North Spring street and La Grande Station, Los Angeles.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY—IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME. SEPTEMBER 22.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles (Arcade Depot,) Fifth st., daily as follows:

Leave for	DESTINATION.	Arr. from
2:00 pm	San F. & Sacramento	7:30 am
10:40 pm	San F. & Sacramento	1:48 pm
2:00 pm	Ogden & Est 2d class	7:30 am
10:40 pm	Ogden & Est 1st class	1:48 pm
10:40 pm	....Portland, Or....	7:30 am
8:30 am	..El Paso and East..	4:00 pm
8:30 am	..Deming and East..	4:00 pm
8:30 am	...... Banning	4:00 pm
	...... Redlands	**9:21 am
8:30 am	...... Redlands	*10:10 am
10:30 am	...... Redlands	4:00 pm
4:30 pm	...... Redlands	6:15 pm
	...... Colton	**9:21 am
8:30 am	...... Colton	*10:10 am
10:30 am	...... Colton	4:00 pm
4:30 pm	...... Colton	6:15 pm
	...... Riverside	**9:21 am
8:30 am	...... Riverside	*10:10 am
10:30 am	...... Riverside	4:00 pm
4:30 pm	...... Riverside	6:15 pm
	.. San Bernardino ..	**9:21 am
8:30 am	.. San Bernardino ..	*10:10 am
10:30 am	.. San Bernardino ..	4:00 pm
4:30 pm	.. San Bernardino ..	6:15 pm
8:30 am	...... Chino	*8:50 am
	...... Chino	**9:21 am
4:30 pm	...... Chino	*10:10 am
*5:45 pm	...... Chino	6:15 pm
8:15 am	..... Monrovia	7:55 am
*3:00 pm	..... Monrovia	*9:57 am
5:15 pm	..... Monrovia	4:45 pm
7:30 am	.... Santa Barbara	1:48 pm
2:00 pm	.... Santa Barbara	9:10 pm
*9:52 am	S'ta Ana & Anaheim	9:03 am
5:10 pm	S'ta Ana & Anaheim	*4:04 pm
4:52 pm	...... Tustin	8:43 am
*9:40 am	...... Whittier	8:43 am
4:52 pm	...... Whittier	*1:45 pm
9:25 am	L. Beach and S. Pedro	8:15 am
12:40 pm	L. Beach and S. Pedro	11:56 am
5:00 pm	L. Beach and S. Pedro	4:15 pm
9:30 am	.....Santa Monica.....	8:08 am
10:20 am	.....Santa Monica.....	8:50 am
1:10 pm	.....Santa Monica.....	12:10 pm
5:15 pm	.....Santa Monica.....	4:25 pm
6:25 pm	.....Santa Monica.....	5:37 pm
10:20 am	.... Soldiers' Home	8:08 am
6:25 pm	.... Soldiers' Home	5:37 pm
s11:30 pm	.... Soldiers' Home	s7:40 pm
9:30 am	..Port Los Angeles..	12:10 pm
	..Port Los Angeles..	4:25 pm
1:10 pm	..Port Los Angeles..	

*Sundays excepted. **Sundays only.

Take Santa Monica trains from Arcade depot, San Fernando st., Naud's Junction, Commercial st., Jefferson st. (Winthrop station,) Grand ave. or University.

For North — Arcade, Commercial st., Naud's, San Fernando st. For East—Arcade, Commercial st., Naud's. For other branches — Arcade, Commercial st., Naud's, San Fernando st.

Local and through tickets sold, baggage checked, Pullman sleeping car reservations made, and general information given, upon application to J. M. CRAWLEY, Assistant General Passenger Agent, No. 144 South Spring street, cor. Second.

CHARLES SEYLER, agent at depots.

RICHARD GRAY, General Traffic Manager.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY

Leave Los Angeles for Pasadena.

**6:35 am *7:10 am *8:00 am *9:00 am
**10:30 am *12:20 pm *1:25 pm *2:20 pm
*4:00 pm *5:20 pm *6:20 pm *11:15 pm

Leave Pasadena for Los Angeles.

*7:15 am *8:05 am *9:05 am *10:35 am
*12:25 pm b1:05 pm a1:30 pm *3:00 pm
*5:05 pm *5:25 pm *7:05 pm f8:05 pm
c10:20 pm *11:55 pm

Downey-ave. leaving time, 7 min. later.

Leave Los Angeles for Altadena.

*9:00 am c1:25 pm *4:00 pm b6:30 pm
g5:20 pm g10:30 am

Leave Altadena for Los Angeles.

*10:10 am c2:30 pm *5:00 pm b10:00 pm
g6:45 pm g11.40 am

Leave Los Angeles for Glendale.

**6:40 am g8:20 am g12:35 pm *5:25 pm

Leave Glendale for Los Angeles.

**7:26 am g9:12 am g1:30 pm *6:13 pm

Leave for Long Beach and San Pedro.

*8:45 am g1:10 pm **5:15 pm g6:00 pm

Leave East San Pedro.

*7:15 am g11:15 am **3:40 pm g4:10 pm

RUBIO CANYON AND ECHO MOUNTAIN.

Trains leave Los Angeles.

*9:00 am g10:30 am c1:25 pm
*4:00 pm g5:20 pm b6:30 pm

Returning, Saturday night leave Rubio Canyon 9:40 p.m. Fine pavilion, good music, grand entertainment.

*Daily. **Daily except Sunday. gSunday only. aExcept Saturday. bSaturdays only. cSaturdays and Sundays only. eWednesdays and Saturdays only. fExcept Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Theater nights the 11:15 p.m. train will wait 20 minutes after theater is out when later than 10:55 p.m.

Stages meet 8:00 a.m. and 12:20 p.m. trains at Pasadena for Wilson's Peak, via new trail.

Passengers leaving Los Angeles at 8 a.m. for Wilson's Peak can return on same day. Good hotel fare at $2 per day.

Depots east end First-st. and Downey-ave. bridges. General offices, First-st. depot.

T. B. BURNETT, General Manager.

W. WINCUP. Gen. Pass. Agent.

MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY—

In Effect Sept. 8, 1893.

Leave L A for Rubio Canyon, via Terminal Ry	Leave Rubio Canyon for Los Angeles and Pasadena.
9:00 am daily.	11:10 am Sun. only.
10:30 am Sun. only.	9:40 am daily.
1:25 pm Sat. & Sun.	6:20 pm Sun. only.
4:00 pm daily	9:40 pm Wed., Sat.
	4:40 pm daily.
6:30 pm Wed Sat.	2:05 pm Sat. & Sun.

The incline cars will run between Rubio Canyon and Echo Mountain 15 minutes after the arrival of each train. Beyond Echo Mountain are 20 miles of the finest bridle road to be found in any part of the world, on which the grandest scenery that can be found on the globe is at hand at every turn.

On the summit of Echo Mountain, saddle animals are always in waiting with competent guides to convey parties through Castle Canyon, Grand Canyon and Crystal Springs to Mount Lowe and highest peaks visible from Pasadena.

ROUND TRIP RATES.

Los Angeles to Rubio Canyon, $1.00.
Los Angeles to Echo Mountain, $2.70.
Pasadena to Rubio Canyon, 65c.
Pasadena to Echo Mountain, $2.35.
Altadena Junction to Rubio Canyon, 40c.
Altadena Junction to Echo Mt., $2.00.
Saddle animals from Echo Mountain to Mount Lowe $2.00.

D. H. BURKS, Los Angeles, Ticket Agent, Stimson Block, Spring and Third. General offices: Grand Operahouse Block, Pasadena, Cal.

T. S. C. LOWE, President and General Manager.

J. T. WHEDON, Traffic Manager.

[COURT RECORD.]

NOT GUILTY.

Verdict Returned in the Fleming Case.

Grant and Gilbert Charged With Fraud.

Contempt Proceedings Heard Before Judge Van Dyke.

The Case Involved Water Rights in the Verdugo Canyon—A Decree of Court That Was Violated—Minor Cases—New Suits.

At 5 o'clock last night the argument in the Fleming case was concluded, and the jury retired to deliberate upon a verdict shortly after receiving their instructions.

The testimony for the defense was short, and the only material point in the accused's favor seemed to be that he was under the influence of liquor at the time he offered the fraudulent checks to Meyer in exchange for the two watches.

Several additional facts were also brought out tending to relieve the Coronado justice from much of the disgrace which has fallen upon him by reason of his crime. Sargent, the teller of the Consolidated National Bank of San Diego, upon which the checks were drawn, testified that, since he passed the checks, Fleming had called at the bank and expressed the desire and willingness to take up any claims that might be presented for payment on his account. The fact, on the other hand, that the checks were drawn to the order of Charles W. Beamer, and there being no such depositor of the bank known, tended to show that the act was premeditated, and without excuse.

Deputy District-Attorney Dupuy made a very strong case for the prosecution, and closed his final argument at 5 o'clock, as before mentioned.

After being out for about three hours, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was discharged.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Alexander Grant and one Gilbert were brought into the Township Court yesterday afternoon for examination on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Charles Picot was the complaining witness, and he claimed that the defendants had received from him, through fraudulent representations, $1000. They assured him, he said, that they owned a large area of land up in Ventura county, which they desired to rent. Picot entered into negotiations with them, and it was finally agreed that they should give him a lease to the property for one year for $1000. This amount was paid over by Picot, but the latter failed to get possession of the premises, and subsequently learned that Grant or Gilbert did not own the land. Hence their prosecution.

FOR CONTEMPT.

Another case involving water rights came up before Judge Van Dyke yesterday on an order to show cause in contempt proceedings. The cause was that of Glassell vs. Verdugo, and the water in dispute was that which flows down Verdugo Canyon. Some time ago it seems that the water company represented by Glassell secured an injunction to restrain Verdugo from interfering with or diverting the water of certain streams. After the decree was rendered, so the plaintiff claimed, Verdugo built a dam across one of the ditches, and did interfere with the free course of the water in direct violation of the order of the court. For this reason they held that he was guilty of contempt and asked that he be punished therefor. Nearly the whole of the afternoon was taken up in listening to the testimony in support of the allegations.

AN UNNATURAL DAUGHTER.

A woman named Louise Mateos was yesterday brought up from San Jacinto by United States Deputy Marshal Rosso, charged with assault with intent to commit murder. It seems that the woman and her father, both of whom live on the Soboba Indian reservation, near San Jacinto, became engaged in a quarrel, and the old man picked up a young sapling, either to defend himself or to chastise his daughter. On sight of this the woman made for a double-barrelled shotgun, which was within easy distance, and discharged both barrels full at her parent. One of the loads flew wide of the mark, but part of the other lodged in the old man's shoulder, and wounded him quite severely. She was placed in the County Jail, and will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Van Dyke tomorrow or Tuesday.

Court Notes.

The case of Nathan Cole, Jr., vs. J. M. Bohnet et al. was concluded yesterday morning in Department Four, the court ordering that the testimony be written up, after which the cause is to stand submitted.

The cases of Dodge vs. Hughes and Prayer vs. Baldwin have been continued by Judge Van Dyke for the session.

Judgment rendered by the lower court in the case of People vs. Patrick Garrity was yesterday affirmed by Judge Shaw in Department Five, the matter coming up on appeal.

The case of A. D. Hellman vs. Joseph Hellman was yesterday submitted to Judge Clark without argument for decision.

C. L. Gates has been appointed as guardian of the Mesnager minors in the Probate Court.

New Suits.

Preliminary papers in the following new suits were filed with the County Clerk yesterday:

Southern Pacific Railroad Company vs. M. L. Wicks, S. B. de Haley and Henry C. Shearman; suits for foreclosure on land contracts.

B. S. Hays vs. Harriett Fudickar et al.; suit for $4000 due on realty sale.

SMOOTH OPERATORS.

Those Insurance Agents Who "Worked" Santa Ana.

The smooth insurance men who worked the town of Santa Ana and left nothing but unpaid debts behind have kept out of the way since the recent expose of their questionable methods. Adams, the elder and slicker of the two, was not around his usual haunts yesterday. The announcement of the fact that he has a wife with six children in Fresno bothered him more than the publication of the story of his financial shortcomings. Adams, in addition to being one of the smoothest confidence operators in his line, also possesses the faculty of ingratiating himself with the weaker sex. He is a great ladies' man, as his many moonlight rides with Santa Ana females indicate. It is for these mostly that Liveryman Pyront is now looking for his pay.

Adams and Hays were also in the habit of giving high-priced suppers to their friends, male and female, at the hotel in Santa Ana. Wine always flowed freely, and a good part of the account for board is made up of these items.

Both Mr. Valentine, the general manager of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company and Mr. Lerch, who was formerly agent for the Santa Ana territory, were seen yesterday. Both deny that they ever "stood good" for any debts either Hays or Adams might contract. Mr. Lerch states that he holds a receipt from the hotelman in full for all demands, and that he had settled up his indebtedness as soon as the proper account had been rendered. Mr. Valentine says that the hotel clerk asked him one day over the telephone whether he would guarantee the hotel bills, and he distinctly answered in the negative.

The claim held against Adams by James Smith, the Fresno liveryman, was contracted about two years ago, when Adams was in the employ of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. To show what a smooth article Adams is, it is related that, after Smith had driven all the way from Fresno to Santa Ana, in order to save carfare, and for the sole purpose of collecting the debt, Adams gave him a long "song and dance," and actually cajoled Smith into selling him the horse and buggy on the installment plan at $10 per month, so as to enable him (Adams) to do more business, and thus place himself in a position to discharge the original debt so much sooner. The Fresno liveryman soon had his eyes opened, however, and took back his horse and buggy.

THE PALMS.

E. H. Sweetzer's young fig orchard, just north of town, is beginning to show results of the careful attention given it the past year. He has shipped several crates of fruit this month to William Barnard, Los Angeles, to be crystallized. The variety is the White Smyrna, and the fruit is excellent in quality.

The Presbyterians held their regular quarterly services in the United Brethren Church last Sunday. Rev. Mr. Newell of Los Angeles preached the sermon.

J. E. Coynes and wife have gone to Pomona to visit relatives.

Miss Williams has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Kiggins, at Santa Monica.

The United Brethren Church is holding revival services. Rev. Mr. Pittman, the presiding elder, is assisting the pastor in the work.

W. A. Waldo has moved his family into McLuey's cottage, on Third street.

A Thoughtful Person.

Consults his best interests by having a box of Krause's Headache Capsules at hand; taken as directed will prevent or stop any kind of a headache, no matter what the cause, in fact if your skull was cracked it would prevent pain. Sold by John Beckwith & Son, 303 N. Main st.

OMAHA, Neb., May 4, 1891.

To whom it may concern: I am troubled considerably with headache and have tried almost everything which is used as a preventive or cure, but theer is nothing that has done me so much good as Krause's Headache Capsules.

ALBERT HELLER.

Sold by John Beckwith & Son, 303 N. Main st.

FIFTEEN

Folding Beds.

We have consigned to us 15 Oak Folding Beds with mirror fronts, to be disposed of regardless of cost.

Matlock & Reed,

426-428 S. Spring St.

RAMONA!

The Gem of the San Gabriel Valley.

ONLY Three Miles from City Limits of Los Angeles.

PROPERTY of San Gabriel Wine Co., original owners.

LOCATED at Shorb's Station, on line of S. P. R. R. and San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railroad.

FROM 10 to 15 minutes to the Plaza, Los Angeles City.

CHEAPEST Suburban Town Lots, Villa Sites or Acreage Property.

POPULAR Terms. Purest Spring Water. INEXHAUSTIBLE Quantities Guaranteed.

Apply at office of San Gabriel Wine Company, Ramona, Los Angeles Co., Cal., or to M. D. Williams, Ramona.

MISERIES OF CATARRH.

Complete Relief and Quick Cure

By the New Method of Treatment.

Mr. Walter Greenwood, who lives at 420 South Fremont avenue, is another enthusiast who cannot speak too highly of the success of the new method of treatment. He makes the following statement:



MR. WALTER GREENWOOD.

"I know what it is to suffer the miseries of catarrh. I did for about three years. The least exposure gave me a cold. Changing from heavy to light-weight clothing I would suffer with a severe cold for weeks. In fact I believe these frequent colds caused all my trouble.

"I had a watery discharge from the nostrils. My throat was most always sore. I had a very severe cough and a constant hawking and spitting. This led to pains in my chest and soreness over the lungs. My stomach became affected, and I could not eat in the morning without nausea.

"My friends advised me to try Dr. De Monco and associates. After a time I concluded I would, so I put myself under their treatment.

"Now, after a partial course of their treatment, I feel first-class. I am perfectly satisfied with the results, and cannot recommend Dr. De Monco and associates to all sufferers highly enough."

MAIL.

Under the new system patients treating by mail have the advantage of a careful and accurate diagnosis, with watchful attention paid to the details of every case, and medicines specially prepared for each individual patient, with the constant advice of skillful and successful specialists.

Send four cents in stamps for Question Circulars

Only $5 a Month for Catarrh and Kindred Diseases. Medicines free.

—THE—

DeMonco Medical Institute,

Located Permanently in the Newell & Rader Building, Rooms 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10,

121½ S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

A. DE MONCO, M. D.,
J. S. HAYES, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians.

Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the Ear, Eye, Throat and Lungs, Nervous diseases, Skin diseases, Chronic and Special diseases of both sexes.

Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m.

Women and Women Only

Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and to discover new uses for it daily.

For annoying irritations, chafings and excoriations of the skin and mucous membrane or too free or offensive perspiration it has proved most grateful.

In the preparation of curative washes, solutions, etc., it is most valuable; possessing, by means of its combination with CUTICURA, peculiarly purifying, cleansing and soothing properties. It is thus enabled to heal mucous irritations, the cause of many annoying and debilitating weaknesses, while it imparts strength to the membrane.

CUTICURA SOAP possesses antiseptic properties and is capable of destroying microscopic life in many forms.

There is no difference between the skin and the mucous membrane except that one is dry the other moist. Hence CUTICURA SOAP exerts the same purifying, soothing, and healing influence in one case as in the other.

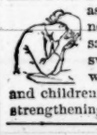
Like all others of the CUTICURA REMEDIES the CUTICURA SOAP appeals to the refined and cultivated everywhere as the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

WOMEN FULL OF PAINS, ACHES

And nervous weaknesses, find in **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster** instant and grateful relief as well as comfort, strength and renewed vitality. Odorous with balsam, spice, and pine, it is the purest, sweetest and best plaster in the world. Peculiarly adapted to women and children. The first and only pain-killing, strengthening plaster.



DOCTOR WHITE'S PRIVATE DISPENSARY,

128 NORTH MAIN ST.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Blood Diseases, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Lead Poisoning, Venereal taint, Eruptions, Pimples, Ulcers, Discolorations of the Skin and all blood affections treated skillfully and successfully.

Skin diseases, no matter whether acquired or inherited, are positively cured by Dr. White's system.

Nervous diseases, Vital losses, Weaknesses, Nervousness, Organic or Functional Sexual derangements, delicate or private physical troubles of both sexes treated with great success.

Men AND WOMEN suffering from any chronic disease of the Nerves, Blood, Skin, Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, Bowels or Genito-urinary system should not fail to consult Dr. White, the specialist.

Medicines from private laboratory. All business confidential. Cases treated by mail and express. Free book to men. Letters answered in plain envelope.

Dr. White's Dispensary,

No. 128 N. Main St.,

New McDonald Block. Established 1880.

UNDERTAKERS.

D. G. PECK CO.,

140 N. Main-st. Embalming a Specialty. Always Open. Telephone 61.

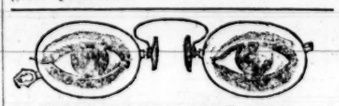


Ad. Frese & Co.

Manufacturing OPTICIANS,

126 S. SPRING.

We sell, make and repair any instrument in the mathematical and optical line. Surveyors' and Engineers' Instruments and Microscopes a Specialty. Largest stock of optical goods, thermometers and hydrometers in the city. Eyeglasses fitted and oculist's prescriptions filled. Sole agents for five eyeglass specialties.



IF YOU HAVE DEFECTIVE EYES and value them consult us. No case of defective vision where glasses are required is too complicated for us. Glasses ground to order if necessary. The correct adjustment of frames is as important as the perfect fitting of lenses, and the scientific fitting and making of glasses and frames is our only business specialty. Eyes tested free.

S. G. MARSHUTZ, Scientific Optician, 167 North Spring street, opposite old Courthouse. Don't forget the number.

Fashion Stables!

Finest Livery Outfit in the City. Electric Lighted, Fire Proof.

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month.

Horses bought, sold or exchanged. Hacks or Coupes at all hours. Telephone 751.

RIVERA & RIOS, Props., successors to Newton & Best, 219 E. FIRST ST.



We have a large assortment of Zouave Suits; also Kilts.

We keep the celebrated Primrose Suit.

WE LIKE THE LADIES

To call and see our beautiful new stock of pretty suits for the little boys. We show in our picture today a "Primrose Suit." This is one of the prettiest styles now out. They are for boys, age 4 to 8, and can be worn with or without the vest. We have the best stock of Kilt Suits and Children's Blouse Waists in the city; also Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps. Our window display has been admired by every one who has seen it---no such elegant display has ever been made in this city before.

We Like the Gentlemen

To call and see our fine assortment and splendid values in Suits and Overcoats for $10, $12.50, $15, $17.50 and $20. We claim our goods are superior in make to those of our competitors; and we have a right to our claim, because we know the manufacturers of their goods, and therefore know just what we are talking about. If you want good honest goods for yourself or boy at just and popular prices, you owe it to yourself to examine our goods.

London Clothing Co.

Cor. Spring and Temple Sts.

WHY

The Boys and Girls all like to attend the Los Angeles Business College, 144 S. Main St.

FIRST—Because they are not required to spend weeks, months and years upon studies that are of little or no practical value, the branches taught being such only as are of great importance to ever young man and woman, whatever be his or her position in life or contemplated vocation.

SECOND—Because each of our students is given credit for just what he accomplishes, rich and poor, high and low, being treated exactly alike, without fear or favor.

THIRD—Because we use the shortest business methods in all our work, thereby making many subjects pleasant and interesting that are usually dry and distasteful to the student.

FOURTH—Because every boy and girl of any spirit desires to learn his or her own bread and butter, and, if necessary, help father and mother bear the weary burdens of life, and all know that our students are very successful in obtaining good positions.

FIFTH—Because the work is characterized by a greater degree of variety, has more interesting features and less of monotony and school-room drudgery than ordinary courses of study, and these qualities invariably inspire interest and often enthusiasm in young men and young women, who have become completely demoralized in regard to their education.

SIXTH—Because our course of instruction is one of the most complete in this country, covering all the English as well as the commercial branches.

SEVENTH—Because our Shorthand and Typewriting Department offers superior advantages in every regard.

Let all write us freely for information or come and see us.

Attention Syndicates & Colonists.

DR. E. T. BARBER

Now offers for sale the East Side Ranch, comprising 25,000 acres of valley land located in the watered or eastern portion of Antelope Valley, Los Angeles county, Cal. This land is on three sides of the John Brown Colony Co.'s, and will be sold in tracts to suit from $10 to $25 per acre. The terms are liberal and the title guaranteed. For maps and particulars inquire of or address the owner, Dr. E. T. BARBER, East Side Ranch, Lancaster P. O. Los Angeles county, Cal.

Also an undivided unincumbered ⅛ interest in Point Firmin, containing 70± acres. This land includes the water front of the deep-water harbor at San Pedro.

NILES PEASE.

We will not be undersold.

CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, Etc.

Way down for the next 30 days.

337-339-341 S. Spring st.

PURCHASE NOW! PURCHASE NOW!

If you are not ready for your Carpets and Furniture, order them and I will store them for you.



Japanese Mattings of all goods. This is the way they are made in Japan, and I will sell the

Linen Warp Matting for.....25c per yd
5-frame Body Brussels Carpets.....95c per yd
Tapestry Brussels Carpets..65c per yd
Moquet Carpets.....92½c per yd

Three times I have doubled the carpet force. We are very busy, but we can get your orders out on short notice.

NEW GOODS

In Draperies, Carpets and Furniture are constantly arriving. These are goods ordered 60 days ago, and some four months. I have been in the furniture and carpet business in Los Angeles for nearly 16 years, and I never saw goods slaughtered so before. However, I have an object in this, and the

Goods Must Move.

My loss your gain. To my customers and friends: Make your purchases now, $100,000 stock to select from.

"Oh, how easy it is to sit in this chair."

The price was $50, to get 25 per cent. off made it $37.50.

Such bargains are still left, in fact all are bargains, and good treatment at Allen's.

25 PER CENT.

Off on Furniture and Draperies.



332-334 South Spring Street. **Wm. S. Allen,** 332-434 South Spring Street.

CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.

U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Sept. 23, 1893. At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.87; at 5 p.m., 29.84. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 55 deg. and 64 deg. Maximum temperature, 77 deg.; minimum temperature, 53 deg. Character of weather, clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

Mrs. C. Sanderson-Brown has been added to the corps of music teachers at St. Hilda's Hall. Mrs. Sanderson-Brown is a graduate of the Royal Academy of Music, London. She holds its highest certificate, the silver and bronze medals, and received the "Sterndale-Bennet prize" in open competition, which places her name permanently on the walls of the Royal Academy. These honors, with eight years of successful teaching, guarantee her ability.

Ho! for Mt. Lowe! Bring your field-glass and take the 9 a.m. Terminal train for a trip over the famous Mt. Lowe Railway, through beautiful canyons and lovely scenery. From Echo Mountain or Mt. Lowe you can view the San Gabriel Valley, distant peaks and islands in the grand Pacific.

The ladies of the G.A.R. give a social at the residence of Mrs. Charles M. Jenkins, No. 124 West Twenty-fourth street, Tuesday evening, 8 p.m. The Cotton children will render choice selections. Refreshments. Admission, 25 cents. All friends of G.A.R. cordially invited.

A special lot of fine proof etchings just received at Sanborn, Vail & Co.'s, 133 S. Spring st.; framed elegantly in cream and gold; fine designs. These will be sold at $6, $9 and $12 each; three sizes; easels to suit; nothing finer for a wedding present or your pastor.

We are still offering special inducements to purchasers in all of our departments. These are too numerous to mention. Some of our specials this week are dinner sets, chamber sets and lamps. Come and get prices. Z. L. Parmelee Co., 232 and 234 S. Spring street.

Woodham & Co., 324 S. Spring street, believe in the business policy of keeping down expenses and selling goods on a small margin of profit, which is why buyers of furniture find it the cheapest place in Los Angeles.

Everybody calls Desmond's $2.50 soft and stiff hats A1, because they're high in quality and low in price. Make it your business not to miss inspecting his stock and selecting something appropriate for fall wear.

The largest stock of the late styles in fall and winter suitings and trouserings at the lowest prices. New cutter. Joe Poheim, the tailor, 143 South Spring st. J. H. Henderson, manager.

The Mexican Catarrh Cure. Each bottle sold with a guarantee of satisfaction, or money refunded. Manufactured and sold by W. S. Hall, at 230½ South Spring st., Los Angeles Cal.

H. F. Vollmer & Co., 116 S. Spring st., are showing the handsomest line of rich cut glass novelties in decorated china and bric-a-brac ever shown in this city.

Cooked foods, ices, etc., to order at "The Library," 246 South Broadway, and always a choice place for luncheon or refreshments.

See the new furniture at Woodham & Co.'s, 324 South Spring, and compare the low prices there with those asked elsewhere.

Shoes at all prices, as low as the lowest, as good as the best, all styles and sizes. Snyder's, 222 South Spring street.

F. E. Browne's Rochester Lamp store has been greatly improved and beautified, and the price reduced. 314 S. Spring st.

City teachers may recite evenings in grammar examination subjects. C. C. Boynton, 627 W. Seventh street.

Prof. H. J. Kramer and wife return Sunday next from Saratoga, N. Y., and will open their school on October 14.

First-class dressmaking at the Margrave guaranteed, by Williams & Hayt, 124 South Spring st.

Hear Rev. Bowman on "Our Social Relations" at Illinois Hall tonight. It will be grand.

Lantern slides and blue prints for architects. Bertrand & Co., 205 South Main st.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardwood lumber. H. Bohrman, 514 S. Spring.

Spend your vacation on Wilson's Peak. Address C. S. Martin, Pasadena.

New cloaks and furs received at the Margrave, 124 South Spring st.

Buy the Whitney make trunk. Trunk factory, 344 North Main street.

Sunday dinner at 5 o'clock at The Library, 246 South Broadway.

See the "Gila" monster at Kan-Koo, 110 S. Spring st.

California curios, 325 S. Spring st.

"The Unique" kid-glove house.

Gas fixtures at Parmelee's.

Open air concert at Westlake Park this afternoon by the Douglass Military Band.

Mlle. de la Baere has returned from her summer vacation and has resumed her classes in French and painting.

The State Veterinary Medical Board will hold their second examination for Southern California next Tuesday, at the Hollenbeck Hotel.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for L. A. Wilson, L. N. Mitchell, Brewster Cameron, Mrs. C. D. Thompson, Mrs. Clara Stone.

The sixth year of Miss Marsh's school for girls will open on Wednesday. Miss Marsh has associated with her Mrs. Ellen L. Knox, and their corps of instructors is very strong.

All members of the News and Working Boys' Home Society are earnestly requested to attend a call meeting of the society to be held at the home, No. 527 Ducommun street, at 2 p.m. tomorrow for the consideration of important business.

It is becoming such a fad now to display big gold nuggets in store windows that some merchants have in order to keep in the swim made nuggets out of putty coated with bronze. The putty nuggets are as large as the real ones and draw nearly as large crowds.

The accounts recently published in the San Francisco papers referring to the troubles of the Bear Valley Irrigation Company are evidently exaggerated. One of the attorneys employed in the case said yesterday that matters would probably be settled without the appointment of a receiver, at least for the present.

Justice Bartholomew held an inquest yesday at the County Hospital in the case of George H. Carter, who died yesterday morning from the effects of his terrible leap over the bluff at Santa Monica some weeks ago. The jury rendered a verdict of death as a result of jumping off the bluff with suicidal intent. Carter was 26 years of age.

Yesterday afternoon the grand jury filed into Department Five and D. W. Field, the foreman, announced that they had one indictment to file. Judge Shaw was handed the document and after examining it he in turn passed it to the clerk to be placed on record. It was learned afterward that the indictment was against Arthur Stewart, the charge being that of embezzlement of the funds of the Street Superintendent's office. Time for arraignment was not fixed.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the Los Angeles and Pacific Railroad Company, organized for the purpose of acquiring and operating a railroad, by steam or otherwise, between the city of Los Angeles and Santa Monica. The board of directors is composed of John Cross, C. W. Cross, Charles M. Cross, Albert D. Cross, John E. Loomis, James G. Garrison and John A. Pirtle. The amount of capital stock is fixed at $200,000, $37,000 of which has already been subscribed.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PERSONALS.

C. B. Brown and wife of Casa Grande are at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. White of Portland, Me., are at the Nadeau.

Internal Revenue Collector John C. Quinn of San Francisco is in the city.

H. Kuenart of Berlin, C. von Bergsdorff of Hohenjesar, and De H. von Bergsdorff, Frankfort, Germany, are stopping at the Hollenbeck.

A. W. Davis of the Tally-ho Stables, accompanied by his wife, returned yesterday from a two months' trip in the northern part of the State.

Craigie Sharp, Jr., commissioner-at-large for the California Midwinter Exposition, is in the city stirring up interest in the coming big show in San Francisco.

Judge T. L. Burnett of St. Louis is visiting in the city, the guest of his son, Dr. T. L. Burnett, and other relatives. The judge is accompanied by his daughter Marie.

Charles A. Cole and C. R. Kister of the Railroad News Company returned Saturday from a six weeks' trip to Chicago and other Eastern cities, and say they have been kept busy answering questions about Southern California.

Charles Forrester has returned from a three months' tour of the East, a goodly portion of the time having been put in at the Chicago Exposition. He reports great interest in the California display, and predicts wonderful results from the investment that has been made there, especially by Southern California.

Dr. U. H. Merson, a prominent physician formerly of Cincinnati, O., is in the city. The doctor was compelled, on account of his wife's health, to give up his practice in the East, and has decided to locate in this city. Several of the doctor's former patients reside here, and will be glad to hear of him locating in Los Angeles.

GOING IT ALONE.

Robert Sharp, the popular high private in the ranks of the A.O.U.W., has severed his connection with the D. G. Peck Co. and opened one of the handsomest and best-equipped undertaking parlors on the Coast, at 536 South Spring street. He expects, however, to merit his patronage by promptness, fairness and kindness at all times. His prices are not governed by any combination or trust, hence his success. Open all hours, day or night. 536 South Spring street. Telephone 1029.

STARCH grows sticky, common powders have a vulgar glare: Pozzoni's is the only complexion powder fit for use.

THE nicest, cleanest lunch in the city at the Keystone, 112 North Spring street.

THE STILWELL-LAWSON DETECTIV AENCY.

The Los Angeles office of the above agency is in the Rogers Block, 217 New High street, and the San Francisco office at No. 18 Montgomery street, opposite the Lick House.

NO bread in town like the Keystone bread, 112 North Spring street.

BEECHAM'S PILLS correct bad effects of over-eating.

IRISH point curtains go this week at $3.75 per pair at the City of London, 211 South Broadway.



Today the world's congress of Jewish Women opens at Chicago.

During the week daily sessions will be held, papers will be read by representative Jewish women, and general discussions will follow each paper. Every section of the country will be represented on this programme, and one paper will be read by a woman from abroad. Ten such papers will be read and discussed by the delegates composing the congress.

Many times ten bargains will be found at Kan-Koo, the largest CURIO store on the Pacific Coast. Curios from China, Japan, Mexico and California. We offer special prices to make room for our holiday stock.

KAN-KOO,
110 South Spring Street.

High-toned Colored Wedding.

On Wednesday evening last, the M. E. Church, corner of Sixth street and Maple avenue, was opened to about two hundred invited guests, mostly white people, to witness the marriage of Mrs. Hattie Williams to John F. Glasco.

The church was handsomely decorated, under the supervision of Mrs. Washington. The bride was dressed in cream silk Landsdown, trimmed with rich lace and orange-blossoms, which was completely covered by a veil.

Numerous useful and beautiful gifts were presented, and a reception at their home, No. 812 Park lane, followed, but was confined to the most interested friends, including a goodly number of white people.

Mr. and Mrs. Glasco will be at home to their friends after October 1.

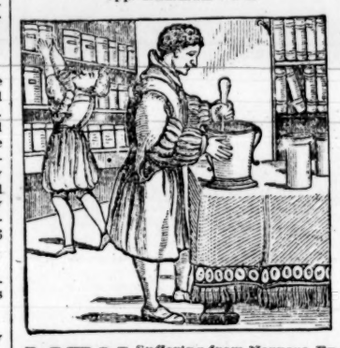
THE Keystone ice cream and water ices are justly celebrated as the best. 112 North Spring street.

THE largest stock of draperies ever shown in this city is now being shown at the City of London, 211 South Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL box of choice handmade cream candies put up for 50 cents at the Keystone, 112 North Spring street.

Los Angeles Medical and Surgical Institute,

241 S. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.
Opp. Hammam Bath.



MEN Suffering from Nervous Exhaustion, Debility or Trenblings, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Lack of Nerve Force, Bad Memory, Melancholia, Skin Diseases or any Private or Chronic Diseases, our expert specialists cure where others fail. Medicines compounded in our own laboratory. Consultation in person or by letter free and confidential. Curable cases cures guaranteed.



Campbell's California Curios.

Only Curio Store in the City.

Before going to Mexico to buy a complete stock of goods, we offer big discounts in

Opals, Spoons, Shells, etc

Campbell's Curiosity Store,
325 S. Spring Street,
Between Third and Fourth.

JOE POHEIM, The Tailor.

—Has just received first shipment of
—Woolens, which were bought direct
—from the mills at greatly reduced
—prices.

Fine English Diagonal Pique and Beaver suits made to order at a great reduction. Also one of the finest selections of trouserings and overcoatings.

Best of workmanship and perfect fit guaranteed or no sale.

JOE POHEIM, The Tailor,
143 S. Spring st.

Special Sale

—OF—

MEN'S FINE SHOES

For one week, at the

Busy Bee Shoe House.

Burt & Packard's well-known make of fine shoes go this week at..... **$3.50**
Worth $6 in New York city.

Selz Schwab's fine Calf Shoes, hand-welt, go this week at..... **$4.00**

R. P. Smith & Co.'s fine Calf Shoes, hand-welt, go this week at..... **$3.50**

A. F. Bates & Co.'s fine Cordovan Shoes go this week at..... **$3.00**

Barber & Co.'s fine patent leather, cloth top hand-sewed Shoes, go this week at..... **$4.50**
Regular price $6.50.

Wm. O'Reilly & Co.,

BUSY BEE SHOE HOUSE,

201 N. Spring st., opp. Old Courthouse.

TROY LAUNDRY CO.

715, 717 and 719 N. MAIN-st. Telephone 46.
Up-town Office: N. E. cor. First and Spring.
Work sent by Express will receive immediate attention.

Baker's Fine Millinery
240 So. Spring St
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

We Propose to Take the Lead this Fall

In styles, choiceness of patterns, largest assortment of latest novelties, prices we make clothes to order at, quality of linings we use, the fine workmanship we give, the stylish fitting clothes we turn out and the entire satisfaction we give to our patrons. It pays to order clothes of

Gordan Bros

The Leading Tailors,

118 South Spring St., Opposite Nadeau Hotel.

A. Hamburger & Sons
People's Store
SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE

It is No Longer a Question

Whether our wears are the equal of others; in many respects they are superior. We have closed out in the various departments all inferior qualities that we had carried for years and we placed them with the best money could buy. The furnisher used to say the People's Store only kept trash, but the Lewis Knitting Company's goods at $5 and $6 a garment disproves this, and it is doubtful if he carries as good. The shoe dealer said their shoes were auction trash, but Geo. Barnard's Ladies' Shoes from $5 to $7.50, and Clapp and Lilly Brackett's Men's Shoes from $5 to $7.50, disprove this. We carry finer and more expensive shoes than any dealer in Los Angeles. How high is this? Dress goods houses, when they heard our prices quoted and couldn't meet them, would invariably resort to the worn-out expression: "Their goods are inferior." Now our dress goods are imported for us by Arnold Constable, Lord & Taylor, Chas. McCreary and the leading dry goods houses of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. If you are posted on the fashionable dress goods houses of this country you will recognize the above as the leaders of the American fashionable world. In Ladies' Underwear our garments run up to $12 apiece---and we are sole agents for the Lewis Knitting Mills, who manufacture the finest and best fitting in this country. The advantage in trading with us is that you get the very best at a lower price than any other merchant in Los Angeles can sell them for. We are the only strictly cash house here; we are the only strictly one-price house in Los Angeles. We are the only department store, and the percentage of doing our business, as a whole, is so much less than the exclusive dealer that therein lies our profit and ability to underseil the same article. We will esteem it a favor to show you our handsome collection of Silks, Velvets and Novelty Dress Goods. On Wednesday our Fall Millinery Opening takes place. The pattern hats shown are from Paris, and some of our own creation; they will be the finest ever brought to Los Angeles, and suitable for the best trade. Our Millinery Department is the handsomest on the Coast, entirely refitted, and our goods are likewise. We don't care whether you purchase or not, we would like every lady in Los Angeles to see our hats and styles and know that the finest of everything is kept at our stores. We shall expect you---don't disappoint us.

Dress Goods.

If you wnnt the latest in a French gown see our nobby pattern suits. We have but one of a kind, and you won't see your double. The styles are confined. Prices $6 to $25.

54-inch All-wool Scotch Cheviots; these goods were intended to sell at $1.50; no samples given; 70c.

All-wool Henriettas, all shades and black; at quality always sold at 75c—45c.

At Domestic Counter.

A number of especially good values will be found in the qualities of dress goods offered at 50, 35 and 25c.

SILKS.

Our selection is beautiful, everything this season is changeable and in plain goods run towards satin in blacks, chrystals, failles, rhadamas and duchess will be the things. We have them from $1.00 to $3 per yard.

Fancy novely silks for trimming quality worth $1.50 all new this season, $1.00.

Changeable novelties, all silk, in all the new tones, worth $1.75, $1.25.

Colored satin duchess, a superb cloth, worth $2.00, but offered at $1.50.

A magnificent line of high-art silk weaving, in Jacquards, brocades and new ideas. $2 $2.50 and $3 a yard.

Domestics.

Brown checked ginghams, the regular 10c. quality, 6¼.

Calicos, best prints in new fall designs, usually 8 1-3c., 6¼.

Lonsdale bleached muslin, yard wide, 8 1-3c.

Bleached and ½-bleached table linen, an extra quality, sells for $1, 75c.

Satin 'd Luxor, a silk-striped wash fabric, all season 25c., to close what's left 15c.

All summer wash stuffs under price.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

White Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, elaborately worked, valued 50c, 25c.

SILK MITTS.

All pure silk, earlier in the season sold for 65c, to close, 35c.

TRIMMINGS AND VEILINGS.

During the week the express has brought us all the latest novelties, amongst which are the blacks and white combined. It's the thing East.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Just a passing notice. Our garments at inch high necks and long sleeves, worth 75c are only 50c. They are ribbed and fleece lined, and great value for fall wear. Our Union Suits in all wool run from $2.50 to $6 a garment. They are splendidly cut, and fit like a glove. We have Union Suits from $1 up to $2.50 in cotton and merino.

Cloaks.

Capes will be the caper this season on account of high sleeves. Jackets will crush them. We have a line from $3 up to $30, and will be pleased to show you the best for the money in town. If a Jacket is what's wanted, at $7.50 and $10 we'll put any others out of sight.

Shoes.

Ladies' fine shoes in all styles of toes and lasts, cloth or leather uppers, Reynolds and other celebrated makes, sold all over town at $4, $3.

Ladies' Fine Shoes, the quality sold usually at $5, made by Cousins, Reynolds, Foster and others, $4.

Ladies' Superfine Shoes in all the novelty lasts, the finest in town, from $5 to $7.50.

Children's Shoes have been our specialty, we can save you 50c to $1 on a pair, according to the price. Our children's and misses' shoes range from $1 to $3 a pair, and we guarantee every pair we sell.

MEN'S SHOES.

Hanan & Son's Men's $8 Shoes will be sold at $5.

Lilly Bracket's Men's Shoes, as good as made, and equal of any $4 shoe, $3.

Edwin Clapp and Lilly Brackett & Co.'s Men's Shoes, sold where kept at $6, $5.

The finest Men's Shoes in the world, new lasts, new toes, new forms, $6 to $7.50.

Boys' Clothing.

Have you been in this department since it has been enlarged, refitted and restocked? If not, come and we'll convince you that we can give you a better article for less money than you can purchase elsewhere.

Boys' All-wool Suits in a variety of colorings and different weaves, worth $3.50, $2.50.

Boys' better quality All-wool Suits in double or single-breasted, worth $6.50, in different weaves, $4.98.

100 pair 75c knee pants 50c.

Men's Furnishings.

Men's full finished brown Cotton Half Hose: sold all season at 25c—15c.

Men's fine French Lisle Thread Half Hose, in black, guaranteed fast colors; worth 40c—25c.

Men's fine Lisle Thread Half Hose, in tan only; bought to sell at 35c—20c.

Our offerings in Boys' School Hats are especially attractive. We have taken all of our Saxony Felt Crushers, and the ever popular piece crown stitched brim Cloth Hats (all colors,) also three shades of Corduroy Hats and many styles of nobby Caps, 45c.

Youths' French Felt, Silk Trimmed, Fedora Dress Hat, our leader for the young men; regular price $2—$1.25.

Men's Fine Hand-finished Felt Hats, in tourist, Fedora and Derby styles; equal to any $2.50 Hat in this city; $1.49.

Men's Soft or Stiff Dress Hats, in all the latest and best styles of the season. They are carefully selected and are guaranteed to be perfect in every respect. The price in exclusive hat houses, $4—$2.50.

Men's Outing Flannel Overshirts, in light, medium and dark colors; they are full size, made with felled seams, and worth 75c—35c.

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The justly celebrated "Mothers' Friend" Shirt Waists, we have them in cheviots and percales; they are retailed everywhere at 75c—45c.

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101 pieces of Meakin's best English semi-porcelain, handsomely decorated dinner service, worth $16.50—$10.98.

Special Drives Here Monday.

DRUGS.

Everything at cut prices.

Greek Face Powder, regular 50c—25c.

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Dr. Koch's Cough Cure, regular 35c—25c.

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Dr. Koch's Hirsutine for the hair, 65c.

8 oz. bottles of Cologne or Toilet Water, all odors, 50c.

Saponaceous Dentine for the teeth, 5c.

Editorial Sheet.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

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"OUR STEVE"

Gives a Correspondent Some Pointers

About the Men Who are "Child-like and Bland."

He Says the Mongolian Will Steal and Perjure Himself.

Swearing by Contract—White as a Detective. What He Proposes to Tell the Senate When the Debate Comes Up.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—When the Senate has to consider the Chinese question—and that is only a matter of days or of weeks at the most—Senator White will tell the Senators some of his personal experiences with Ah Sin. Mr. White can speak by the card when he talks of the Chinese, for he is one of the few representative men from California who was born in the State and spent all his life there. In the practice of the law, Mr. White has come much in contact with Chinamen both in their prosecution and in their defense. He has a pretty thorough knowledge of their tricks and their manners and he will give the Senate



Senator Stephen M. White.

a very interesting talk about them.

Mr. White is fluent and forcible in speech—more forcible than precise. His fluency he learned at the bar. He is a man of medium height, with strongly marked features, and hair and beard touched with gray. He dresses usually in a plain business suit of mixed goods, wears a black slouched hat and is very apt to put his hands in his pockets as he talks to you. Mr. White has taken hold of his Senatorial duties as he would undertake the prosecution of any business enterprise. He is putting in not only his days but his evenings looking after the interests of his constituents. Unlike his colleague, Mr. Perkins, he does not get to the capitol at 7:30 o'clock in the morning—but he makes up for this neglect at the other end of the day.

Mr. White lives at the Ebbitt House. When I called on him there a few evenings ago he was just going to the capitol to meet his private secretary and take up some work which absence from the city had caused him to neglect. So we walked up Pennsylvania avenue together while the Senator told me something of his personal experiences with the Chinese.

"I know the Chinaman pretty thoroughly," he said, "for I was born in California and I have been in contact with them all my life. Then I have been practicing law in my State since I was 21, and I am 40 now, and for two years of that time I was District Attorney in Los Angeles, the second largest county in the State. I have known a great many Chinamen, and I will venture to say that there is not one of them who would not lie or who would not perjure himself if he thought he could gain anything by it. There is not one of them, I believe, who would not steal. Why, a Chinaman will lie when it would serve his interest better to tell the truth. He seems to think that when he tells the truth he is getting on dangerous ground. I have taken cases for Chinamen—when I was a great deal younger in my profession than I am now—and sometimes when my client has had a good case. I have had the greatest difficulty persuading him to testify to the facts.

"A case of assault and battery that I prosecuted illustrates the Chinese character. I did not often handle simple misdemeanor cases, but in this one the judge asked me to come in because he had an intimation that there was to be some pretty contradictory swearing. The case was that of a Chinaman who had been beaten with a club by another Chinaman. His skin showed the effects of the beating. He looked as though he had been through a coffeemill. The Chinaman who had been beaten belonged to one of the Six Companies—the defendant belonged to another. The complainant had six witnesses who testified to the material facts of the assault, which they had seen. Then the defendant took the stand and flatly contradicted this testimony. He had been in another part of the city, he said, when the assault was committed.

"Six other Chinamen took the stand and testified substantially as the defendant did—that he was at some distance from the scene of the assault at the time it occurred. Fortunately, there was one white witness, a reliable man, who saw the assault, and on whose testimony we obtained a conviction. On inquiry we found that the six Chinamen who testified for the defendant belonged to the company of which he was a member. They were literally swearing by contract."

I asked the Senator if it was not singular that Chinamen would testify against each other in a white man's court.

"It is only against each other that they will testify," he said. "Against the white man they all stand together. You take a case where a Chinaman is accused of killing a white man, and none of them know anything at all. When they are in controversy with each other they stick to the members of their own company. I had a murder case when I was prosecuting attorney which illustrates another peculiarity of their methods. A Chinaman had been killed with a long knife used in restaurants, sometimes called a butcher-knife. The white man who owned the restaurant identified the knife and also identified a Chinese cook of his as the custodian. We hunted out this cook. He was in hiding, but we got him at last. We traced the knife to a place very near where he was found. At the trial two Chinamen, who belonged to the same company as the deceased, testified that they saw the accused and another Chinaman run at the deceased and make a lunge at him, and that they saw the deceased fall. I need not go into the particulars of the testimony. We convicted the man and he was sentenced to be hung. But the judge decided on an appeal that a certain ruling which he had made was unjust, and he gave the man a new trial. When I came to try them I looked for my witnesses, but they were nowhere to be found. I got out subpoenas for them and set the detective force at work, but we could not find them anywhere. Then I determined to look into the matter personally. I had done a little detective work from time to time in Chinese cases. I was a very vigorous prosecutor. So I went to one or two of the leading Chinamen in the city and made inquiries. I said to them: 'Of course I know that if you people have determined that I shall not convict this man, there is no use in my going ahead. Now tell me frankly just how the matter stands.' Well, one of them, after hesitating for a long time, told me finally that the companies had settled the case. The company to which the deceased belonged appraised his value at $1000. The company to which the murderer belonged had paid the $1000 and the case was settled. And so it was. From that day to this nothing has been seen of the witnesses for the government."

Senator White has no very firm belief in the conversion of Chinamen to Christianity. He said so very forcibly, and he illustrated his disbelief with a personal experience.

"There was a Chinaman in Los Angeles," he said, "who spoke very good English, and who was very useful around the courts as an interpreter. He had learned his English in a Sunday-school—that is probably what he went there for; that is the object of ninety-nine in a hundred of them. One day he told me that he was going back to China. He said that he had plenty of money in China now, and that he would probably remain there. 'But,' I said to him, 'Sam, you are a Christian. What are you going to do about that when you get back to China?' He smiled. 'Of course I am a good Christian here,' he said. 'But in China religion is different. I am a Christian here, but when I get back to China I am not a Christian.'"

I spoke to the Senator about the marriages of Chinamen to white women, which have been of rather frequent occurrence in the East in the last two or three years.

"They are abnormal," said the Senator. "They are prompted by the same spirit that leads white women to send flowers to murderers and sometimes even to marry them. A Chinaman regards his wife as so much property. I had a client named Wong Ark. He owned considerable real estate, and he frequently came to me to consult me about titles and so forth. He married a China woman. One day she ran out of his house and fell on the sidewalk in front of it, bleeding. With her dying breath she testified that her husband had shot her. He was tried twice and finally was convicted of either murder in the second degree or manslaughter. I think that he got ten years. He is in the penitentiary now. In the course of his trial it came out that he had been using this woman to make money for him; that he had been putting her out to prostitution that she might bring him coin. And he testified that he had paid so much for her, and that he considered her his property. Oh, almost any Chinaman will tell you that women are considered property by the Chinese, and that they are bought and sold. You can get a Chinawoman for about $600."

I asked the Senator if he had ever been threatened by the Chinese, or had ever been in danger from them.

"I don't want to talk about my own fearlessness," he said with a laugh, "but I have gone ahead with my work, and said what I dern please, and I have not been shot yet. Oh, the Chinaman is not like the degraded of other races. He is not vindictive. He will not lie in wait for the man who has prosecuted him to assault him, but he will go out and kill him if he is told to do so without having any feeling at all against him. It is not at all an uncommon thing for a notice to be publicly posted in Chinatown saying that a certain Chinaman is to be killed. And the highbinders get him every time.

"I have not made a special study of the Chinese question," said the Senator, in answer to a question. "What I know about them I have learned by constantly coming in contact with them. When I was a schoolboy in San Francisco, at 16, I explored Chinatown. I have been in their places, three and four stories below the street, and if you ever go there you will learn two things—that the Chinese are a very queer people, and that you never want to go there again. They talk about our assimilating the Chinaman. It has taken him centuries to school his stomach to be satisfied with almost nothing. It would take him as long, perhaps, to bring it back to the normal. And you must make a start some time; and the Chinaman has not started yet. The Chinaman will live on what would kill a white man. He will live in an atmosphere which you could not stand for forty-eight hours. By tens of centuries of discipline he has absolutely changed his physical conformation. He is altogether different from the white man."

I asked the Senator if California could get along without a Chinaman, if cheap labor was not a necessity.

"Our people seem to think that we could get along without him," he said. "We voted on that question specifically, and the vote was ten to one in favor of getting rid of him. It is ridiculous to say that the Chinese have been a necessary factor in making California what she is. They helped to build the railroads, but the railroads would have been built anyhow, and the chief difference would have been that the money would have stayed in this country instead of being sent to China. I believe California would have been better off if we had never seen a Chinaman; I believe that we would have more people and be more prosperous today."

I spoke to the Senator about the report which was then in circulation that the Chinese Minister had assured Secretary Gresham that if the Chinese were given time they would now register under the Geary law, and that the Six Companies had agreed to it.

"I have heard nothing of this," said the Senator, "but what I don't understand is why the United States government should have diplomatic relations with the Six Companies. The Geary law is all right, but the administration did not go about the enforcement of it in the right way. Instead of simply notifying the district attorneys that there was no money to enforce it by deportation, and that they would have to wait for an appropriation, they have tied the hands of the district attorneys everywhere. Now I know that the District Attorney at Los Angeles would have liked to go to work and pick out the highbinders and the toughs among the Chinamen, and have them deported when it was possible. But by this act of the Department of Justice, the prosecution of these Chinamen has been left in private hands, and the people who are prosecuting are just as liable as not to pick out the wrong men."

"Then there are [illegible] Chinamen," I said.

"The presence of some Chinamen in California is not an unmixed evil," said the Senator. "But what aggravates our people is the fact that the Chinese have openly defied our law. It was not an unjust law. It was not intended to drive the Chinamen out of the United States. It was simply intended to prevent other Chinamen coming in. It required of the Chinese no more than I must do as an American citizen to preserve the purity of the ballot. I must register if I wish to vote, and I must identify myself so as to prevent fraud at the polls. All that is asked of the Chinaman is that he shall register and identify himself to prevent the commission of fraud. This he has refused to do, and his defiance of our laws has hurt us in the eyes of other nations. All this talk about retaliation is absurd. The Chinese know that if they attempted to do any harm to our people in China there are a good many thousand Chinamen in California who would be holocausted in short order. The Chinaman is the cutest animal that ever lived. This talk of retaliation is all a bluff."

As we reached the capitol the Senator turned and said: "The Chinaman is a stolid, patient, laborious piece of humanity. He is as stolid as the American Indian. A Chinaman never cries out when he is in pain. A gentleman who saw a parricide killed in China, related the particulars to me. The punishment for parricide is to be cut up alive, the cutting being done so as to prolong the agony and postpone death as far as possible. This gentleman told me that the knowledge which the executioner showed of human anatomy was something wonderful. But all the time that he was chopping away at his victim, slicing a piece off here and another there, the man never uttered a cry. And by the way," said the Senator, "did you ever see a Chinaman with one arm or one leg? I never have, and I never found anybody who has. Of course a great many of them have been maimed in the course of their work on the railroads, and it is my belief that the others kill them.

"What Brother Hoar and these other Massachusetts people need," said the Senator, "is a practical illustration. If they could have about a million Chinamen dumped among them, and if about a quarter of the population of Massachusetts would get the scrofula from the Chinamen, I think they would have a better idea of the Chinese than they have today," was the Senator's parting shot as he turned to enter the capitol.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

MOST BEAUTIFUL FEET.

Where Modern Americans Resemble the Extremities of Greeks.

The Greek statuary, much of it dated centuries before Christ, seems to prove that the Greek had feet much like those of modern Americans, says a writer in the Argonaut. The most beautiful of the Greek feet are hollowed out well, both inside and out. They have short heels, high instep and long, straight toes, slightly spatulate at the ends. This is the type of the most beautiful foot. It is, on the whole, a foot not frequently seen in its perfection, for often one or the other element of beauty is wanting. The rarest point of beauty is the hollowing of the outside of the foot. It used to be that the shoemakers' lasts were made upon Greek principles, but, for several years, last-makers have been making a lump on the outside of the last just above the point where the slight hollow should be. If anyone would convince himself that the hollow on the outside of the foot is rare, let him watch the prints the seaside bathers leave when they step on a dry plank walk. Most of such footprints show a greater or smaller hollow on the inside of the foot, but nearly every one shows a straight wet mark on the outside. The sandaled feet of the Greek goddess in marble are much like the feet of the modern woman—at any rate, of the modern infant before the feet have been modified by leather shoes. All the goddesses have the fifth toe much smaller than the others, and in every instance, this toe shows the snail-like twist so often ascribed to modern pointed shoes. The ancient statuary, whether male or female figures, shows often that contraction of the toes at the joints usually ascribed to the wearing of short shoes. Even the casts of ancient statues of athletes show this peculiarity. A few mummified feet are modern in form, though they usually show the effect of the tight bandages wound about the corpse. Not only does art give small encouragement to the idea that pedal deformities produced by footwear have become hereditary, but the modern infant bears testimony to the contrary. Perhaps the feet of women suffer more than those of men from injudicious footwear, but infants seem to inherit not the peculiarities of their mothers, but only the structural form.

A Serious Fall.

(New York Herald:) "You are very late this morning, Mr. Baldwin," said a dry goods merchant recently to one of his clerks. Do not let it happen again."

"Very sorry," said the clerk humbly. "I met with a serious fall."

"Indeed," replied the merchant, relenting. "Are you hurt much?"

"Principally, sir, in your estimation," answered the clerk respectfully.

"Oh, never mind that," said the merchant kindly. "I am very sorry, and had no intention to be severe. We are all liable to accidents. How did you get the fall?"

"Well, you see, sir," said the clerk confidingly, "I was called quite early this morning, earlier, in fact, than usual."

"Ah!"

"Yes, sir; but somehow or other I fell asleep again."

"Go to your desk, sir, and don't try that on again," exclaimed the merchant, with an air of severity which was belied by the twinkle in his eye, which denoted that he enjoyed the joke.

Bound to Get the Worst of It.

(Chicago Post:) "Trouble!" said the night police reporter, as he turned away from the telephone. "There's nothing but trouble. Here, just as I go on duty, I get a telephone from the city editor that there isn't a line of room, and that he doesn't want a thing from me tonight."

"Well, then, just take a night off."

"Yes, but he goes on to notify me in an off-hand sort of way that if I get left on any good stories, it'll just about cost me my job."

"Then if you get anything good send in just a little of it—just barely enough to outline the story."

"Well, I suppose I'll have to do that, and tonight he'll kick because there's so much of it, and tomorrow he'll kick because there wasn't more. When the paper's crowded I'm bound to get the worst of it, no matter which way I play it."

A Medal Finder.

(Las Vegas Optic:) The wife of an Albuquerque operator, Mrs. W. K. Rollins, seems to be as remarkable for gaining medals as she is for the unusual places in which they are lost and found. Mrs. Rollins, then Miss Work, lived in Dallas, Tex., but, in 1883, in the cleaning of an old well at McKinney, that State, a medal engraved with her name was found. Two weeks ago, Mrs. Rollins being a resident of Albuquerque, another gold medal, bearing her maiden name, was found in the stomach of a cow killed at Armour's packing-house, Chicago. Judging from the appearance of the medal, it has been in the cow's stomach for two or three years.

A REAL ROMANCE.

Senator Perkins and His Adventurous Life.

Cabin Boy at 12, Sailor Before the Mast at 16.

How He Once Made an Informal Call on the King of Sweden.

Cooking His Own Pork and Beans in a California Mining Camp—He Never Made Anything in Mining.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON Sept. 15.—The eulogies on the late Senator Stanford in the Senate last Wednesday were the occasion of the debut of the newest Senator—Mr. Perkins of California. Mr. Perkins is a pleasant speaker—as he is a pleasant man. He makes no pretensions to eloquence. He is a business man and he is much more likely to make a "business talk" in debate than to attempt flights of oratory. He is hardly to be judged by his obituary speech. He will give the Senate a chance to judge his qualities more clearly when he addresses it on the silver question.

"I understand that it is an unwritten law of the Senate that a new member shall remain quiet," said Mr. Perkins in conversation with me a few days ago; "but I feel that I should explain my position on the silver question. I look at that question from a view-point a little different from that of other Senators, perhaps. Most of the Senators take what I think I may call a professional view of legislation. Most of them are lawyers. I am a business man, and, besides, I think that I know something of what the common people want. I come from them. At least I know what my own people want. Of that I am quite sure. I am in touch with them and in sympathy with them. I am for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, but not unconditionally. I have some propositions which I expect to lay before the Senate. They are not new, but they embody my idea of what Congress should do with the silver question. What I say will probably make no difference, but I want to place myself on record."



Senator Perkins.

Taking as my text his statement that he came from the common people, I asked the Senator to tell me something of his life.

"Have you met Mr. White, my colleague?" said the Senator. "He is the man you want to see. He is a bright, interesting man, who is going to make his mark in the Senate. Let me introduce you to him."

I suggested that Senator White could not possibly give me the information that I wanted about Senator Perkins.

"My life wouldn't interest any one," said the Senator, modestly. "And yet," he added, "the facts about it are stranger than fiction. Cabin boy at 12, sailor before the mast at 16; tramping 160 miles up a California river with my blanket on my back to the mining camps; porter in a store, and afterward proprietor of it. Yes, my life has been very eventful. But," he added, recalling himself, "that would not be of interest to any one."

I assured the Senator that it would interest a great many people; that the experiences of a public man who had made his own way in life were a thousand times more interesting than the stories of men who had inherited seats in the Senate.

"Why did you ship as a cabin boy?" I asked.

"Because I was ambitious," said the Senator. "I went to live with an uncle when I was 8 years old, and I spent eight or nine months in the year working out in the fields on one of those Maine farms, and three months in the winter getting an education. I wanted something better, so I shipped as a cabin boy when I was 12 years old. My first cruise was from Kennebunkport to New Orleans. I went to Europe as a sailor before the mast before I was 16. Then I sailed around to California, and there I left ship and went to the gold fields."

"Did you make anything in mining?" I asked.

"Nothing," said the Senator; "that is, nothing but a living. And I lived on pork and beans and self-rising flour that I cooked for myself. After that, I was porter in a store, and, as Billy Emerson said, I stayed there until I owned the store.

"There was one incident in my life that was very remarkable," said Mr. Perkins. "It happened in 1852 or 1853—I don't remember which. I had gone on a voyage to Christiana in Norway. Oscar, who was King of Sweden and Norway, had a castle at Christiana. He used to spend eight or nine months of the year at Stockholm, but he always came to Christiana for a month or so. While the ship was unloading, a young shipmate and I went ashore. He was an English boy, named Harry Branscomb. I can remember that I was dressed in my best clothing, and had a little blue coat with shiny buttons. There was a moat around the castle, but it was dry, and Harry and I crossed it and got into the castle grounds. We had not been there long when a gens d'armes spoke to us; but as he spoke in Norwegian, we could not understand what he said. He took us along through a sort of sentry-box, and there another sentry spoke to us in Norwegian. We could not understand him, either. While he was speaking to us, we heard music and saw a company of ladies and gentlemen approaching. The guards put us in the sentry-box and tried to hide us, but some of the people saw us and wanted to know who we were. So we were brought out, and they asked questions of us. We answered in English that we were from Boston and came on the ship Luna, then in the harbor; that we did not mean any harm, but were trying to see the sights, and, perhaps, get a look at the King, and that then we expected to slip away without being seen.

"One gentleman in the party stepped forward and spoke to us in English and asked us a great many questions. Then he told us that he was the King and he gave each of us a gold coin. I kept my coin until my place of business burned, some twenty years ago.

"But the strangest part of the story is to come. I had trouble with the mate and left the ship at Christiana. Then I shipped on a Swedish vessel that went to Gothenberg, and there on another American vessel that took me to New Orleans. I did not see Branscomb again at sea. This happened, as I said, in 1852 or 1853. I was about 14 years old. Well, thirty years later, when I was Governor of California, I went down to Monterey on a steam pleasure yacht. Several captains of vessels in the harbor were brought on board the yacht to be presented. One of them, when he was introduced to me, said: 'Governor, is your name George Clement?' 'Yes,' I said, 'my middle name is Clement.' 'Then I have a shipmate of yours with me,' he said. 'I think not,' said I. 'He is very sure,' said the captain. So they sent for him. The man was Harry Branscomb. He had been a sailor all those thirty years and been around the world a dozen times. He told me a great many particulars of our adventure at Christiana that proved to me that he was Branscomb. I was as pleased to see him as though he had been a long-lost brother. I took him off the vessel and had him made second officer on one of the vessels of which I am part owner. But it wasn't long before he got on a spree and lost his place.

"There was another meeting five years ago," said the Senator, when I had questioned him further, "which was almost as interesting. In 1854 I sailed out of St. Johns, N. B., for Dublin, in a ship loaded with deals. In those days sailors received very good pay. They got £3 in advance for the voyage. If the vessel put back for any reason the voyage was ended. Well, the vessel was new, built in the winter, and this was her first voyage. A ship that had been lying under the snow all winter will swell and the seams will open, and a great deal of calking must be done over. Our vessel—she was the Lizzie Thompson—had that experience. Before she had been out very long she began to leak a great deal. The men said that she wasn't safe and insisted on going back. Well, the end of it was that they mutinied; there was a fight between the officers and men and one man was shot. The man at the wheel was in the mutiny; some one had to steer the vessel, so I took the wheel. The captain was walking up and down the deck, wringing his hands and saying that he didn't know what to do. I told him that I would shoot them down if I were in his place. The outcome of the fight was that we turned back. I was one of the men sent in a boat to get a tug. We rowed sixty miles, and came back with the tug which towed the ship in. Then some of the men were arrested and the harbor police were put on the ship.

"There were four apprentices with us on the voyage—nice young men, sons of ship-owners. It was their first experience, and what with sea-sickness and the mutiny, they were heartily tired of the sea. Two of them came to me and begged me to get them away. So after awhile I promised them that I would, and one day I ran a line from the bow of the ship and fastened a boat to it. I kept the police busy talking while the boys slipped into the boat. Then I went over the side after them, and cut the painter. They missed us directly, and flashed a light on us. But there was a twenty-four-foot tide there. It was going out with a rush, and we were away before they could do anything. There were 200 sailboats in the harbor, but I knew of a brig among them that was going to Providence the next morning, and I put the boys aboard her. Then, the tide not being so strong, I rowed back to the ship. The captain was on board by that time, and there was a great fuss. They wanted to know where I had taken the boys, but I wouldn't tell them. So they put me under arrest and took me up to the Police Court. There they told me if I would tell where the boys were, they would let me off. But I wouldn't. They kept me there all night, but the next morning they sent me back to the ship, and when the brig sailed out of the harbor, I saw the two boys aboard.

"Five years ago, I was in my office in San Francisco when a man walked in—a tall, thin fellow—and said: 'Are you George Perkins?' I told him I was. 'From Maine?' Yes, from Kennebunkport. Did you ship on the Lizzie Thompson at St. Johns in 1854?' Yes. 'Do you remember the two boys that you helped to get away from the ship?' Well, I am one of those boys.' Then he told me his story. He had learned a trade at Providence, and had done well. When the war broke out he enlisted, and he served all through the war. Then he came out to Colorado, and later to California, where he was doing nicely. It was thirty-four years since I had last seen him.

"Now I call those two experiences stranger than any fiction," said the Senator, as he concluded his narrative.

"Did you suffer many hardships at sea?" I asked.

"Oh, I saw some pretty rough weather and did some pretty hard work. But I was rather fortunate. I was never in a ship-wreck, and I always had plenty to eat, such as it was. My last voyage was around the Horn to San Francisco. There I left the ship and went to the mines."

"Drawn by the gold excitement?"

"No. I had no idea of becoming rich. My highest ambition at that time was to get together enough money to buy a schooner so that I could cruise among the islands on my own account. I worked my way up the river to Sacramento. Then I walked with my blankets on my back 160 miles to the mining-camp. I never made any money in mining. I did not understand it. I was a sailor, not a miner. No, I never made a cent in mining."

"Not even 'grubstaking' some miner?"

"No. I have done that often enough, but I never made anything by it. Mining has a great fascination for me though.

"When I gave up mining, I drove a mule team. I had never seen a mule before, except on the levees at New Orleans. I drove this team for six months, and then I took the place of porter in a store. I got $60 a month, and out of that I saved $50. I did my own cooking and made my own clothing."

"Did you ever make anything in little speculations?"

"I never risked a penny in speculation in my life, with one exception. I never bet on cards or any other form of gambling. I have been in places where faro and roulette were running, and money was stacked high, but I have never risked anything. The one speculation that I spoke about was made with the first $800 that I owned.

"A man named Cole owned a ferry with which he was making a great deal of money. A sandbar formed across the river, and the ferry had to stop running. I wanted very much to own that ferry, for I was sure that I could make a great deal of money with it. I went to Cole and said to him: 'Doc'—everybody in the mining country was either 'Doc,' or 'Major,' or 'General'—Doc, what will you sell me the ferry for?' 'Well, George,' he said, 'I will sell it to you for $2000—a thousand cash and the balance in sixty days at 5 per cent., a month.' money was worth as much as that in that country then. Now the problem with me was to raise that $2000. I was driving a grocery wagon then, and I went among my customers and persuaded them to let me have the money. As soon as I had made the first payment on the ferry, I set to work to build a coffer-dam. My sailoring had taught me a good deal about reefing ropes and all that, and, in a few days, I had the dam built and had turned the current of the river. The current washed away the sand-bar and I started the ferry. I was making $20 a day immediately. In a day or two a man came to me and asked me what price I wanted for the ferry. I told him $3000. 'How long will you give me to think it over?' he said. 'Until tomorrow morning,' I answered. I had no idea that he would buy it. But the next morning he came back and paid me $3000 cash. So I made $1000 on the transaction. It was the first $1000 I ever owned, and it looked bigger to me than any sum of money has before or since.

"Well, I worked on in the store, saving money, until one day I bought my employer out. And that is all there is to tell."

"Tell me one thing more," I said. "How did you get into politics?"

"I was merchandising at the time. Everybody in that neighborhood bought his supplies from me, and all of them owed me a little money. In 1868, wishing to strengthen their local ticket, the Republicans, who were in the minority, nominated me for the State Senate. The local offices at that time were worth a great deal of money. The Tax Collector, I should say, made $20,000 or $30,000 a year. Well, I was elected by a good majority, and at the end of four years they re-elected me. In my second term I met in the Senate the man who is now my partner. I sold out my merchandise business at Oroville, and went into the steamship business. I was nominated for Governor of California and elected by 22,000, when the last Governor was elected by a Democratic majority of 18,000. I was a candidate for United States Senator against Mr. Stanford, but he had more influence than I. I was not a candidate this time, but the Governor was in a quandary, and at the suggestion of some of my friends he appointed me. I am not here for anything but the public good unless it may be the honor of holding the position, for I have no interests to serve except the interests of the people of the United States, and particularly of the people of California."

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

DEMOCRATIC PRAYER.

The Faithful "Bourbons" Before the Mighty Grover.

(Wilson County (Kan.) Citizen:) The following "prayer" was mailed from Roper, and two or three subscribers request its publication in the Citizen:

Oh, the great and mighty Cleveland! Thou art great beyond all others. Thou art wiser than two serpents Thou art all powerful; for in the hollow of thy hand thou holdest the offices. Before thee there are none other; neither shall there be any other than thee, for thou shalt have a third term. Oh, mighty Cleveland, we worship thee. On the altar of our allegiance to thee we lay our manhood, our property, the lives of our little ones. But unto us and ours as seemeth good in thy sight. Kick us out of the whole house, sell us into captivity to Wall street, but we will worship thee and be satisfied, for is it not written, "The dogs eat of the crumbs that fall from the Master's table?" Before thee, Mighty Chief we grovel; we eat dirt; we ask for silver. We asked for silver when we should have asked for gold; we asked for more bonds. Thou, Oh mighty Cleveland, seest these things better than we do. We are fools! Thou knowest more than all of us put together. We are a stench in the nostrils of thy Fatness. Among all our tribes thou couldst not find one that had sense enough to be the second ruler of the land, and thou gavest us Gresham, a captain of the hosts of our enemies, to rule over us. We know, Oh, great master, that we are nothing in thy sight. We are not worthy to put worms on thy hook, when thou goest a-fishing, hence, thou has purchased a device, even a bottle-shaped device. But, Oh mighty Cleveland, we love thee; we worship thee; and none other but thee. If we have erred it was because of false prophets, Jackson and Jefferson. They misled us. Pardon us, Oh Mighty Chief, and never again will we worship them or believe anything they taught. Put us on the chair of thy displeasure, and sit on us with the avoirdupois of thy wrath. Make monkeys out of us and dogs to amuse thy Wall street friends. We haven't any sense and never did have any. Give us drinks of wisdom, little or big, as thou seest fit. For this we will give thee great gobs of sweat and mountains of products of our toil. Give us occasionally an office, forgive us our political sins, even as we surrender our manhood to thee. Lead su not into the temptation of the Populists. Give us bonds; give us gold; give us State banks; give us Chinamen; give us more Greshams; give us low prices; give us hard times; give us our political creed; give us offices, and we will ever sing thy praises, and thine shall be the power as long as we have a chance to vote for thee. Amen.

The New Reconstruction.

(New York Commercial Advertiser:) The Southern brigadiers must not be misunderstood. They are in the saddle and they mean business. The other day we called attention to thirty-four Southern war claims introduced in Congress by Senator Irby of South Carolina in one day.

Wednesday last was pre-emptied by the brigadiers for the introduction of bills to reform and reconstruct our entire system of government, and perhaps this is the shortest road to the payment of their sacred claims.

Here are a few specimen bricks: Brig.-Gen. McRae of Arkansas, to pay to the States all money collected as a tax on raw cotton under the act of July 1, 1862; Brig.-Gen Wheeler of Alabama, to repeal the law which prohibits the payment of pensions to Confederate soldiers; Brig.-Gen. McRae of Arkansas, to repeal the Federal election laws; Brig.-Gen. Wheeler of Alabama, to dispense with proof of loyalty in certain cases of persons otherwise entitled to pensions; Brig.-Gen. Tucker of Virginia, to repeal all statutes relating to supervisors of elections and special deputies; Brig.-Gen. Money of Mississippi, to refund to producers of cotton sinternal revenue tax collected thereon; Brig.-Gen. Richardson of Tennessee, to re-examine claims against the United States and extend the time for filing the same; Brig.-Gen. Oates of Alabama, repeal the laws of the United States providing for supervisors and deputy marshals at elections—and so on ad nauseam.

It is plain that new reconstruction days are upon us, and this time the Southern brigadiers will do the reconstructing.

SENATORIAL SILVER.

Not Dollars, but in Torsos of Statesmen.

How Long Beards and Crankiness Go Together.

Study of Peffer and a Glimpse at "Santa Claus" Stewart.

The Three Louis Napoleons of the Upper House—Vest's Vindictive Mustache—Other Newsy Items About Noted Congressmen.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Samsons of the Senate are slaying the Philistines of gold and silver with their own jaw-bones. It would be severe to say that the weapons of many of them are the same as those used by Samson of old, but there is no doubt that they get their strength from the same source. Not a few of them are famous according to the length of their whiskers, and Peffer and Stewart have shown that they can work their jaws as many times per minute as they have



Head of Peffer on a handkerchief.

hairs on their well-bearded faces. There has of late years been a change in Senatorial physiognomy. There are now but few faces among our statesmen like those of Webster, Clay and Calhoun, which were shaven every morning and upon which whiskers would have been deemed a disgrace.

There are as many different styles of beard and hair in Congress today as there are members, and in most cases baldness of cheeks and chin has been changed for baldness of crown. Half the public men of our time are bald. President Cleveland's hair is fast passing away. Adlai E. Stevenson's is thin at the crown and it would take twenty silver dollars to cover the bald spot on Joe Hawley's handsome white head. Joe Blackburn is fast growing bald, though his rosy cheeks show that his blood contains plenty of iron. Isham G. Harris of Tennessee has enough white skin on the top of his head to make a cover for a boy's new drum, and I note that Senator Butler of South Carolina combs his hairs to the front. David B. Hill has a white streak of baldness running from his deep set eyes to the back of his head. Above the ears there are whisps of black hair closely cut and these whisps run into short brown side whiskers. Hill's face is a somber one. His eyebrows are not strongly marked, but his fierce eyes look out at you from under the snowy river of baldness which flows above them to the back of his head.

PEFFER AND HIS WHISKERS.

But whiskers and not hair now form the true sign of greatness. Take Peffer of Kansas, you could put his little hickory nut head in a two-quart bucket, and if it laid on its back the nose would stick up above the edges. The beard, however, would flow out to a length of three feet, and this beard of Peffer's gives a sort of dignity to his features. Peffer is tall and thin. He is 6 feet in height and about eighteen inches across the shoulders. As he stands up in the Senate his beard reaches to his waist, and he appears to be the typical product of the dyspeptic low lands of the Missouri. Seated in his chair his beard flows over his narrow chest, and its bottom ends kiss the lowest buttons of his vest. He fondles it as he thinks, and when he speaks he points his periods by running his hands up on down it. Does he dye it? I am told he does not, but those whiskers have a tawny, dead look, which is often associated with the hair restorer, and they are as wavy and curly as though they were kept in curl papers every night. They are by all odds the longest whiskers in the Senate, and are only exceeded in length by the speeches of Senator Stewart of Nevada, who sits just behind.

SANTA CLAUS OF THE SENATE.

Senator Stewart is the Santa Claus of the Senate. He has often been called so, and his whiskers have given him the title. He is a big, well-formed, portly, old fellow, with a head twice as big as that of Senator Peffer, and this head is made larger by its face being covered with a luxuriant beard of straw-colored silver. The Senator, in fact, is silver throughout. He has made much of his great fortune in his silver mines, and he owns a hundred times as many silver dollars as he has hairs in his long, silver beard, and the most of his speeches are made upon silver, and when he speaks, every strand of silver in his white beard quivers. His long beard bobs up and down like that of a billy-goat chewing its cud, and he talks, and talks, and talks. He is a man of ability, a fine lawyer, and a practical, go-ahead Western business man.

LOOKS LIKE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

There are three men in the United States Senate who cut their whiskers after the style of Louis Napoleon. They are all big men, and they all have the dash of the late emperor of the French. One is a Napoleon of finance, another has been a Napoleon in war, and the third is still a Napoleon in the Senate. The first is McMillan of Michigan, who started life a poor boy, and who is now a great car factor. He has great works in Detroit. He is worth a fortune, and he lives here in fine style in a house which cost him $80,000. His imperial beard is iron gray, and with the thick thatched iron gray hair above it, gives dignity to a handsome face. McMillan is one of the fine-looking men of the Senate. He dresses well, looks well, and acts well. He is very popular, and has made a reputation for himself as a good business Senator.

Everyone knows of the great brain of Joe Hawley. He is one of the really great men of our times, and through the strands of his iron gray imperial have come some of the best speeches that have been delivered in the Senate. This imperial is now white. When it

was black it quivered with his commands as a general of the army. It has been tinged in the smoke of battle, and its owner should today consider it a badge of honor.

As for Senator Manderson, his record has also been good in the field as well as in the Senate chamber. He is an able debater, a man of great social qualities, and a good, all-round Senator. His beard is a brown in which the gray strands are just beginning to appear.

BLACKBURN AND VOORHEES.

A mustache gives the statesman rather a rakish look, and some of the bold, bad men of the chamber thus cover their upper lips. Joe Blackburn of Kentucky has a red mustache, which quivers with fun, bristles with rage, or gently rests in placid self-content over his mouth, according to the condition of his mind. Blackburn is a very handsome man. He is tall and straight and his mustache forms a striking feature of his rosy face. It is just the color of a good Kentucky whisky, and, though the Senator seldom touches this product of his native State, his sensitive nostrils can evidently tell old Bourbon from old rye.

Just back of Joe Blackburn today is Senator Dan Voorhees, the tall sycamore of the Wabash. A year or so ago he belonged to the Louis Napoleans of the Senate, and he wore an imperial. Now his chin is smooth shaven, and all that is left is his mustache. Senator Voorhees verges on the "strawberry blonde" order of statesmen. His mustache has a reddish hue, and like his pompadour hair it flows out in curves and makes a bow over his big, broad mouth. You could draw Voorhees's face without using a straight line. His



Santa Claus Stewart.

chin has a roll of fat below it. His cheeks swell out and his every feature partakes of that of the beautiful—the curve. It is heavy, strong and full of character and you see another sign of this Esau strength in the red bristles which stand out over Voorhees's blue eyes. As to his head, every individual hair there does seem to stand on end, as though rejoicing in its strength over that of the white, bald pate of Senator Coke, who sits just in front of him.

AGGRESSIVE BEARDS.

There is a great deal of character in whiskers. You could tell that Senator William B. Allison was a diplomat from the way he trims his beard. It is rough in texture and reddish brown in hue, but it is cut as smoothly as has been fashioned the character of its owner, and it is the beard of a great man and a politic one. It makes Allison's head look much like that of Gen. Grant, though the features are pleasanter and smoother. Take, on the other hand, the mustache of George Vest; it bristles out in a white heat under his little, straight nose, and as he carries it about the House, it seems to say: "There is a chip on my shoulder, and if you knock it off you are sure to have a fight." Vest always makes me think of the Bad Man from Bitter Creek. His round, long head is pasted on at right angles to a pair of wide, stooping shoulders, and his fierce, cold, blue eyes look out at you from under heavy brows. He is a fighter from Fightersville, and though he is not more than 5 feet 4 in height, he is ready to tackle any six-footer in the Senate.

Senator David B. Hill of New York has an aggressive mustache. It is more that of a man of determination, however, than one of pure fighting. It is short, black and well defined, and it fairly bristles when Grover Cleveland's name is mentioned. Sitting in the press gallery you cannot distinguish Senator Hill's eyebrows without an opera glass, but his fierce eyes look up at you and his whole figure makes you think of that of the Sphynx.

JOHN SHERMAN'S SILVER BEARD.

Senator Sherman's beard is a characteristic one. It is firm and wiry and it is now as white as the driven snow. He cuts it frequently and its bristles are three times the thickness of the long thin strands of silver which cover his head. Senator Sherman has a very fine face. It looks very much like that of the General, and the chins of the two men were formed on the same model.

Another white beard is that of Senator Palmer of Illinois. It only covers his chin, but it is rugged and white, and it adds to the strength of his face. Every bristle in it represents strength of character, and every line of the features above it shows common sense. Palmer has a big head, which is well-thatched with silver hair. He wears a soft hat, and not the warm, hair-destroying silk plug. He has bright, blue eyes, above which are silvery bristles, and his beard indicates his character.

A LOOK AT SOME NEW MEN.

Perkins of California is full-bearded. His whiskers of silky black and his mustache might have been made of shavings of oiled ebony. Senator Mills is the only man in the chamber who wears a goatee. He has a white mustache, and the little whisk of hair fastened to his lower lip is of silver. Senator Perkins of Kansas, who succeeds Plumb, looks as though he might have borrowed his head from an Indian chief. His face is somber in feature. It is as smooth-shaven as was that of Daniel Webster, and its complexion is copper. He has heavy brows and fierce eyes, and he looks wise enough to be great. Coke of Texas is another wise-looking man. He has a long beard of yellowish white, and he puts a napkin over this whenever he eats. Henry Cabot Lodge has curly hair and curly whiskers. His beard covers his square face, and sitting in the "King Row," he forms a striking figure among the young men of the Senate.

LIKE LI HUNG CHANG.

Senator Harris of Tennessee looks like a Chinese mandarin, and this effect is produced by his mustache. This stands out in two long thin white lines on each side of his nose, and gives him a strikingly Celestial appearance. He has high cheek bones, sharp blue eyes, which look out through narrow lids, and a parchment bald head. If he had a long gown and a pigtail he could pose for Li Hung Chang, and dressed in Chinese costume he could travel throughout Peking without being discovered.

Speaking of Senators who look like other persons, such effects are usually produced by the beards. Carey of Wyoming looks very much like Garfield, and he has blond whiskers of the same shape and style as those of the martyred President. Senator Culloin has a beard like that of Abraham Lincoln, and the little mustache and peculiar eyes of Senator Davis of Minnesota used to cause him to be taken for Ben Butler. Senator Daniel of Virginia is smooth-shaven, and his dark handsome face looks like that of the pictures of John Wilkes Booth.

It is the same in the House. Gen. Charles Grosvenor of Ohio has whiskers like President Hayes and the little round head and curly hair of John R. Fellows make you think of P. T. Barnum. Johnson of Ohio looks not unlike Stephen A. Douglas, and Bryan of Kansas has the heavy jaw and the smooth, unshaven face of Sam Randall. Gen. Cogswell of Massachusetts is taken every day for President Cleveland, and Bailey of Texas looks like Daniel Webster.

THESE MEN SHAVE.

Only the fewest men in public life are entirely smooth shaven.

Bailey scrapes his dark countenance every morning. Senator George Frisbie Hoar lathers his cheeks before he takes his breakfast, and Hoke Smith and Wilson R. Bissell are in the hands of the barbers daily. Senator Hoar's skin is very thin and very rosy. He used to look more like Horace Greeley than he does now. It was when he wore whiskers on his neck. Secretary Carlisle has no beard. William McKinley, Governor of Ohio, has never had whiskers. He resents being compared to Napoleon Bonaparte, but he has the same smooth-shaven, classic face. Ex-Vice-President Morton scrapes his face every morning. He wears an iron-gray wig, which is so carefully made that it is supposed to grow from the scalp. Colquitt objects to whiskers, and Gorman's handsome face is striking enough without them.

ONE HUNDRED MOUSTACHES.

There are 100 mustaches in the House of Representatives, and about one-third of the Senators have hair on their upper lips. Jerry Simpson's mustache is of iron gray, with a preponderance of black in it. He keeps it short, and it fairly bristles. M. D. Harter has a gray mustache. The mustache of Boutelle of Maine is white, and Tom Reed's little mustache is of the same color, with here and there a golden strand. Tim Campbell of New York has a mustache much like Jerry Simpson's. He always wears a white necktie, and he looks like a preacher. One of the handsomest mustaches in the Senate is that of Gray of Delaware, and a beautiful silvery one belongs to the rosy face of Butler of South Carolina. The handsomest whiskers in the Senate are those of Mitchell of Oregon. They are of a glossy chestnut brown, and as you look at them and the handsome face of the Oregon Senator, you do not wonder that he is the father of the beautiful Mattie Mitchell, whose handsome face was the sensation of the European capitals, and who is now married to one of the old world's noblest dukes.

A WORD ABOUT LIPS.

The average mustache hides the lip of its owner, and you do not thus get a fair view of one of the most characteristic features of a statesman's face. It will surprise you to know that the biggest and the brainiest men have thick lips. Now and then you meet one like George F. Edmunds, whose lower lip is thin, but a thick lip indicates character, and the best men in public life have well-developed under-lips. Take Cleveland; the leaves of his mouth are half an inch thick, and his jaw is of iron. Harrison had a thin lip, but the lip of Adlai Stevenson is as big as a baby's thumb, and that of Dave Hill, were it not kept so tightly pressed against his teeth, would be of equal size. The biggest lawyers in public life have strong jaws and thick lips. Take Justice Gray of the Supreme Court; his under lip is as rosy as a piece of tenderloin steak, and it shines out in its cherry-like beauty above a strong, full jaw. You can see Judge Fields's lip shining out through his beard of sable silver, and Brewer has a pair of smooth-shaven lips as thick as those of Julius Caesar. They make me think of the bust of Caesar in the Corcoran gallery and of a toothless old hag I once saw standing before it. A beautiful girl was with her, and they were discussing the bust. The toothless old hag looked at it and then said: "Tee-he, tee-he, it's a good mouth for kissing, ain't it?" If it were not irreverent, I might say the same of the mouth of Judge Brewer. One of the strongest lips that ever uttered a word in Congress was that of Sam Randall. It was frequently tightly pressed against the lower teeth, but when in repose it was thick and sensuous. Bourke Cockran has a thick under lip, and he is a great lawyer. Bob Ingersoll's lip is as thick as that of a mulatto, and if Justice Brown would pout, a small boy could ride on his lip from one end of Washington to the other.

A WORD MORE ABOUT WHISKERS.

I want to say one word more about whiskers. This is as to those worn on the side of the face. They grow scarcer and scarcer. Senator Washburn of Minnesota is about the only man in the body of the Senate who cuts his beard in this way, and the two most striking in the House perhaps are John T. Caine, the Mormon, and Blanchard of Louisiana. Both of these men have long side whiskers and both are men of ability. One of the queerest sets of side whiskers that ever came to Washington were those of Don M. Dickinson of Detroit. They were the color of tan bark, and they made their owner look like a college professor rather than the able lawyer and the great statesman that he is. De Witt Talmage, the preacher, wears Presbyterian side whiskers. Rising Sun Morse prides himself on the luxuriant brown hair which grows on the sides of his face, and old Senator Morrill has the most classic burnsides that have ever adorned a Senator's face. John Sherman used to wear side whiskers, but he discarded them a generation ago. Gen. Schofield, the head of the army, has white burnsides, and Gladstone, the great English premier, shaves only his lip and his chin.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

(Copyright, 1893.)

COME DOWN.

Oh Grover, dear Grover, come off your high perch,
The people are "down" upon you;
You are not a dictator, to do as you please,
You should keep your position in view;
Come down, come down, oh Grover, dear Grover, come down!

Oh Grover, dear Grover, come off your high perch;
You are only our servant, you know;
The laws that are made you are sworn to enforce,
Tho' you don't seem to know that it's so;
Come down, come down, oh Grover, dear Grover, come down!

Oh Grover, dear Grover, come off your high perch;
There are those who are greater than you,
And you never can buy, with your patronage pie,
The votes of those men who are true;
Come down, come down, oh Grover, dear Grover, come down!

Oh Grover, dear Grover, come off your high perch;
And put ice on your expanded head;
You need, to be sure, a good dose of "gold cure,"
For to gold you're undoubtedly wed;
Come down, come down, oh Grover, dear Grover, come down!

Oh Grover, dear Grover, come off your high perch;
You are not a dictator, just yet,
And—twixt you and me—you never will be,
On that we have silver to bet;
Come down, come down, oh Grover, dear Grover, come down!

JOHN VICTOR CARSON.

Artificially Tinted Fruit.

(New York Advertiser:) Some ingenious Paris dealers are reported to have invented a way of enhancing the value of their wares. It is said that they color ordinary oranges a deep red, making them look like mandarines, which fetch much higher prices. They also tint pineapples to make them look more attractive, and dye the common white strawberries a lovely red. Melons are being treated in a similar way and tinted a fine orange, their flavor being increased by injecting an essence of lemon. The latest development of this business is in connection with pears, which are dyed red for a third of their size and blue below, thus presenting the national colors when peeled. These are said to be in demand for dessert on account of their novelty.

THE GREAT CUP RACE

Merits of Defenders of the America's Cup.

How the Honor of Representing Us Will Be Won.

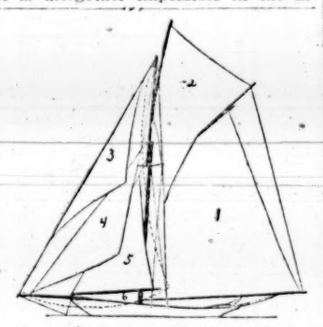
Useful Information for Landsmen About Yacht Racing.

Any Foreign Flyer May Challenge for the Trophy—All About a Contest of Brains and Boats—Bang, They are Off!

Special Correspondence of The Times.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—If all goes well the ninth series of races for the America's cup will soon be sailed off New York Bay. The schedule calls for the best three races out of five, beginning September 28 and continuing on alternate days until the contest is decided by three races to the credit of one boat or the other. The intervening dies non are allowed for rest and to repair the inevitable damage that befalls rigging and spars in the stress of desperate racing.

Thousands of spectators will witness these races who do not know a balloon jib from a club topsail, and millions will read about them whose sole knowledge of sailing craft is that they are somehow blown along by the wind. How or why a sailing vessel should advance by zig-zags toward the desired goal instead of proceeding to it in a direct line is, and must even remain to many of these readers an unfathomable mystery, but there are certain features of yachting and yacht-racing that are attractive even to those who know nothing of the nicer points involved. It is altogether impossible in the allotted space to do more than touch upon a few points that are apt to puzzle non-seagoing readers or spectators when a yacht race is under consideration.



1. Main sail. 2. Club topsail. 3. Jib topsail. 4. Jib. 5. Fore topsail. 6. Balloon jib topsail.

To those who follow yachting, either in person or through published reports, it seems incredible that any person of intelligence should be unaware that the present is a year conspicuous in the annals of the sport. Yet I found, the other day, in conversation with a well-known literary man in New York, that he did not know that there was anything remarkable going on.

Assuming that by this time everybody knows that a yacht is a pleasure craft, as distinguished from one engaged in the more worthy but less fashionable pursuits of commerce, it may be timely to review very briefly the reasons that make the present the very greatest yachting year ever calendared.

To state the case in words of one syllable: A yacht race is "on!" To the yachtsman this means much, but to the confirmed victim let us say of golf or cricket, it may mean little or nothing.

Be it known then that the "cup" cited is so named from the America, a New York schooner yacht which crossed the ocean in 1851 and so effectually outsailed everything that could be brought against her in English waters that within the few years that ensued the British yacht squadron was practically remodeled on her lines. Since that time the "America Cup" has been acknowledged as the symbol of supremacy in the yachting world, notwithstanding the ill-natured attempts of certain disappointed ones to discredit its well-earned pre-eminence.

This famous piece of silver has reposed for a generation in Tiffany's treasure vaults, to be exhumed from time to time, as in the present year of grace, and exhibited in the great show-windows on Union Square. Any foreign-built sailing yacht capable of crossing the ocean on her own keel may challenge for this trophy and carry it away with her provided she can sail faster than anything that the New York Yacht Club can produce as a defender. Thus far American boats have proved more than a match for the several English craft that have come over to race for the cup, and at this writing the outcome of the Valkyrie's venture is still in the future.

Heretofore the excitement of international racing has of necessity been somewhat one-sided, since all the runs save the very first have been held in American waters. This year, however, respective challenges of Lord Dunraven and Royal Phelps Carroll practically crossed each other in mid-ocean, the first for the America's cup and the second for the Victoria gold cup, one of the chief prizes open to foreign competition in British waters.

The Dunraven challenge was no sooner definitely accepted than orders were given to American builders for four "cup defenders," and as soon as British yachtmen knew that Mr. Carroll's challenge was a certainty, orders were placed for three large cutters to give her fitting welcome to hospitable defeat.

Here then were nine of the largest "single-stick" yachts ever equipped, launched to meet the demands of a single season. On this side, Navahoe, Vigilant, Colonia, Pilgrim and Jubilee; on the English side, Valkyrie, Britannia, Satanita and Calluna, all of them measuring between 80 and 90 feet on the water line, and 130 feet, or thereabouts, in extreme length.

Valkyrie, Lord Dunraven's cutter, after a brilliant series of victories in home waters, placing her easily at the head of the British yacht list, is in America to try conclusons with one of our four "cup defenders."

Navahoe, Mr. Carroll's center-board cutter, has been sailing in every race open to her in English waters, and has done fairly well. Although, having failed to make a clean sweep of everything for which she was entered, she fails to attain the Yankee standard of success.

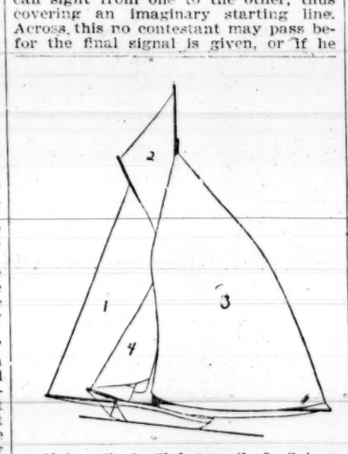
Vigilant, a center-board cutter, was built by the Herreshoffs for a company of New York gentlemen, known as the Morgan-Iselin syndicate. She is the latest development of the American center-board idea as recently modified by all that is best in English cutters. She is sheathed with Tobin bronze, a non-corrosive alloy that insures a submerged surface, smoother than ever before offered to the touch of the ocean. The additional cost of this bronze bottom is said to be about $5000. She carries a racing crew of between thirty and forty men, and has been accompanied during the preliminary races by a steam tender, which may be described as a floating machine-shop. Thus far she has made the best showing of all the "defenders."

Colonia is a true cutter, built by the Herreshoffs and owned by a New York syndicate headed by Archibald Rogers, one of the most accomplished of American yachtmen. He was formerly owner of the Bedouin, and more recently of the Wasp, which was the phenomenal success of last year. Presumably, Colonia is the result of the combined experience of her designers and her principal owner. She has the deep, solid keel traditional among cutters, but her body is cut away so as to approximate the effect of a center-board or fin. She is a staunch, seaworthy boat in all respects.

Pilgrim and Jubilee, the two Boston boats, are pioneers in their class, the first experiments in the direction of fin keels as applied to vessels of larger size. The first named was built at Wilmington, Del., by Harlan & Hollingsworth, from designs by Binney & Stewart of Boston. Her submerged section is not unlike a cigar cut in two lengthwise, beautifully tapered toward the ends, and carefully shaped to pass through and over the water with the least possible resistance. The draft of this semi-cylindrical hull is only five feet, and it has in itself insufficient stability. An enormous plate of steel bolted into the framework amidships reaches downward twenty-two feet into the water, and is heavily weighted at its lower edge, thus affording a tremendous leverage to keep her on an even keel, and presenting a broad area of lateral resistance. For the benefit of landsmen it may here be explained that this item of "lateral resistance" is a prime factor in the designing of sailing craft. A boat that can be easily moved through the water sidewide, is necessary a poor sailer. Pilgrim is owned by an association of Boston gentlemen: Jubilee is owned by Gen. Charles J. Paine of Boston, who defended the cup with the Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer, when it was in danger during the seasons of 1885, 1886 and 1887. She was designed by John R. Paine, a son of the General, and her canoe-like form is not unlike that of her sister, the Pilgrim, but instead of a single steel plate, she has two fixed plates side by side, and between them a movable center plate can be lowered at will to increase the lateral resistance. The device of the fin keel has proved wonderfully effective in the case of smaller craft like El Chico, the theory being to secure the least possible submerged area of build; the least resistance to forward motion; the greatest resistance to lateral motion, and the greatest stability by means of low-placed ballast. To this date the large fin-keels, although developing high speed at times, have not fully met the expectations of those who multiplied by two or three the performance of fin keels in smaller craft.

The cup races as at present organized, are perhaps the prettiest, as they are the most scientific events possible. As in the "finals" of a tennis tournament, only two candidates are engaged, but they are the result of a careful "weeding" process that leaves only the best of everything. The two boats are nominally the best every way that the two great Anglo-Saxon sailor nations can turn out. They represent long years of study as well as of adventurous enterprise. These yachtsmen and their crews to a man, probably, have vikings' blood in their veins.

The usual way of starting a yacht race is to anchor two mark boats a short distance apart so that the judges can sight from one to the other, thus covering an imaginary starting line. Across this no contestant may pass before the final signal is given, or if he does so pass he must go back and recross. A flag of some easily distinguished color and pattern is hoisted on the judges' boat until five or ten minutes before the start. Then a preparatory gun is fired, the flag is lowered and another flag of a different color is set. This remains flying until the final or starting gun is discharged and the race is "on." This double system of flags and guns is adopted so that if the audible signal fails the visible one may serve. Wind, rain or intervening vessels may prevent the seeing or hearing of one, but rarely of both.



1. Main sail. 2. Club topsail. 3. Spinnaker. 4. Jibs.

With the firing of the first gun the contest of brains and boats begins, and with it the fascinating uncertainty that belongs to everything connected with the sea and its life. Near the captain of each yacht stands a trustworthy timekeeper, stop watch in hand, who calls out the passing moments with inexorable conscientiousness.

How fast they fly!

"One minute gone!" "Two minutes gone!" "Four minutes!" "Thirty seconds to go!" Fifteen seconds!" "Bang!"

Each sailing master has meanwhile been intent upon every indication of wind, weather and sea, so that if possible he may send his jibboom over the line just as the smoke drifts away. This is by no means so easy as it sounds. Of course the wind may be from any quarter of the heavens; may, indeed, shift altogether between the two gun-fires.

Suppose you take the big family umbrella open in a stiff gale of wind and take a hundred yard start and try to cross the garden walk at a given second of time. After you have made a few trials you may partially comprehend the difficulty of sending a yacht over the line on time. It is the equivalent of a thousand umbrellas towering up into the sky overhead, and the inconstant sea underfoot instead of the solid lawn.

Clearly all this must call for the highest qualities of seamanship, a comprehensive term that includes good judgment, quick apprehension, cool prudence, reckless daring, and the numerous other qualities that go to make a sailorman.

If the wind is blowing directly across the starting line and out to seaward, it is a "free wind," and both yachts will probably set spinnakers as soon as the gun fires. They do not dare to set them sooner, for the spinnaker is a huge sail that cannot be handled quickly. It is used only when running before the wind.

If, on the other hand, the wind is blowing more or less from the ocean, the windward position becomes desirable, because the yacht that secures it cannot have the wind taken out of her sails by her rival. Under such conditions, the maneuvering turns on the nicest point of judgment. The slightest mistake may lose the race.

All this complicated crossing and recrossing of one another's bows is governed by a "rule of the road," common to all maritime nations. If such rules were not in force, collisions would be of daily occurrence in all navigable waterways. It need only be said here that the rules are based on the dictum, "Starboard tack has right of way." That is to say, a vessel with the wind blowing against her right-hand (or starboard) side may lawfully keep her course, irrespective of vessels on the port tack (with the wind against the left-hand side) or running free. With this rule in mind, even a novice may comprehend in some degree the complication of "maneuvering for position."

The starting time of both yachts is reckoned from the firing of the final gun, although several seconds may pass before the last boat crosses.

In reports of yacht races, the expressions, "elapsed time" and "corrected time" often occur. The first means simply the time consumed. For instance, if the start is at 10:30 a.m., and the finish at 4 p.m., the elapsed time is five and one-half hours. Corrected time is obtained by the addition or subtraction of the time that boats of different sizes allow to each other.

Important yacht races are usually sailed over a "straightaway and return" or a triangular course, the total distance approximating fifty miles, which must be accomplished within a specified time, say seven hours. A "straightaway and return" course is intended to be one way with the wind, and the other against it — in sailor phrase "dead to leeward, or dead to windward." This, if the wind remains constant, gives either boat a chance of winning if she happens to excel the other on either course.

The triangle, on the other hand, tests the boats on their different points of sailing—running, reaching and windward work, otherwise called "tacking" or "beating." "Reaching" is when the wind blows at right angles to the side of the yacht.

The turning points of the course are usually indicated by anchored boats or by known and fixed sea marks, such as lightships, or buoys, which the yachts are required to leave to port or starboard, as the case may be, in passing.

In such a race as this, the nicest judgment is necessary. A sudden flaw of wind may break a spar or part a rope and lose the race for a reckless skipper, or, too much caution may effect the same end through failure to "carry on."

Thirty to forty men make up the racing complement of these big "single stickers," and they are drilled to great perfection and "smartness" in their varied and often dangerous duties Our yacht crews are largely composed nowadays of Scandinavians, though if American crews could be had they would be readily engaged; indeed, the various training ships are beginning to turn out desirable recruits of this class.

To name the different sails of a yacht without an elaborate end, to the novice, a perplexing diagram is well-nigh impossible, but the attempt may, perhaps, be made with some show of success.

Mainsail—The large, irregular, four-cornered and four-sided sail directly attached to the mast. At its head is "gaff," at its foot the "boom."

Gaff topsail—A triangular sail set directly above the mainsail, filling the angle between "gaff" and "topmast."

Fore staysail—A triangular sail just forward of the mast, carried in nearly all kinds of weather.

Jibs—The triangular sails set on ropes running from mast to bowsprit. Most racing yachts are provided with several sizes of jibs, which are set as demanded by strength of wind.

The foregoing are collectively termed "plain sail" and are the ordinary working equipment of a cruising yacht. The following are extra sails used only in light weather:

Club-topsails—Precisely like the top sails (see the above) save that it is large and is enabled to project beyond the gaff by means of a "club" or "jack yard."

Spinnaker—A large triangular sail set upon a boom and used only when running directly before the wind. The mainsail boom is swung out on one side of the yacht and the spinnaker on the other.

Gib-topsails—Triangular sails set above and forward of the plain jibs. Usually in two sizes, the smaller called a "baby jib-topsail," and used when the wind is over fresh for the working side.

Balloon jibs, balloon staysails and balloon jib-topsails—Very large triangular sails of light material set over or in the place of ordinary working sails.

The fair weather sails or "kites," as they are sometimes named, are often hoisted "in stops," as it is called, and "broken out" when wanted. That is to say, they are closely rolled, and tied at short intervals with small stuff so that a vigorous pull disengages them all at once, and the great canvas bursts out in a huge, balloon-like, creamy mass as the wind fills it—one of the most beautiful spectacles to be seen in a regatta.

Jibing or jybing, as it is variously spelled, is a term of frequent usage, somewhat puzzling to the non-practical reader. Suppose the yacht to be nearly before the wind with the mainsail swung well out to one side. If a change of wind or other reason makes it necessary to swing the sail over to the other side, the operation is called "jibing." It is always attended with some risk, as the wind catches the sail suddenly and swings it over with great force, carrying the heavy boom with such violence that, unless handled adroitly, something is likely to give way.

Tacking, likewise, swings the mainsail over from one side to the other, but it involves no such risk as jibing, for the wind in this case always comes from forward instead of aft, and the great spars swing over harmless as a weather-vane in a summer breeze. The object of tacking is to "work to windward," that is, to make the wind counteract its own action and drive the boat in a direction contrary to that in which it is itself moving. This is effected by zig-zag courses, each gaining a little in the desired direction, and the boat that can gain fastest is almost invariably the best all-round sailer. I have never yet seen in print an explanation that made this familiar exploit of "working to windward" clear to a person totally unacquainted with practical sailing. I do not think it can be done, and I shall not here attempt it. It is only comprehensible when one sees it actually accomplished, and there is no better place to see it than in an international yacht race.

CHARLES LEDYARD NORTON,

(Copyright, 1893.)

Chimes.

Great men and little men;
Short men and tall;
Great men have great minds,
And small men, small;
Great minds rob little minds,
All to make a name;
So great minds get greater minds—
And this is fame.

Rich men and poor men;
Rags at Riches' door;
Rich men have rich friends,
And poor men, poor;
Rich men live by poverty;
Poor men live by stealth;
So rich men get richest men—
And this is wealth.

Pretty maids and plain maids;
Maidens altogether;
Pretty maids have pretty ways
To keep mankind in tether.
For maids are weak and men are strong,
Till Cupid flits above;
Then men are weak and maids are strong—
And this is love.

—(Cornhill Magazine.

Exchange of Courtesies.

(Boston Courier:) There was a long intermission between the waltz and the schottische, and a little bank of society nobodies stood in a group, exchanging compliments. Said one of the sterner sex to a female vis-a-vis, "Miss, you are very pretty."

"You would say so even if you did not think so," responded the girl with a smirk.

"I know I would," candidly said the other, "and you would think so even if I didn't say so." And the cornet sounded for the schottische.

SHOOTING NOVELTIES

Some Exhibits of Interest to Sportsmen.

How to Make a "Choke" Bore Gun Scatter at Will.

Decoy Ducks That Keep Moving and Something New in Pistols.

Needles to Assist a Poor Shot—The Lubricating Cartridge—A Rifle With an Oval Bore, but All Under Glass.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

With the turning of the leaf and the shortening of the days, the man or youth who is fond of shooting begins to take down his gun, carefully, very carefully, clean and overhaul it, look into any cartridge stock he may have on hand from last year, and, having mentally mapped out his first excursion, he begins to feel more settled, unless he has any novelties in view, which he intends to try, and is on the anxious seat as to how they will turn out.

In the shooting exhibits at the World's Fair, there were several interesting and very useful-looking novelties, which will, in all probability, be placed within the reach of the hunter this season, and one or two of them may be easily home-made and tried by the time the season opens with a view to learning how much of the theoretical advantage they offer is to be obtained in actual practice.

One of the great drawbacks to general shooting in most sections is the great variation met with in the range of any given number of shots. That is to say, one shot may be at a bird that has got up at forty yards, and the next may be at a rabbit that has sprung up right under the sportsman's feet; the consequence is (if not an expert shot) that he will get the one and miss the other, according to the amount of "choke" that has been given to the barrels of his gun. For the benefit of the uninitiated, it may be remarked that the "choke" consists in the compression or expansion of the interior of the barrel near the muzzle (both systems are claimed to have the same results) and, according to the amount of this "choke," the shot is pressed closer together as it leaves the gun, and flying close together for a great distance, will kill a bird or rabbit, where a cylinder gun (one without "choke") would have the shot so scattered at that distance that the bird would slip through it unharmed, except by chance.

It has been the custom to overcome this difficulty in a measure by having one barrel cylinder and one choke, and that answered to a certain extent, but the great trouble was that the "choke" could not be changed at will. Thanks to a recent invention exhibited at the World's Fair, this can now be done, and anyone possessing a choke-bore gun can at will transform it so as to give the target of a cylinder.

This is the method: The cartridge is loaded in the ordinary way, the powder placed at the base, with thick wads above, and then, before the shot is poured in, a curious device made of two wads is put in. This consists of taking two ordinary card wads, and cutting with a very sharp knife a triangular piece from each, the apex of the triangle being the center of each wad. This being done, the two wads are placed crosswise of each other, and pushed together so that they appear as if one were pushed through the other, and this being placed in the cartridge, forms four distinct compartments, into which the shot is poured, and then the ordinary wads are placed above the shot to keep it in place. If the gun is a very close shooter, it will be found best to slightly increase the charge of powder and decrease the charge of shot, but in no case should the wads over the powder be changed or interfered with. To anyone who knows anything about shooting, the merits of this invention are perfectly plain upon this description, and actual experiments of the writer show that the ordinary load of a gun giving in a 30-inch circle a matter of 367 shot, did, with the same load, after applying the device, give a fine scatter pattern of 283, covering the whole circle.

Another curious device, one which is designed to improve the shooting of those who are not as proficient as they might be, consists of two needles, a long one of about three inches, and a shorter one of about an inch and a half. These are fastened on the rib of the gun (or on the middle of the barrel in a single-barreled gun,) with the long needle on the left side and the shorter one on the right, the ends of each being even with each other near the muzzle. The theory of the thing is that the sight of the left eye is known to be defective, and that these little ridges on the rib of the gun instinctively attract the eye and compel the sound eye to take command and direct the muzzle straight to the mark. This is supposing that a man shoots with both eyes open, and not with one screwed up tight as wax, for no man (with the very few exceptions that go to prove every rule) can hope to become either a quick or a really successful shot if he does not use both eyes. This is italicized by the one fact that if he closes one eye he cannot tell how far over a bird he is aiming when it is flying toward him or rising, as with one eye closed the barrels block the view of the bird, which with both eyes open would be perfectly plain and allow the shooter to judge to an inch. The writer has not had an opportunity of trying this invention, but it sounds well, and is an improvement on the tiny disk, about as big as a cent, that was intended to be screwed in at the side of the lock plate, and so block the left eye from that point. This latter invention was well received some years ago, a lot of money was sunk in it, and the only thing making it a failure was that it could not be made to fold up when not in active use, and so was very liable to breakage, which was expensive. There is no doubt but that some such device would be an important aid to many shots, who aim in a horrible, poking, squinting way instead of the free, quick action which characterizes the true hunter.

After the collapsible and profile de-



The right and wrong way to shoot.

shots, especially with the cheaper grade of rifle, is caused by the filling up of the grooves of the rifling or twisted grooves inside the barrel which give the name to the arm, and also cause the bullet to spin rapidly around after leaving the muzzle, thus obtaining a much greater range for the bullet than if it had been fired from a smooth-bore gun, without any rifling in the barrel. When these grooves get fouled, or partially filled up, the first result is a much heavier and very unpleasant recoil of the gun to the shoulder of the shooter, and a considerable deflection in the course of the bullet, necessitating the cleaning of the arm several times in a day's sport. The innovation is called a self-lubricating cartridge, and consists of a bullet provided with a core at its base, about one-eight of an inch in diameter, into which a lead plug is inserted. This core is filled with a lubricant, and at the base of the core is a stopper of brass. From the bottom of the core are four very small ducts or passages, each extending in a different direction toward the point of the bullet, but coming out at the shoulder, or, rather, just above the shoulder, and these passages are also filled with lubricant. When the discharge takes place, the gas of the exploded powder drives the lead plug up the core, thus driving the lubricant out through the tiny passageways, evenly distributing it along the barrel, at the same time, and by the same action that the bullet is forced out of the muzzle. This, it is claimed, has the effect of keeping the inner surface of the barrel moist, and so in a condition that the next discharge shall carry away any deposit, instead of adding to that which is already there, and thus produce fouling or clogging and inferior shooting. When the ordinary cartridge is fired, it has a residum which cools rapidly, adhering to the barrel with such pertinacity that even a steel brush often fails to satisfactorily dislodge it, and the official test of the new cartridge is claimed to be more than satisfactory in every respect.

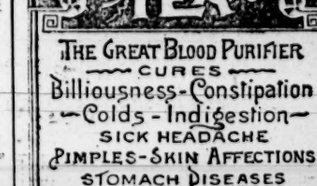
The needle device to assist a poor shot.

An innovation which appeals to the expert, only, is a rifle having an oval bore instead of a round one, as is ordinary. In this rifle, the barrel is, to all appearances, a round one, but that the chamber grades gradually to an oval, in which the rifle is oval, and which gives a slightly oval form to the bullet as it leaves the barrel. This, it is claimed, gives a flatter trajectory (or line of flight) to the bullet, and this naturally improves the shooting at game, if a slight error is made in the estimation of a distance, the trajectory being of a flatter type, the bullet is more likely to hit the mark, as anyone who understands the first letter of the alphabet of rifle-shooting will perceive at a glance. There is also a four-barrelled pistol, which is claimed to supersede the modern revolver, inasmuch as it can be fired more rapidly, loaded quicker, the empty shells being thrown out and the new ones put in by a totally new plan, while the four separate barrels, with one centrifugal aim, are claimed to give better and more regular shooting in hurried or even inexperienced hands.

The one great trouble with nearly every gun exhibit at the fair is that the articles are simply shown in handsome glass cases, and cannot be handled or inspected, and this is a very great mistake. If we were deemed worthy of exhibiting at all, it should surely have been worth while to have some one around to explain and show the novelties on view.

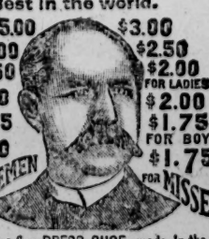
A. T. VANCE.

(Copyright, 1893.)



Shell loaded to give cylinder pattern with choke bore.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
CURES
Billiousness-Constipation
—Colds-Indigestion—
SICK HEADACHE
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W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by Massachusetts Shoe Store, 129 W. First.

OUR HARRY DAM

Interviews Maxim About His Machine.

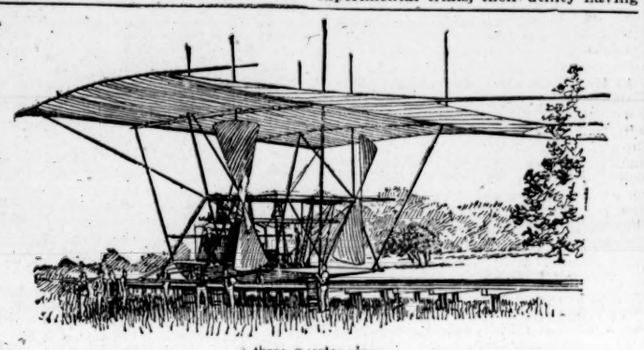
His Latest Successes in Navigating the Air.

A Huge and Wonderful Masterpiece of Man's Ingenuity.

A Weapon That Would Render the Nation Who Possessed It Master of the World—4000 Mile Journeys Probable.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The problem of how to travel through the air with as much security as, and perhaps greater speed than, man can now travel on the ocean, has now reached a stage at which experts can with some confidence predict the result. In ten years, they say, aerial navigation will be an accomplished fact, and airship lines across the ocean will be the favored investments of enterprising capitalists.



A three quarter view.

Among all the scientific men whose researches and experiments have contributed to bring the long-talked-of invention within measurable distance of success, Hiram S. Maxim stands prominently out. Born in Sangerville, Me., fifty-three years ago, Mr. Maxim started in life with a common school education and no capital. With practically no help but a strong bent toward mechanics and a genius for invention, he has made his way through the world until now, as the inventor of the Maxim gun, he has established for himself a world-wide fame and acquired great wealth.

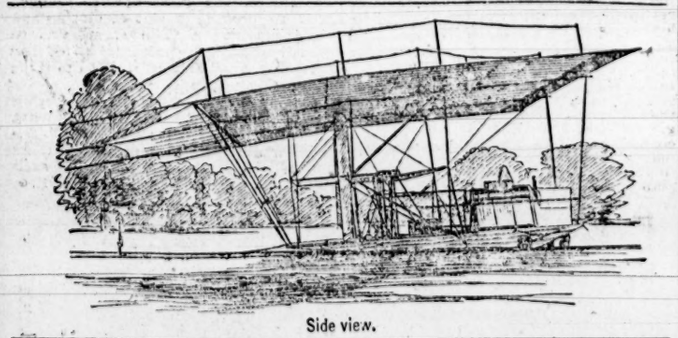
It was to Baldwin's Park, near Bexley, in Kent, England, that I received permission from Mr. Maxim to visit him. I found a white-haired man of medium height, who weighs 210 pounds,



Mr. Maxim explaining the principle of equilibrium.

and whose mental and physical energy soon impressed me. His thoughtful, deep brown eyes have generally the abstracted look of the earnest student of nature's secrets, but he is a hearty and courteous host, a man who has traveled much, and has been summoned, in the interests of the Maxim gun, to the courts of many sovereigns, who has met all the great scientists of the generation, who has been an honored guest in great houses, and of whose multiplex character, the conversationalist, the politician, the financier, and the courier, as well as the student, form each a part.

The great inventor owns a fine house in London, and bought Baldwin's Park five years ago, not so much as a country place, but because its hundreds of acres of park were just what he wanted on which to make his airship experiments. Above the table in the handsome dining-room hangs a model on the scale of one inch to the foot, so that Mr. Maxim has his creation almost constantly before his eyes and his thoughts, even when at dinner, are occupied with it.



Side view.

"The principal," he explained to me, as we sat at lunch, "which I have worked upon is that of the kite. You are aware that a kite, which is heavier than the air, is, nevertheless, supported, together with its cord, by the resistance which its surface offers to the wind. That large cloth frame at the top of the model of the main aeroplane, fixed above the platform or car, the side aeroplanes, or wings, projecting from the frame, and the flat, pointed rudders, fore and aft, are designed to furnish additional resistant surface, so that, in the aggregate, I get an area of resistance to the wind, when the wind is of a given strength that will support a certain amount of weight not difficult to calculate and measure. Now, instead of depending upon the wind, I create the wind myself by forcing the aeroplanes through the air. This is done by the two screws operated in the usual fashion by a boiler and steam engine. There is nothing new in the principle. The novelty lies in devising a machine which could furnish the necessary amount of power with the necessary degree of lightness, which, indeed, has always been the difficulty in mechanical flight."

To clearly illustrate his meaning Mr. Maxim led the way to the workshop in the grounds—a large and substantial bird cage, 60 feet wide and 60 feet high, in which the mechanical bird had been constructed and stood perched and ready for its daily flight. A railway track nine feet wide ran outward from the closed doors and stretched indefinitely in a straight line across the green level of the park to a belt of woods 2000 feet distant. The front of the shop consisted of three large doors, "the largest in the world," their owner remarked, and when these were rolled back by a dozen workmen the airship came into view. It was a framework of black steel rods of varying sizes, with a square frame of white cloth 50x50 feet at the top, and an inclined wooden platform 8 feet wide by 40 feet long, resting upon wheels upon the track below. On the platform, near the front end, was a small boiler-house in the shape of truncated pyramid, and ten feet behind was a frame eleven feet high, on which were two sets of compound cylinders and two big wooden screws above the two sides of the platform, eighteen feet apart. Outside of these accessories were a water tank, a naphtha tank and an indefinite number of rods and very small wire ropes, to give strength and compactness to the whole.

The machine as it stood, and as it appears in the accompanying pictures, was without the side planes and the big rudders of cloth on steel frames which are mounted fore and aft on the main aeroplane. These are not used in the experimental trials, their utility having been demonstrated, as far as is possible, without a practical test in the air.

Pushed by the workmen, the machine rolled slowly out of the house and stood upon the track in the park. It had completely filled the workshop, from roof to floor, but here it seemed smaller and lighter. The steam hissed in the boiler; the big screws made one or two preliminary revolutions, and the ship was ready to skim along the track.

"Jump on board," shouted the owner, standing at the boiler, conning half a dozen gauges. So, climbing over an outlying rod, like the outrigger of a canoe, I mounted the platform, made of light, matched boards, so thin that they seemed scarcely able to bear a man's weight. Prior to the start, a rope running to a dynamometer and post was attached behind to measure the forward impulse or "push" of the screws. Mr. Maxim turned on the steam, and the screw on the port side began to revolve. It is 17 feet 10 inches in length, 5 feet wide at the ends, and 22 inches at the waist. It is made of the lightest American yellow pine, painted a pale blue, the paint having been sandpapered to perfect smoothness, reducing the skin friction to a point at which it is negligible. Faster and faster it revolved, until it whirled on its seemingly frail framework at a dizzy speed. Then it was stopped, and its fellow to starboard was tried; and then both together. The action of the screws caused very little shaking through the whole machine; and this was a surprise to me, comparing the tremendous force with the delicate framework. Behind the ship, ten feet away, two men were shouting from the dynamometer and indicating the degree of "push" on a large board for the engineer to read. The index quickly marked in succession 400, 500, 600, 700, and, finally, 1200, pounds of "push," and then the commander yelled "Let go!" A rope was pulled, and then the machine shot forward like a railway locomotive, and, with the big wheels whirling, the steam hissing and the wastepipes puffing and gurgling, flew over the 1809 feet of track. It was stopped by a couple of ropes stretched across the track working on capstans fitted with reverse fans. The stoppage was quite gentle. The ship was then pushed back over the track, it not being built, any more than a bird, to fly backward.

"But how about its supporting power in the air?" I asked the inventor, when we were again at rest.

"The area," he replied, "of the main aeroplane is 2874 square feet, of the small one 126, and of the bottom of the car 140. With the rudders and wings added the total area is about 6000 square feet. The wings are ten in number and superposed, five on each side. They are 5 feet wide and from 25 to 35 feet in length, according to their positions. The forward rudder, projecting in front from the main aeroplane is 18 feet wide and 30 long, and the aft one is 18x23. Rudders and wings, like all the other aeroplanes are made of a specially woven cotton cloth, so fine that you cannot blow through it, and mounted on a framework of hollow steel tubes. All these aeroplanes are inclined at a small angle to the air, the angle which gives the most support combined with the least resistance to its forward motion."

"What speed is necessary to support the machine in air?"

"A minimum, under present conditions, of twenty-five miles an hour. At that speed, wings and rudders adjusted, it will leave the track. It 'lifted' in one of the earlier trials, and caused us some trouble, as we were not ready."

"What would happen in the air if anything happened, went wrong, and the engine stopped?"

"The machine would settle to the earth and land with no more force than if it fell three feet."

"Only three feet?"

"Yes. When the propulsion ceases, the machine will fall three feet. At this point the resistance of the atmosphere afforded by the aeroplanes will become nearly equal to the force of gravity and it will settle without any increase of velocity."

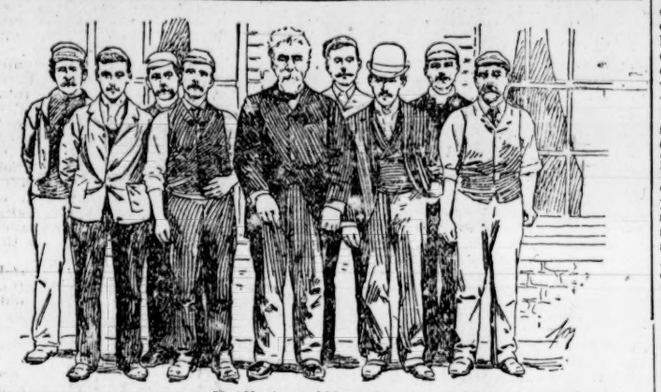
"How about its steadiness? You know a kite sometimes indulges in extraordinary darts and plunges."

Mr. Maxim tore a page from a notebook and let it drop to the ground. It fluttered, darted, dived and fell in irregular lines, shooting behind him. He then took it up again, and tore a square out of each corner, and bent back the four sides from the corners of the squares at an angle of 45 deg. Once more he dropped it, and it fell to the earth without a tremor.

"That," said he, "is the principle of the wings. They are so adjusted that, as any side is depressed, it presents a greater lifting surface to the air below. There'll be no trouble in keeping the ship on an even keel," he added with a smile.

"But can't it tip over in a wind?"

"No. It will never vary from its relative position to the plane of the earth in any wind. That depends, of course, on the center of gravity, and is a nice point of construction. The center of gravity in this machine is here," and he held up his hand at a point about five feet back of the boiler and seven above the center of the platform. It may be here mentioned that the main aeroplane is twenty-five feet above the platform. The whole heighth, to the top of the rods above the aeroplane is thirty-five feet and its greatest length seventy feet.



Mr. Maxim and his workmen.

"The cotton aeroplanes, also," said Mr. Maxim, "are twenty-five times stronger than is necessary to bear the weight in falling in case of the engines stopping. With them going and the machine advancing into fresh air, coming on the earth will be, as Prof. Langley said, like settling in jelly."

"And how are you going to steer her?"

"For steering to the right or left I expect to use the screws, but I can easily use rudders. For steering upward and downward the fore and aft rudders will be used."

"And what is your estimate of the speed?"

"I don't expect, with this machine, to get over thirty-five miles an hour. My next ship, however, will be smaller and worked with 100-horse power. With it I hope to get fifty or sixty miles an hour. The highest speed I look for under these conditions is about ninety. These figures depend, of course, upon the wind. The direction of the flight is merely a matter of water and naphtha. The margin of weight carrying is so large, that, in time, any amount of distance in reason can be looked for."



"Baldwin," Mr. Maxim's residence.

I lifted a copper tube about four feet long and elliptical in shape, its greatest diameter one and one-half inches. It looked heavy, but its lightness was astonishing. It weighed no more than thin paper.

"That," said Mr. Maxim, "is one of the condensing tubes. There are 500 of them up there," and he pointed to a section of what had appeared to be thin laths, running across the entire front of the main aeroplane. "We can't waste any water up in the air, because we have no means of replenishing. The used steam runs up into those tubes, is cooled and condensed by the air and runs back through these pipes to the tank in the center of the platform. The framework is constructed, not of rods, but of tubes of the least possible weight. They are of untempered steel with considerable carbon in it, from one to three inches in diameter. I tried aluminum, but found that steel was stronger, weight for weight. At every point I have used the lightest to be possible for the strain upon it, and as I propose going up myself in the first trip, you can imagine I am not taking risks through weakness of the parts in construction. The total weight of the ship, with its full complement of water, naphtha and three men in it, is something over 7100 pounds. The boiler complete weighs 1000 pounds. This small weight, considering that it gives me a force of 300-horse power, is perhaps the most valuable portion of the work, since it has always been known that we could fly if we could get a motive power of adequate strength with sufficient lightness. I use a compound engine, the high-pressure cylinders being 5 inches in diameter, with a 12-inch stroke. The piston speed is 800 feet a minute. None of the known appliances were of use in this case, and the machinery had to be all newly designed. It was necessary to devise a system of making a very large quantity of carburetted air from naptha with very little weight. There are many minor points which involved problems that took me a long time to solve. The steam engine, the boiler, the connecting rods, supply pumps, all had to be constructed to meet new conditions. Then I had to invent a dynamometer and new dynagraphs to measure the lift of the machine. And there's a great deal more to do yet. I don't call this an airship, or flying machine, or anything else. To me it is as yet a motive for making experiments. Propulsion and lifting are solved problems, the rest is a mere matter of time. If I had nothing else to do, unlimited capital and unlimited space to experiment on, I should expect to be up in the air in eighteen months, but even under the most favorable conditions, aerial navigation should be practicable inside of ten years."

We commenced then to inspect the most remarkable boiler I ever saw. It was enclosed in a house eight feet long five feet wide at the base and about six feet high. The sides of the house were of thick cloth woven from pure asbestos, and the frame and top of the thinnest iron. Within, viewed from a peep hole, the entire floor was a mass of small flames from 7600 gas burners. Above, in this small space, were 1000 pure copper boiler tubes, 400 of them eight feet in length, one-half of an inch in diameter and one one-hundredth of an inch in thickness—the remainder fifty inches in length and slighty greater in diameter and thickness. They were curved over and jointed into a steam drum, at the top eight feet long and ten inches in diameter. The peculiar lightness of the boiler renders it, perhaps, the most ingenious part of the machine. It is fixed to give a steam pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch. To run the boiler the machine carries 600 pounds of water and 200 pounds of Beaume naphtha. The consumption of naphtha is about one pound per horse power per hour.

Concerning the specific results of the experiments in propulsion and lifting, Mr. Maxim said: "The lifting of an aeroplane by a screw or screws has been the subject of many series of experiments by myself and others. The number of pounds lifted by one pound of "push" in the screw varies greatly with conditions. In early experiments with a merry-go-round or whirligig I succeeded in lifting fourteen pounds of weight for every pound of push forward. With this large machine, however, with its other conditions I have not been able to lift more than six pounds for each pound of "push." This, though, is much more than is absolutely necessary. The engine can give a push of 1960 pounds, meaning a lift for nearly twelve thousand pounds. With a push of 1000 pounds from the screws, using 120 horse power, the lift, as shown by the dynagraphs, was over six thousand pounds. This left only a weight of 1000 pounds on the track, and this was not sufficient to keep us there. The speed along the track with this push was twenty-seven miles an hour."

"When will you take your first flight, Mr. Maxim?"

"I have set no time," said Mr. Maxim, with his brown eyes thoughtfully on the future. "Haste in such a venture is the worst of policies. Weak points must be thoroughly sought for, and everything made completely safe before the public is invited to consider the air ship as a practical means of transit. I am looking for a location with more room for me to experiment in than I can find in England. I am cramped here for want of space."

Mr. Maxim did not care to discuss the improvements which will appear in his second machine, nor did he venture on prophecies as to the eventualities of aerial navigation. He said, however, that an air voyage of three or four thousand miles seemed to him quite probable. He was certain that the first machines would be bought and used by military powers, whatever their cost and expense, for the nation which employs them will have every other nation at its mercy. As to danger—the sea, he said, had claimed thousands of victims, and the air would doubtless claim thousands more, but danger of drowning does not keep people from sea-voyaging, and when air-voyaging is proved to be reasonably safe, as it will be, possible danger won't prevent people from using air ships.

"But," said the inventor, "my wife will go with me on the first trip, so I know it will be safe." H. J. W. D.

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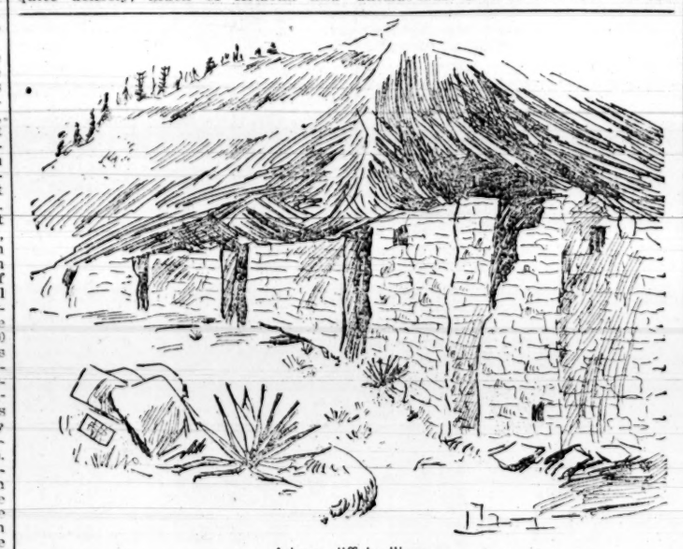
A LOST RACE.

Speculation as to the Cliff Dwellers of Arizona.

They Have Left No Intelligible Record of Their Past—A Splendid Field for the Scientist and Antiquarian.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

Evidences of an extinct civilization that once populated, in some places quite densely, much of Arizona and New Mexico are plentiful and interesting.



Arizona cliff dwellings.

Ruins of once skillfully-constructed acequias, or waterways, built for the purpose of irrigation, broad valleys of populous, well-built cities, and other vestiges of a civilized people, much in advance of the present nomadic tribes who subsist largely upon government bounty, are found numerously scattered throughout these Territorial valleys.

Who these people were, their origin and the character of their final extinguishment from our knowledge, is now but conjecture and bids fair to remain so to the end. For they have left no intelligible record of their past. But the field is wide and attractive to the scientist and the antiquarian.

Coronado, on his historic journey 350 years ago, found here a primitive people, pastoral in their habits, kindly in their disposition, yet brave and fearless in their own defense and that of their homes when assailed. And yet even these people had no knowledge—or at least imparted none—of their predecessors, whose ruined abodes and disused waterways, attested a higher era of civilization than their own. That they were descendents of those races is hardly probable. Their arts were too crude, their minds too simple to comprehend the full utility of those lost arts and that skilled ingenuity, which built cities of rock, and irrigation schemes not surpassed by modern engineering. And so conjecture is confused and lost in the abysm of the past.

These thoughts are the outgrowth of a visit to the ruins of the cliff-dwellings that exist in many parts of Arizona, Utah and New Mexico. Among the best of these are those found at Walnut Canyon, eight or nine miles from Flagstaff, Ariz. This canyon is three or more miles in length, and perhaps 300 feet deep at its deepest point. Its sides are quite precipitous, and are formed of shelving rocks of limestone stratification, whose projecting terraces served as natural roofs, under which the cliff-dwellers built their abodes. These dwellings were built of stone, square blocks of which were readily obtained in the vicinity, from the soft sandstone, whose easy cleavage gave ready-hewn masonry. The projecting cliff was simply enclosed below with this stonework, laid in a cement of clay. An opening for a door was left, and also a smaller one either at the top of bottom, served as a flue for the exit of smoke. Where space admitted these dwellings were subdivided into smaller compartments, each about 10x12 feet in size. In these rude abodes they dwelt, cooked and slept. The blackened walls, the ruined fireplaces and even time-hardened corncobs found in the ashes indicate somewhat of the primitive condition of their domestic affairs. Smoke, at least, did not seem to disturb their felicity. These lodges were numerous and unvarying in style of architecture, and in every case built upon the same level or stratification, a narrow projecting line of rock being the only means of convenient access to and from each other. There were no front yards where babies were wont to wander, for they must needs have adhesive feet to do so safely and escape falling into the depths below. Access to these dwellings from above must have been by ladders. The remains of pottery and domestic utensils of burned clay are plentiful even yet. Some entire vessels are extant, some containing upon their surfaces not inartistic designs in black and white, and skillfully glazed as well. Arrow heads of obsidian are also found occasionally, which may have been used in warfare, or for the chase merely. But this is all we are able to learn of these people. Still from the evidences here they may have been tribes similar to the Moquis or the Pueblos, and their descendants yet roving the plains or lost in amalgamation with other tribes. Why they chose these rocky caverns for homes, whether as a safe refuge from marauding foes, or simply from a singular choice, it would be impossible to determine from the limited knowledge obtainable.

Were they the descendants of that populous race who constructed such cities as those whose ruins surround the lonesome walls of the Casa Grandes or are scattered in the solitudes of the Mazatzal? At all events the field for the archaeologist and ethnologist is ample and attractive, and it is to be hoped that they will be attracted hitherward to give to us the as yet unwritten, undiscovered history of this extinct people. J. W. WOOD.

SUICIDE OF RATTLESNAKES.

Prof. Holden Records a Well-authenticated Instance.

Mr. E. S. Holden of the Lick Observatory writes to Nature as follows: "I notice in your issue of June 1, 1893, p. 107, an inquiry by R. I. Pocock as to the suicidal habits of scorpions. His conclusion is that if scorpions sometimes kill themselves the verdict must be 'accidental suicide, or suicide while of unsound mind.' I have no evidence to offer as to the habits of California scorpions, but I have myself witnessed the deliberate suicide of a rattlesnake, and think that a brief account of it may be worth recording. In the summer of 1888 Prof. Keeler saw a large rattlesnake (with seven rattles) crawl under the foundation of the dome of the six-inch equatorial. With the nice manipulation for which he is famous, Dr. Keeler fastened a pair of blacksmith's tongs about the animal's neck, and brought him into the large marble vestibule of the observatory. The snake was furious, and was practically uninjured. After every one had seen him, it became a question what to do next. It was resolved to put him into a gallon jar of water. Dr. Keeler had the task of getting the very lively animal (which was some three feet long) into the jar, and of letting go with the tongs, while I undertook to put in the stopper of the bottle at an auspicious moment. All this was accomplished very nicely, and the next step was to drown the snake by inverting the jar at intervals. After a little time it became obvious to every one, the snake included, that the animal must soon be drowned. At this moment the snake ceased any attempt to rise to the surface of the water in the jar, and in the most deliberate manner struck its fangs deep into its body. I have no doubt whatever that the blow was intentional and with suicidal purpose. It was a single deliberate blow. There was no flurry. As far as one could see, the animal was of sound and disposing mind and memory. It had been full of fury at first, but latterly had only sought to escape from the water to the air at the top. When this became hopeless the snake ended its own troubles. I had often heard that snakes (and scorpions) put an end to their own lives. Here is an instance which occurred before my own eyes. The snake is now preserved in alcohol at the observatory, and the marks of the fangs are plainly to be seen."

Van Haren's Quinine Hair Tonic cures it. ITCHING of the scalp is a disease.

PECULIARLY MADE.



Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are made of refined and concentrated botanical extracts. They're different from the large old-fashioned pills for these Pellets are as tiny as mustard seeds, and are sugar-coated. They're made in an improved chemical laboratory under the direct supervision of scientific men. Everything else being equal, the smaller the size of a liver pill, the more comfort.

They do not shock the system, but regulate, cleanse and tone up, the liver, stomach, and bowels, in *nature's own way.*

They're put up in sealed glass vials, easily carried in the vest-pocket.

In Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dizziness, or for breaking up sudden attacks of Colds, Fevers, and Inflammation, "Pleasant Pellets" are prompt and effective in action.

Peculiar in the way they're sold, too, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

A certain and lasting cure, for the worst Catarrh in the Head, is guaranteed by the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A UNIQUE COLONY.

Socialists a Law Unto Themselves.

Pay Checks Based Upon Minutes and Hours.

They Know No Such Thing as Giving in Marriage.

Labor Compulsory Even if It Requires the Persuasive Pleadings of the Blacksnake—But It Is Paid for All the Same.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

About one hundred miles inland from the northern coast of Peru lies a little settlement subject to no laws except their own, and to no government save of their own creation. Protected by the Peruvian government in their independence, and in undisturbed possession of their lands by a Peruvian grant, they are left alone to enjoy the fruits of their chosen method of living. Some of their laws and customs might well be copied by older governments, while there are others which no American citizen could possibly endure. That they are unique and original there can be no doubt.

In the first place they are Socialists pure and simple. The colony is founded upon very broad socialistic principles—not only the property and earnings of the individual belong to the government, but the individual itself is owned by it, barring his soul, and that is left entirely alone to do with as the individual pleases.

Religious subjects are not discussed and a heavy penalty is imposed upon any one who "publicly or habitually speaks on subjects pertaining to a future state." The government prefers to let the matter severely alone.

The Buenos Amigos colony was founded by Don Jose Rodriguez, a Peruvian gentleman of means, in 1853. Seventy-five persons were its original settlers. The number has been augmented by others and by natural increase in population until it now contains a population of nearly a thousand souls. Any person may become a member of the colony upon being elected by a majority vote of the "congress" and paying into the treasury of the colony an equivalent in American coin of $500. This admission fee is charged for two reasons. First, because a person who has accumulated that amount of money is supposed to be a person of steady and industrious habits, and they want no drones in their midst. They make no objection to the nationality of proposed members, except to Indians and negroes. At present the colony is composed of about two-third Chileans, Peruvians and Brazilians, and one-third Germans, English and Americans. There are about a dozen Americans, all told. The colony is divided into departments, divisions and sections. Each department controls a number of divisions, and each division a number of sections.

There are four departments, namely, of labor, of education, of commerce, and of health, all of which are presided over by officers called ministers, and these four ministers, when acting together, are called the Tribune. The Tribune, collectively, is the head of the department of Justice and finance. The department of labor is divided into "divisions," namely, of agriculture, of building, of stock-raising, of manufacture, of export and import, and of improvements. The department of education into that of schools, of music, and of arts. The department of commerce into that of imports, of exports, and of distribution. The department of health is divided into divisions of housekeeping, of hospital, and of minors. Each of these divisions is presided over by a "superintendent."

The divisions are in their turn subdivided into sections, over each of which presides a chief.

Now a word in regard to the division of minors, in the department of health. It must be remembered that the individual is the property of the government. The government, therefore, takes charge of the child when it first comes into the world and cares for it. The mother and child are both taken in hand, first by the hospital, then the nursery, and, as the child grows, it begins, under the care of the teachers, to acquire an education, and so on until it becomes an adult and takes its place at the helm of the government and labors with the others. Each section elects its own chief; the chiefs of each section of a division elect their own superintendent, and the superintendents of each division of a department elect the minister of that department. All officers hold their positions until they are removed by petition from a majority of those who placed them in office, endorsed by the officer of the department or division next above. In the case of ministers a majority vote of "Congress," which is composed of all the voters in the colony, is necessary for removal.

The financial system of the colony is simple. "Labor is money" is the principle upon which the colony was organized, and so, also, with their currency. The uniform wages paid for labor of any kind is equivalent to 30 cents per hour, in American coin. Thirty cents, therefore, is called "an hour."

Their circulating medium consists of checks or tickets, and is divided into six different kinds, viz.: Minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years. In American money, a "minute" is equivalent to ½ a cent, the "hour" to 30 cents, the "day" to $2.40, the "week" to $12, the "month" to $52.80, and the "year" to $633.60.

These checks are all of the same size, and are made of pasteboard one inch wide and two in length, the words "minute," "day," etc., stamped into it in relief. Each denomination has a different color, the minute on white pasteboard, the hour on red, and so on.

Their monetary table, as taught in the schools, reads:

Sixty minutes make one hour.
Eight hours make one day.
Five days make one week.
Four and two-fifths weeks make one month.
Twelve months make one year.

The hour is the unit upon which all else is based.

Farm produce, such as grain, wool and orchard fruits are handled by the division of export and import, and all the products of the colony find a ready sale in the Lima market. Everything purchased for the settlement, such as those articles which cannot be raised or manufactured at home, is purchased by this same division. All members of the colony procure their necessaries from the government store or warehouse at cost price. Dwelling-houses, barns, in fact, all buildings, are erected and owned by the government, as well as the household furniture. All dwellings are furnished alike by the government, but there is nothing to prohibit one from purchasing additional furniture, ornaments, etc., if they wish to do so.

Every person over the age of 20 is expected to devote four hours per day to labor, unless prevented by sickness or physical disability. Eight hours is considered a day's work, but one-half of the day is compulsory. Any able-bodied person who does not average a half day's work per week is compelled to work out the remainder of the week on Saturday and Sunday under a guard armed with a vicious-looking "blacksnake" whip. Wages are paid for this enforced labor the same as if it had been performed voluntarily.

They have no marriage laws. A man and woman may agree to keep house together, and their agreement lasts so long as it is satisfactory to both. The law has nothing to do with it.

There is always something to do. If the harvest is all in, and the planting not ready to begin, the people are put to work upon repairs or improvements. They have magnificent streets and roads, bridges and turnpikes.

Their assembly hall is built entirely of stone and marble, which they have themselves quarried and dressed. A reservoir made of stone lies upon the hillside, a mile away, and supplies the settlement with water. They are at present at work upon a canal taken from the Cototo River, which will supply them with water for irrigation. Rains are abundant, however, the canal being built to prevent the probable loss of crops by drouths.

Spanish is the language spoken, although there is no law to prevent one using whatever language he or she wishes.

When a member becomes weary of colony life and desires to go into the outer world, he makes application to the Tribune, who grant a permit for him to leave. His labor checks are exchanged for Peruvian gold coin at the rate of 30 cents per hour. If he has been a member of the colony for three years or more he is a "stock member," and the Tribune pays him his percentage of the earnings of the colony during that time, and he is then allowed to depart.

These people seem happy and contented; they live an easy life, and, thanks to their laws, which supply and enforce labor, there are no such things as poverty and want.

PAUL TOMPKINS.

Suspicious Warmth.

(Detroit Free Press:) Canada is suspiciously heated in its opposition to the immigration laws and rules of the United States, and treats the boasted hospitality of the land of the free as a farce. This country has not retired from the business of supplying an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, provided they are deserving, but it has adopted some precautionary measures to keep out pestilence and that class of people who are sent from abroad because they are incorrigible criminals or are incapable of earning their own livelihood, even if afforded favorable opportunity. If Canada permits an invasion of any of these classes of foreigners, she will not be permitted to unload them upon the United States, and our neighbor will not alter the fact by working herself into a passion.

What Would Happen Then?

(Hartford Republican:) If merely the fact that the Democratic party is in a position to make a law or change a law already in force causes such widespread disaster as the country now suffers, then, pray, what would be the condition of affairs if the Democracy were to put their whole platform into law.

Do You Want a Baby



who is eternally out-of-sorts? Use "milkman's milk", that's a sure cry-starter? Don't blame the baby though—he didn't buy the milk from starved sick cows.

The "Highland Brand"



of Evaporated Cream is scientifically made from pure sound milk of graded milch cows—carefully stabled and fed. 3 parts dissolved in boiling water—there you are: the baby's delight; the housewife's joy; the breakfast's backbone.

Ask Your Grocer for "Highland"—get it, too.

Send name and address for "Dainty Dishes" and Babies' Food pamphlet.

COOK & LANGLEY STORAGE COMPANY,
Southern California Agents.



NEWPORT WOMEN.

Their Favorite Bits in Famous Villas.

Mrs. Astor's Dining-room. Picture Taken for Her Butler's Guide—Mrs. Burden's Writing Table and Pet Room.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

Although most of the Newport villas are open only ninety days out of 365, and Newport society women are considered goddesses of gayety, little acquainted with household affairs, many of the leading women contrive to stamp their personality on some portion of their residence until it becomes dear to them.

MRS. TOWNSEND BURDEN'S SALON.

The most successful hostess of the season is Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who purchased ex-Vice-President Morton's fine place on Bellevue avenue. She has sufficient sentiment and appreciation of an appropriate name not to attempt to rechristen it, and "Fair Lawn" adorns the gate-posts as it did during the Mortons' time. But the house would hardly be recognized by its former owner, for it has been altered and much enlarged, and the first floor reconstructed with a view to the large banquets and frequent dances Mrs. Burden gives.

The apartments above are bijous, yet Mrs. Burden's favorite room, where she is apt to be found mornings when at home, is the long salon at the right of the great hall. At one end is a vista of the ballroom, and one-half the length of one side is broken by a circular bay, almost entirely of long glass windows opening directly onto the piazza.

Miss Evelyn Burden and her brother entertain the younger set on the piazza, and between there and the salon are divided the home movements of the family.

Mrs. Burden specially enjoys the salon, and in spite the size it is one of the few really fine apartment of its kind in Newport that has acquired an awe of being lived in. The walls are entirely covered with immense paintings, which were cut from the walls of an old European chateau.

They are of the Louis XV period, and as they represent the court enjoying itself in pastoral ways, were deemed appropriate for a country house, and Mrs. Burden secured them especially for this room, which was then reconstructed, finished and furnished in harmony with the paintings.

Mrs. Burden has an exquisite writing table just within the great curved bay, and at the opposite end stands the tea-table always ready at a minute's warning.

It is no wonder Mrs. Burden finds the salon especially to her liking, for the general tone is softly green without a discordant color, and always looks cool enough to counteract even a Newport hot day.

THE ASTOR DRAWING-ROOM AND THE ASTOR BUTLER.

Very few individuals dispute Mrs. William Astor's right and ability to lead Newport society, when she elects to come out into the world. Newport is not so hurried but that it spares more than a few moments regretting in that Mrs. Astor wasn't elected to invite Newport nobility to gather in her drawing-room this season and walk into her dining-room to sit down to those famous dinners spread on a point lace cloth laid over pink satin.

But of all of the people who have formed one of these parties, and of all who would so willingly count another, probably very few, if any, know that Mrs. Astor has a peculiar fad about both the dining-room and the drawing-room, from which the former opens.

The drawing-room is Mrs. Astor's favorite room in the Newport villa—not the one where she is most often to be found, but that one as to the appearance of which she manifests most concern. It is not at all fin de siecle. Everything is rich and stately, and except for a few modern lamp shades and stray bits of bric-a-brac, commands that respect everything does after memory has had time to attach itself. The modern pillow-loaded divan would be as out of place here as a ballet girl at a camp-meeting.

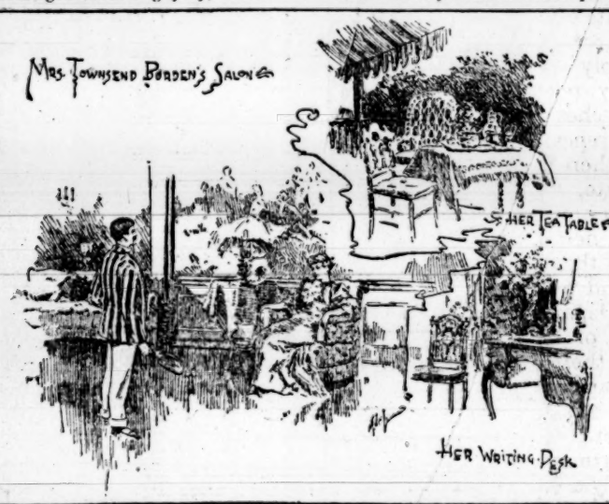
Mrs. Astor evidently feels all this, and more too, for she has most stringent ideas as to where every article in the drawing-room must be located. Each chair, every table, every jar must be in just such a spot, and every curtain must hang in a precise arrangement of folds.

After Mrs. Astor leaves Newport in the fall, of course the rooms are partly dismantled, and many things are packed away till next spring brings orders to prepare the house again. This order produces a fine excitement, for Mrs. Astor expects when she walks into the house on her arrival every individual article in the drawing-room shall stand just as she left it.

Of course this is quite a feat to accomplish year after year; and although the Astor butler has been in the family twenty-four years, he found a while ago that his memory was playing tricks with the Astor chair legs, and the table legs had a tendency to hunt for new pastures and the rattan chair might draw the space allotted to the Roman ottoman.

Of course this would never do, so a photographer was called in. The drawing-room was arranged to a dotlet, with every chair leg on its proper base. Then the photographer made a large picture, which the butler has since been using as a chart to guide him in arranging the drawing-room.

Mrs. Astor is also quite as particularas to the arrangement of every detail in the dining-room, and that was also photographed.





The Astor drawing-room.



The famous Storrs Wells piazza.

THE STORR WELLS PIAZZA.

Talk of Newport piazzas and every one says: "Oh, have you seen Mrs. Wells's piazza?" and in fact the great circular veranda at Pansy Villa, which belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Storr Wells of New York, is noted for its exquisite effect and comfort, and more visitors to Newport rave over it than anything else on Bellevue avenue.

It is only an attachment to a lovely gray stone house and is right on Bellevue avenue. The whole effect is gray and green, the gray stone forming a solid wall around it, with heavy columns supporting a canopy-shaped roof. The floor is of gray stone mosiac covered with big rugs. Immense Eastern palms stand around just where they serve as impromptu screens. A large plate-glass window forms a striking part of the house side, with a rattan table to help out the picture.

This is no common piazza. It represents consummate skill and a luxurious personality that not one out of a thousand ever attains. It is really an artistic fin de siecle piazza, which owes its perfection to the exquisite taste Mrs. Wells herself has applied to every detail. Until people see this veranda they do not realize the capabilities of a piazza, and to call it "a piazza" seems almost a profanation.

The furnishings are in heavy rattan, everything for comfort.

A CARVED OAK SWING.

But the most original feature is a swing. No plebian arrangement, but a superb, heavy, carved oak affair with a high back and broad seat, more like a sofa than anything else. It has no legs, but is hung from the roof by two great ornamental iron chains. It is just big enough for two, and a pretty Newport belle among the rich pillows, which furnish the quaint swing, casts the renowned "girl in the hammock" into the shade.

Every inch of the villa is in the same original and harmonious vein, and the despair of many women who lack Mrs. Storr Wells's artistic touch, but that piazza somehow or other has captured Newport's taste as nothing in the same line ever has before.

CONSTANCE HENER.



The carved oak swing.

ner. The hospitable cup of tea is served from a superb silver repposse set that Mrs Bryce gave to her oldest daughter, Miss Helen.

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CONSTANCE HENER.

A BELT OF REPUBLICS.

A Woman's Disposition of the "Troublesome Dollars."

Specially Contributed to The Times.

The "Belt of the Republics" is to be worn by a woman. It is made of thirty-three silver dollars, representing almost every prominent republic now existing in the world. The owner, Mrs. Marie R. Wright of New York, a woman who has traveled extensively, has been collecting these dollars for several years in all parts of the world, paying for them anywhere from their face value to $35.

The coins are now being mounted on an artistic girdle, and when finished they will probably form the most unique and historic belt in the world.

The belt proper is composed of dollars from the foreign republics. They range from the Spanish Ferdinand VII dollar of 1810 to the 1892 dollar of Salvador.

The chatelaine is made of seven dollars of the United States of America, all of different dates, running from the old "dollar of our daddies" to the edition that has created the present national disturbance.

HOW THE DOLLARS ARE MOUNTED.

All are placed according to age, and being oxydized as to color are much less conspicuous than bright silver dollars.

The silver design that connects them introduces a double scroll with rosette



The monogram buckle.

centers, representing cactus flowers. As all the dollars in the belt proper are Spanish, the device is characteristic and clever.

Connecting the belt and chatelaine is an exquisitely designed monogram of "M. R. W.," wrought in heavy intricate work, and so arranged that it can be unfastened from the belt and worn separately by means of the pin at its back, either as a brooch or a clasp for shopping.

ALL OF TROPICAL SILVER.

Next the monogram is placed the oldest coin in the collection—a Spanish Ferdinand VII of 1810; next that the same dollar in the 1812 edition; these two are very much worn, but not in any way defaced.

Then comes the Mexican dollar of 1826, wonderfully preserved but dark from age. This was given Mrs. Wright by President Diaz of Mexico, whose guest she was last winter. Joining this is the dollar of Peru, inscribed Peruana, 1833; this was probably worn by some one for romance or luck, as it has a hole bored through the edge.

Succeeding these comes another Peruana coin of 1834, bearing the Chilean mint stamp, for circulation in Chile—a star deeply stamped in the laurel wreath with a smaller star in the breast of Liberty on the obverse. This stamp was given when Chile was short of silver, and it allowed the Peruvian dollar circulation as Chilean currency. It is rare to find it on any existing dollar, as it was only a temporary measure.

Next this Chile-Peruvian dollar comes the very interesting "Bolivar dollar." Dated 1835, it bears the mark Republica Boliviana, and on the obverse a splendid head of Bolivar, the Liberator, of whom there is a fine statue in Central Park, and who is always pictured with a pipe in his mouth, as he smoked even during the fiercest charge in battle.

It is further distinguished as the genuine by having "Bolivar" in fine letters engraved under the head. There are two of these rare dollars in the belt, and they are to be set, obverse and reverse.

Another 1840 dollar comes next, from Central America, coined before Central America had been divided and subdivided into small republics, and this current dollar was used all over the country.

Joining it is another Central American dollar of a six-year-later edition, its obverse showing a sunburst over the mountains.

Then comes again a Peruvian dollar of 1846 date, and another from Bolivia marked "Confederacion Granadina," 1859, and was commonly used in any of the Confederate States of Granada.

Then follows an interesting one from Guatemala in 1864; the first one that shows Guatemala's position as a republic. It bears the head and name of Rafael Carrera, President, with the word "Protection."

The Ecuador dollar of 1864 bears a motto, "God, Order, Liberty," in large letters. Its obverse has a curious conglomerate of marks. The signs of the zodiac with blazing sun are discernible,



The belt.

the American eagle floats above, a ship at sea comes just under the zodiacal signs, and below is a bundle of fagots with battleax thrust through them. The latter mark is frequently seen on many public buildings in the United States.

Following this intricate coin comes one of great value from a historical point. It is the last edition of the imperial dollar of Mexico—stamped 1866, and bears the head of Emperor Maximilian, with the motto, "Equality and Justice," and the imperial coat of arms. This dollar is almost obsolete, as after his death and the revolution everything suggestive of Maximilian was annihilated, so that it was next to impossible to get one of these coins.

Another cactus flower joins a dollar from the Republic of Bogota, stamped 1886, to an 1869 dollar of the Empire Francais, bearing the head of Napoleon III, enriched with a laurel wreath, and on the obverse side the imperial arms of France. The plain, beaten edge has the words "Deo protege la France" in relief, the words being separated by stars.

Immediately after comes the 1871 coin of the Republic Mexicana, showing Mexico's freedom. Between the cactus flowers Guatemala and Chile follow each other. The former, date 1873, is the finest dollar in the Central American collection; it has a pair of crossed muskets, a sword and laurel wreath around the legendary quetzel, the long-tailed bird, sung in all Guatemalian song and story.

The Chilean coin is interesting more from a romantic point, but in the spot where the date should be are found the initials "T. P. G." Once when Mrs. Wright was sight-seeing in Mexico she was attracted by an odd-looking dollar in a pawnbroker's window. Always thinking of her collection, she went in and asked if it was for sale. The man gave an affirmative, saying it had been pawned years before by a young girl who seemed in great want. She was wearing it as a brooch, and had never come back to claim it.

Other dollars follow from Peru, Honduras, Ecuador, and the last cactus flower holds pendant a late coin of Salvador dated 1892, and as Mrs. Wright's daughter is shortly to marry the President-elect of Salvador, the choice is quite graceful.

THE AMERICAN DOLLAR.

From the monogram hung pendant the seven coins of the United States. There is a dollar of 1795 with a woman's head and flowing hair—supposed to be the head of Martha Washington, although she declined to sit for a portrait for this purpose. The half-dime of 1793 is said to be the only coin really bearing the true portrait of Martha Washington.

Next comes the 1799 dollar, its Liberty-head with fillet-bound hair, said to be the head of Mrs. Jefferson. The flying eagle dollar of 1836 follows. This coin, struck in Philadelphia, was never extensively in circulation, and perfect copies like this one are valued at $30 or $35 each.

An 1847 coin comes next, with a seated Liberty, struck at the Philadelphia mint, and in good condition. A "trade" dollar of 1877 hangs next with an ideal figure of Commerce on it; this is also a Philadelphia mint dollar, and



Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright.

liberty-cap; English, because you can find both the lion rampant and the face of King George in the hair of the woman, but all finally agreed that he must be American, since his Liberty bore the lovely face of an American girl.

All the United States dollars in this belt are by a clever arrangement so placed in frames that the coins are not in any way defaced, and can be removed intact, thereby complying with the United States laws concerning the defacing of its coins.

HARRY-DELE HALLMARK.

DAINTY DESSERT CASES.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

The pretty white paper cases so generally popular abroad, and in many houses here, for serving all sorts of frozen dainties, can be bought at restaurateurs; but, also, they can be easily and prettily made at home. Their manufacture is dainty work, and an hour or two of leisure so employed will give one a plentiful supply for serving desserts inexpensively and attractively.

These pretty, coverless box like cases are made of fine enameled white paper. A five-inch square gives a case of convenient size.

The diagram given here shows the manner of cutting and folding the paper. After marking the lines lightly with a pencil, the square of paper must be cut in from the sides on the dark lines, four long and four short, and creased on the dotted lines. At one side turn the corner sections lettered A over that lettered B, so that the edges C rest on the line fold D. Fold the part B up against the backs of the parts A. Repeat the operation on the opposite side. Fold inward those parts of the edges which are shaded, and fold outward those which are black.

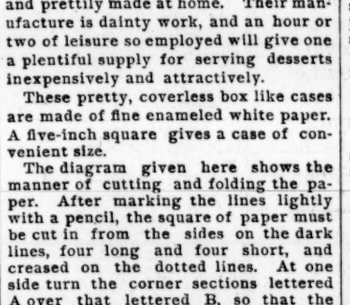
Stick the lapping parts of the box together with white of egg mixed with a little flour.

If one keeps in mind that a "box" is to be made, it is easy to carry out the directions.

The diagram given is for a square case. Oblong cases may be made in the same way, only making sure that the four corner sections are squares as before.

One of the dainties always served abroad in a dessert case is a biscuit glace, a delicious and inexpensive dessert.

One form of biscuit glace, very simple and delicious, is made from a pint of cream whipped to a froth, a dozen and





A paper dessert case.

a half maccaroons, three eggs, half a cupful of water, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, a tea-spoonful of vanilla extract (the cup used is the ordinary kitchen cup holding half a pint.) Boil sugar and water together half an hour. Beat the eggs well and stir into the boiling syrup. Place the sauce pan containing the mixture in another of boiling water and beat for eight minutes. Take from the fire, place the saucepan in cold water and beat the mixture until cold; then add the flavor and whipped cream. Stir well and nearly fill the paper cases; brown the maccaroons and roll fine. Put a layer of the crumbs on the cream in the cases and place these in a large tin box, buried in two quarts of salt to six of ice; let them remain there two hours.

It is excellent to add a pint of strawberry sherbet, putting a little on each case of cream, and freeze again. After half an hour the biscuit glace is ready to serve on a flat dish, arranging the cases on a bright napkin. S. W. S.

Forbearance.

(Washington Star:) "I have often wondered," said Mrs. Feathergilt, "at the forbearance of men."

"Indeed!" said the caller.

"Yes."

"In what direction?"

"They confine themselves to complaining of the high hats worn at the theaters. They never say a word about the high hats in church."

Faith in the Warning

(Life:) Cooney Dreistein. Don'd you own a lot of stock in dot North Greenwich Insurance Combany?

Mr. Schlectenheimer. Yes, vy?

Cooney Dreistein. Den you petter sells oud. I'm insured in dot combany for dwenty dousand tollars, unt I've had a dream mine store purns down nexd veek.

HOUSEHOLD SECRETS.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

Every household in time comes to have its own unwritten laws and traditions, specifics that have been used through many years with the same sure and satisfactory results, and here is revealed some of those that have made the domestic machinery of one home, at least, run smoothly.

I met once at a friend's house a man ranking high in the literary world. While others were talking he sat silent. At last he raised his eyes and turning to his hostess, asked thoughtfully:

"Mrs. Garlitt, how do you keep your stovepipes from rusting?"

Now the inmates of furnace-heated houses may smile at the literary man's question, but it is a serious one where stoves are still used, and especially to people living in the salt air of seashores. Here is a preventive of rust, found to be as sure as simple:

When pipes or stoves are to be set away, take boiled linseed oil, procurable at any hardware store, and with a cloth rub it over the iron. Almost before the work is finished it will have dried into a smooth varnish which will keep the stove bright and impervious to damp for any length of time.

For the nickel plate of a stove this process is reliable:

"Slack a piece of quicklime in a covered kettle with just sufficient water to cause it to crumble. While hot add tallow and work into a paste. Cover the bright work with this. It can be easily wiped off. It prevents all dimming and discoloration whatever.

HANDY REMEDY FOR INK STAINS.

Oxalic acid is the standard remedy for ink stains, but by some perversity it is never on hand when needed. Salt, however, is always ready, and is almost certain to eradicate the stain from any woollen article, such as a carpet or table cover, if applied at once. Thrown on a fresh stain it acts as a magic absorbent. Immediately brush up the stained salt as lightly as possible. Then apply fresh and whisk vigorously. In most cases the stain wholly disappears. I know no other absorbent that will act in this way.

A BRIGHTENING SOAP FOR CARPETS AND RUGS.

In this household is made a soap that is invaluable where carpets, rugs or woollen curtains need freshening or cleansing, and the formula is as follows:

Boil for twenty minutes, constantly stirring, two quarts of water, one-half pound of lump starch, one tablespoon salt, three bars laundry soap cut fine; when the mixture is smooth and free from lumps, remove from the fire and add one tablespoon of salaratus and four ounces of ether. Pour in molds to harden.

Rub the soap on the carpet, then sponge off lightly with a damp cloth or sponge. The user will be delighted with the result.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR CLRANSE FOR FABRICS.

When silk or woollen articles become slightly soiled, but are of texture too delicate to be treated with soaps or fluids of any kind, the "buckwheat cleanse" is invaluable. In many large dressmaking establishments part of the stock-in-trade is buckwheat flour. The finger marks that come almost unavoidably in the sewing are always carefully brushed with the flour till no traces remain. Light colored woollen wrappers for invalids' everyday wear may be thoroughly brushed in that way when soiled, and kept in good condition. This dry cleanse is invaluable for delicate silks.

THE KITCHEN-TABLE TREATMENT FOR BLACK SILKS.

For renewing black silk there is no better way than to take the ripped-up silk, place a breadth upon a white scrubbed kitchen table, pat it thoroughly down with a sponge dipped in ammonia and water until the silk is wet and stuck smoothly to the table. Lay one breadth over another, patting each smooth, then leave them to dry. No ironing is needed, and the silk will be almost like new.

PILLOW FORMS FOR DRESS FITTING.

This hint for the home dressmaker is stolen from the establishment of a bright and successful modiste: When there is a dress to remodel, trim or drape, use a pillow as a "form." The modiste referred to has used a pillow for years, each waist finisher having her own.

For the pretty draped waists without outside darts, the linings are fitted, stitched and boned, except the under arm and shoulder seams, then hooked around the pillows, which fill out each curve properly, so that the dress material can be correctly draped on.

A more permanent arrangement in making one's own gown is to take a fitted waist lining and bone it, sew pieces on to cover neck and armholes, fill it carefully with excelsior, then sew the coverings over the openings. One will in that way secure a perfect model upon which to work.

A SATISFACTORY FOOD FOR INVALIDS IN GENERAL.

Having an invalid in the house, every cookbook with a section on "invalid cookery," is searched for something new, through the directions for jellies, broths and gruels, most of which are found unsuited or else unpalatable to the average chronic invalid. In none have been found any mention of the use of rennet, which makes various palatable and nutritious dishes. For one of which invalids never seem to tire, add to a cup of lukewarm milk merely a small spoonful of rennet, then leave it in a warm place till firm. Let it cool in the refrigerator; it is eaten with cream and sugar.

A SATISFACTORY COFFEE FOR INVALIDS.

The owner of a local seed store was surprised by a sudden demand for rye in small quantities. It came through one of the leading physicians of the town, who was prescribing for his patients rye coffee. His directions were to brown the rye carefully, grind in a coffee-mill, then proceed as though it was the ordinary coffee. The beverage proved grateful and wholesome, the sick people who could not take tea or coffee finding in it an excellent substitute, and in more than one household it has come into every day use at the family table, and is praised as a preventive of a long list of stomach troubles.

PLEASANT E. TODD.

London Music Halls.

(New York Evening World:) In London there is a big population composed of wealthy young men who have never been lucky enough to have to earn their own living. We should call them good-for-nothings, but in London they are good for a great deal, and they support the music halls, an exceedingly praiseworthy task. They drop in, lounge around and trickle out. They go to six or seven of them in a night, rushed there in hansom cabs, and they never sing "Come Where the Booze is Cheaper." They roll home at any time, and their day begins just as New York's young men are going to luncheon. No wonder the London music hall proprietors get fat.

YOUR ADDRESS.

When It is Proper to Use It and When Not to Use It.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

Whenever there is a disaster involving great loss of life the importance of some means of identification being secured about our persons is brought to public notice; but the lesson of the unidentified dead is soon forgotten, and incidents such as the following which came under my own observation are common in every large city.

A few years ago, as a ferry boat was entering the slip, a lady passenger was thrown down by the sudden jolt, and before she could be rescued she was struck on the head by a restive horse. Being quite unconscious, and with no one who could tell who she was, a search was made in her pockets and satchel, but not a scrap of any writing or clew of any kind could be found. An ambulance was summoned, and she was carried past her own door to the hospital, where in a few hours she died. No article of her clothing bore her name. By a fortunate chance one of the other passengers on the boat had an idea that the face was one he had seen before, and after much thought decided that the lady was a teacher in a public school that his son attended. He took the trouble to prosecute inquiries, and thus the unknown was saved from a pauper's grave and a place on the long list of "missing."

A newspaper has lately been advertising itself by the issue of "identification certificates," which are little discs of metal, guaranteed fire-proof, on which can be engraved the name and address and can be attached to underclothing. It is a gruesome idea, but the question of sparing one's friends additional sorrow in case of accident or sudden death renders it not intolerable.

I know families where a supply of "label ribbons" is kept and duly replenished, on which are written in indelible ink the names and address of the various members of the household, on the occasion of a journey, however short, one of these "address ribbons" is snugly basted on the underwear worn.

A less suggestive precaution, and which answers the additional purpose of securing the return of a lost purse which might fall into the hands of an honest finder, is to carry a visiting card in one's pocketbook.

But there are other places besides upon our persons that we should take care to place our address. It is a pity that the rule is not taught here as it is in English schools that the proper way to begin a letter is with one's own address, street and number, as well as the city, followed by the date. It is an unvarying a custom as "Dear" at the beginning or "Yours, etc.," at the end. It should be considered more important here than abroad, for we are such a roving people, and city directories are issued but once a year, and even then do not include hotels and boarding-houses.

Those who are fortunate enough to possess a permanent residence would find it to their advantage to have a die cut. Done in silver or a rich ink, it is a pretty heading for fine note paper and possesses the additional advantage of being legible. Unlike the use of the monogram, the taste of such stamping has never been called in question.

WHEN NOT TO USE THE ADDRESS.

There is one occasion of letter-writing, however, when the address should not be used, and that is when you are sending a money order. The safety of this method of forwarding money consists of the inability of any one other than the person to whom it is sent being able to give the name and address of the sender. If the writer heads the letter with the address and signs a name in full, she might just as well save the postoffice fee and her friend the trouble of going to the office for the money, for it could be stolen as readily as a dollar bill. "Identification at the postoffice" is but slight protection; the possession of a handkerchief was deemed sufficient for the payment of an order I myself presented. I was not sorry not to be put to further trouble, but my faith in the security of such methods received a severe shock.

A similar objection must be made to the display of the name and address, more especially on a removable card, attached to travelers' baggage. What is to hinder the card being stolen or the address noted by one who would make fraudulent use of the same.

Such an instance occurred within my own knowledge in New York about two years ago. A gentleman's card was removed from a small parcel, and the thief went boldly to the residence, presented it to the lady of the house, and stated that her husband had met with a slight but annoying accident, having slipped in descending the gang-plank and fallen into the water, satchel in hand. He, the messenger, had been sent to procure a suit of clothes and some underwear. The story was so plausible and the presentation of the card such good evidence, that the theft was easily accomplished.

Our system of checks is protection against the loss of a trunk by somewhat similar dexterity; but those going to Europe would do well to be on their guard against the possibility of such robbery. MARGARET COMPTON.

On the Old-time Porch.

We sat there yester even' beneath the listening vines,
Where still the mornin' glory above the doorway twines,
And the nightingales were singin' just as they did of yore,
When first she said "I love you," but now she loves me more!

The same old place; the rocker in which she sat while I,
Half fearful that the stars would hear the secret in the sky,
Leaned her way just a little, and said, "I love you!" Sure,
I meant it then, and loved her true, but now I love her more!

The old days seemed to come again while sitting side by side,
Where first she said she'd be my wife—we didn't call it "bride"—
I told her then, "How sweet you are!" an' felt my pulses thrill
With all the sweetness close to me—but now she's sweeter still!

We talked it over, sitting there, hear love's own happy lands,
And once more felt the first sweet joy that comes of holdin' hands;
She seemed to be my sweetheart still—'twas all just as before—
But we clasped each other closer, and we loved each other more!

—(Atlanta Constitution.

Love and Hard Times.

I said: "The times are hard, and bread is dear when work is not,
And sad, indeed, is poverty, and lonely is its lot;
And faint the gleam of silver is, and for the gleam of gold;
The chilly winds are blowing, but the hearth at home is cold."

Then one climbed up and twined her arms—her little arms, so white!
Around my neck, and softly said: "I love papa tonight!"
And as she cuddled close to me—the winsome little witch!—
The times were hard no longer, for her love had made me rich!

—(Atlanta Constitution.

J. T. SHEWARD

113-115 NORTH SPRING ST.

The Silk Convention will remain open for a few days longer. This display is not made to sell. but show the goods. They are on exhibition under gaslight; many evening shades can be seen in this way to the best advantage. Everybody is invited to come and see; no one will bother you or ask you to buy; no one will ply you with questions. Walk in and through the Silk Convention, and you will see and be convinced that our Dress Goods Department is worth your consideration. Visit the Silk Convention Monday.

Study,

Think,

Act.

Children's Hose,

worth 50c,
worth 40c,
worth 30c,
worth 25c,

now 2 pair for 15c
or 4 pair for 25c

Broadcloths,

$1.00, $1.50,
$2.00, $2.50.

New

Millinery.

New

Millinery.

Any shoe in the house

Half price.

Dark Outing Flannels,

New.

New Cloakings.

Barnsley Linens.

Increasing the Notion Stock.

More new

Cloaks.

More stylish

Cloaks,

Bigger

Cloak

selling.

Children's

Cloaks.

One evening, not long ago,

ONE OF THE LADIES OF THE CITY HAD a dinner party, and among the invited guests was the pastor of the church. She had a cute little daughter who had a tongue that was hung in the middle and wobbled at both ends. This little girl is a veritable chatterbox and is liable, among her cute sayings, to say things that are very ridiculous. Her mamma warned her and told her how sorry she would be if she was in the least bit naughty; and the little girl promised she would be quiet if they would allow her to eat at the same table. The guests were seated, and while the servant was out of the room the little cherub noticed that her pink butter dish was empty. All the other dishes had been served. It was a trying time; she didn't mind holding her tongue, but to eat bread without butter—that would never do. The butter dish was directly in front of the minister; wistfully she gazed at the empty butter dish and then at the preacher. Never did she appear so pensive. Then gathering all her courage and cleaning her throat she said: "Dear Mr. Minister, won't you please, for Christ's sake, pass the butter." The preacher never before received such a shock. He leaned over his chair to pick up his napkin which, of course, had not fallen. The other guests were suddenly touched with a friendly cough, while poor mamma was suddenly called to fix the curtains. The little tot felt she had done the proper caper and was the only one left at the table who could positively prove that she was alive. And while you enjoy the story think of the many new things that are coming in every day for the Millinery Department; bright, new ideas—there is butter on the platter there. New Millinery and down go the prices; newer millinery and more stylish millinery than ever before, and the prices very much lower. There has been a change for the better in the millinery room by adding new trimmers; Mrs. Hubble is there, as of old, to wait upon her friends, and now as the prices have been greatly reduced the trade feels the impulse of greater activity.

Yes, business is better; it should be

WHEN YOU CONSIDER THE CARE AND attention and the thoughts given to making the big store. More attractions. more extended advertising, more pains in waiting upon trade, better help, better stocks, more at moderate prices. Style has not been neglected. The choicest sellers have taken the place of high-cost novelties, and a quickening pace is the watchword in every place. You have probably noticed the larger crowds than formerly; you will notice more activity near the front of the store, you will notice the busy hum of the fifty cash carriers as they whirl through mid air. This all denotes prosperity; it tells of larger sales. Again we are able to say, and to say it truthfully, we are largely increasing the dress goods trade—that great big active Dress Goods Department. We have neglected high-cost dress goods; we have largely increased the selling line from 50c to a dollar a yard; every shade, every desirable weave; velvets and silks to match. These are the things that bring to your mind the best there is to be had; it calls to your attention a new era in dress goods selling; it brings activity, it brings trade, it brings confidence to the salespeople, it makes business. Havana browns are good, greens are good, heliotrope is good. There is nothing better than black; next season there will be a craze for black dress goods—why not anticipate?—it is coming sure. Paris and Berlin have had the craze this season; it is spreading, it is coming; be with the tide when it begins to flow; it will be a flood-tide of black mingled with white. Mark the prediction—it is coming.

Real Barnsley Linens—

THE ONLY PLACE YOU WILL FIND them. It is a mistaken idea to think that a real Barnsley linen will cost you any more than any other make. Real Barnesley Table Damask, 60c, 65c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 a yard; they are all linen; they are well twisted. Even, round thread linens wear the best. There is a difference in flax; good flax should have a long fiber, it should have a silken look, it should be pulled at the proper stage and the bleached damask should be grass-bleached. Don't buy linens that are bleached with chlorides; they look white, it is true, but these acids destroy the life in the flax, it weakens their texture; they are made more for show and sale than for wear. Having studied the linen business thoroughly we believe we understand the wearing qualities, and in building up a reputation on good linens and big sales it is our policy to sell goods as cheap as possible for the quality. We make a profit on all linens sold; we hold out no other inducements but that of first-class linens. Don't buy linens with part cotton—you cheat yourself in so doing. You can't blame a merchant for selling goods the people demand. If you buy part cotton you get them cheaper than all linen, yet these part cotton goods are the most expensive for you. We do not carry cotton and linen mixed. Buy the Barnsley linens and you get the best.

As the season advances it becomes

MORE CERTAIN THAT VELVETS WILL BE the ruling trimming for all classes of fabries; the shades the manufacturers are now turning out are the finest ever made; it seems impossible to better them. The prices are now so low that almost any lady can buy them. It is annoying to a lady who wants to match a piece of goods that she has to be told that we are just out and no pains taken to show anything else. We make it one of the principal features of the business to take extra pains with these small purchases and show the different combinations, even if the customers only want an eighth of a yard; it is the proper attention we show that brings good words for the business. Many a lady thinks she knows exactly what she wants, yet when other shades are shown her by more obliging clerks the lady becomes better suited and is made a valuable customer for the house. With a dozen different shades in greens some one of these shades are better for the particular piece of goods than others. Why not show all the shades and pay proper attention to the customer and secure her future trade. The business of this house is growing, it is growing upon steady lines, upon a sound, healthy basis; we attribute this growth to the extra care and attention of our salespeople. We carry every shade in greens, every shade in heliotrope, browns, reds, slates and modes in Velvets, now the fashionable trimming. Silk Velvets, $1, $1.25 and $1.50; Velveteens and Velvettes, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, $1 and $1.25. We look after the details in the color line and have what the people want.

When you go into another store

AND ASK FOR A ROYAL WORCESTER Corset and the saleslady tells you she has something else just as good, have her point out to you a single feature that is as good. We know the Royal Worcester Corset has the *largest waist line of any other long-waisted corset.* We know the Royal Worcester Corset that is built for fleshy ladies has the fullness in the bust, it has a small waist, it has a fullness over the hips and in place of turning out they have a graceful curve that gives a fleshy lady a proper figure and reduces her form in place of enlarging it. The bust in the Royal Worcester acts as a support in the way it is boned; the steels are all double; they have a *double back wire*, which holds the corset in place; all the bones are reinforced and incased in perspiration-proof material, and the curve under the arms is made on a line with the body, which keeps them from turning up and wrinkling. The Royal Worcester Corset is made in all shapes so the outline does not show through the dress; they are modeled for the best class of trade and every improvement known to perfect corset-making has been adopted by the Royal Worcester Corset Company. Don't be misled by others telling you they have something just as good as a Royal Worcester. We want you to note this fact that all Royal Worcesters that are boned with real whalebone are so branded on the inside of the corset. All corsets that are boned with real French horn are of the best quality. The Royal Worcester Company does not experiment with the trade; they thoroughly go into all the details and take from six months to a year to test each different style before they put them on the market for sale; they select ladies who are critical and get them to try a corset thoroughly and criticise every feature, and when they perfect this corset they place it on sale; they do not aim to see how fine a corset they can make at a certain price; they say the corset must be the best in fit. the best in workmanship, the best in style; when this is accomplished they figure up the cost and put a price upon that corset, and from that time forward they study to improve the corset. This has given the Royal Worcester a name that stands at the top for perfect fitting, for excellent workmanship, and for the best in every way. Have your corset fitted by expert Royal Worcester fitters.

Black Bourdon Laces,

CREAM BOURDON LACES, WHITE BOURdon Laces; new veilings, new gimps, new Hercules Braid, new ribbons. Take the right-hand aisle as you enter the store. Here also is the Handkerchief and Button Department. Here are hand bags, chatelain pocketbooks, cereal cases, purses. A big line at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Just below is hosiery and underwear. A line of gent's fall weights at half price. a big lot of children's underwear very low.

It is a revelation—a revolution in

CLOAK-SELLING; MORE NEW CLOAKS—better styles in cloaks, lower prices in cloaks. It is big cloak-selling, cheap cloak-selling, reliable cloak-selling in the big cloak room. New Capes, Velvet Capes, Plush Capes, *Green* Capes. If we can't suit you in a ready-made cape we will sell you the goods and cut, fit and baste capes free of charge. Another new lot of cape cloth just in—now an abundance of blacks. Special value in late-style Jackets for $10, the best you ever saw for the money.

All over the country it has been

SILVER, SILVER, SILVER. PEOPLE WERE all deeply interested in the outcome. Factories stopped, business was paralyzed, railroads felt the effects, banks locked their doors; the politicians, Eastern bankers and Eastern newspapers aggravated the situation and laid great stress upon our speculation in the West. The West today is in a more healthy condition than any other part of the country. These New York calamity shriekers have felt the panic the worst. Business has resumed its normal condition here in Los Angeles, and once more we can say trade is showing a good, large increase. The trains are coming in late from the East; they are loaded with people coming here—Los Angeles is filling up. Trade will be better this winter than last. No houses to let is the cry of the real estate agent; more building than ever before at this season of the year is the cry of the architects and builders. We are adding more help and we need them. Business is good in Los Angeles is the cry of the traveling men. Money is easing up and the cry of silver has lost its effect, and today is a rusty old chestnut. Nobody cares whether Congress keeps on or adjourns; it is simply a calamity howl of moneylenders, aggravated by telegrams and newspaper reports and windy speeches by a lot of worn-out politicians. If Congress repeals the silver bill or yells itself hoarse in try to, there will be just as many people, just as much real estate, fully as many miles of railroads, and as great a number of women who want new cloaks, new millinery, new dresses, new shoes and new stockings as ever, and they are bound to have them, silver or no silver—and we want to sell them. The Muslin Underwear Department offers additional attractions; not a piece of Muslin Underwear on our shelves that has been there sixty days. More Muslin Underwear of the cheaper sort. Fine Lonsdale Muslin Drawers, tucked and ruffled, for 25c a pair; this will probably be the last lot. We are building up the Muslin Underwear Department on a basis of moderate prices. A few and only a few Royal Worcesters on the half-price table, a number the Royal Worcester Corset Company have discontinued—down from $2.00 to $1.00.

A little girl with a penny in her hand

TIP-TOED INTO THE CANDY STORE AND anxiously said: "Please give me the *mostest most* candy you can for my money." And the little girl got an extra stick. We give you the *mostest most* we can for the money you bring here. Not only this, but you are served properly; you are waited upon right. A few Royal Worcester Corsets, the manufacturers have quit making, go from two dollars down to a dollar a pair, on the half-price table. A little lot of Muslin Underwear goes the same road; exactly half price, a little bit tossed and mussed in handling. It is what we call *hurt* Underwear; it is sold at hurt prices; yet odds and ends can have no place here. A few pairs left Monday will end the Children's full regular Cotton Hose, worth from 25c to 60c a pair, goes to two pairs for 15c, or four pairs for a quarter.

No longer disputed.

IT HAS BECOME AN ACKNOWLEDGED FACT that Sheward has the call for big selling. It is bigger selling in dress goods, it is bigger selling in silks, it is bigger selling in velvets, it is bigger selling in cloaks, bigger selling in corsets, bigger selling in muslin underwear. From this date forward greater exertions will be put forth to largely increase sales. Have you studied the Black Goods Department? Black dress goods is the coming furore. Have you seen the black broadcloths? It is dinned into the salesman's ear: Show goods freely. It is dinned into your ears: We sell moderate priced goods. Have you seen our Black Silk Velvets, Black Mantel Velvets, Black Velveteens, Black Velvettas. Prices have been nipped to make larger selling. It is selling time for Velvets. It is headquarters for Velvets.

Have you noticed the crowds

AROUND THE NOTION COUNTER LATELY. Talk about dull times. Come in any day and you will find life and animation in every nook and corner of the big Notion Department. Have you noticed the big increase in the stock? Have you noticed the new things on sale? Everything is bright and shining and trade is strongly on the up grade. Look through the Notion Department now, it is complete. Trade is once more back to the big figures of a few months ago, and from now on the gains will be great.

The Millinery Department

HAS NEW GOODS TO SHOW YOU, NEW trimmers to trim for you. Has all the newest and best ideas from the millinery world. It shows millinery at a low price; millinery at figures that will be an inducement for economical buyers. We aim to sell millinery at the same ratio of profit as other goods. New—everything new in millinery.

The Cloak Department sells cloaks at one price, sells cloaks at a moderate price, shows the the largest assortment of new styles, big sleeves, big collars, big capes, full skirts. We devote more space to cloak selling, show cloaks under a better light, carry the largest stocks and we sell more cloaks than any two of largest cloak houses combined. This makes easy cloak selling, this makes progressive cloak selling. If we have no cloaks that will suit you, we will sell you the material and cut, fit and baste them for you. No other cloak house is so liberal, No other cloak house has these faults.

This advertisement dwells largely upon Dress Goods and Cloaks. We are in no wise neglecting other departments; the cloaks and dress goods are articles that every lady must buy. We go largely into moderate-priced goods and encourage this class of trading. Both departments have been showing wonderful vigor. Velvets and silks are the principal trimmings and the stocks are the largest we ever carried. We don't want you to expect high-class novelties In these departments; we seek popular trade who buy reasonable-priced goods, and show all the leading shades and a large line of fancy trimming silks.



CORRALLED BY FIRE.

THE STORY OF AN UNEXPECTED CAPTURE.

By Capel Rowley.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

It was the end of a scorching day in August, 1840.

The herbage of the prairie, which a month before had been green and succulent, was withered to its top roots. The sun had drunken the last drop from the slough bottoms, and the mud beds were criss-crossed with cracks till they looked as if they never would hold water again.

At last the sun had set, and, tired out from a long day's hunting, I tethered my thirsty horse and lay down thirsty myself. I had burrowed with my heel and my knife fully eighteen inches below the crust of the mud, but had failed to find water. I knew it would be morning before enough moisture would filter into the hole to satisfy the thirst of an abstemious ground hog.

A few ill-tempered mosquitoes buzzed around, but I succeeded in driving them off with a pipe of tobacco before going to sleep.

I cannot tell how long I slept before I was awakened by the wild snorting and struggling of my horse, Peter. I only know that the sharp clatter of his hoofs upon the hard ground aroused me, while at the same moment I became conscious of a strange choking sensation.

"Great God—Fire!" I exclaimed, springing to my feet, and rushing in the direction of my horse.

The wind, which had barely waved the spindly grass when I had laid down, was now blowing quite strongly, and a dense black smoke rolled before it along the prairie and enveloped everything in obscurity. Through this murky mass, and above it, I could distinctly see a dull red glow.

"Soh, Peter, soh!" I called as I groped my way toward the poor frightened horse, who was securely tethered by the fore foot, and evidently believed himself deserted.

"Soh, Peter, soh!" My hand was upon him and he whinnied at the touch, then stood trembling while I bitted him and threw the saddle upon his back.

As soon as I had cinched the girths I cut the rawhide lariat from his fetlock, then stood motionless for one instant while I listened to determine whether I could spare the paltry time necessary to take up the tether rope from the other end.

The heated air blew into my face, and now and then pieces of burnt grass flitted by me, but it was not either of these warnings that made my heart stop with fear. It was the dull, thundering rumble of a stampede—a stampede of buffaloes! I knew it only too well, for I had heard it once before on the banks of the Pipestone.

"Easy, whoa, Pete," I said severely, as the horse began plunging violently in his efforts to free himself from restraint.

I hesitated no longer, but flung myself upon his back, and he sprang madly away over the smoke shrouded prairie.

Mile after mile we raced along over a comparatively unknown country, full of badger and gopher holes, and not knowing at any moment whether the next would find me still on horseback or rolling head over heels down a steep bank, with possibly a broken neck.

I strove to encourage Pete, but the intended words died unvoiced, for my mouth and throat were dry. My tongue moved against my palate like a dry cinder. I reached down and patted the horse on the shoulder, and the white sweat foam burst through my fingers at each tap and clung to their tips in slimy streaks.

Suddenly I felt myself flung over the pummel of the saddle into the darkness. The concussion was terrible, as I fell squarely on my back, but I did not lose presence of mind. Springing to my feet, dazed as I was, I groped around and grabbed Pete by the neck just as he was rising. I knew, however, as soon as I heard his labored breathing that we could never renew the old rate of speed, but must find some other method of escape from the surging ocean of life and fire that was steadily rolling up behind us.

"Pete," I gasped, for the jarring I had received had to some extent given me back my power of speech, "we're in a pretty bad fix, but do the best you can"

Then away we went again, but as I expected, we were no longer able to maintain the distance between the buffaloes and ourselves, and the rumble of the thousands of falling hoofs grew more and more distinct, while the heat of the flames increased in intensity.

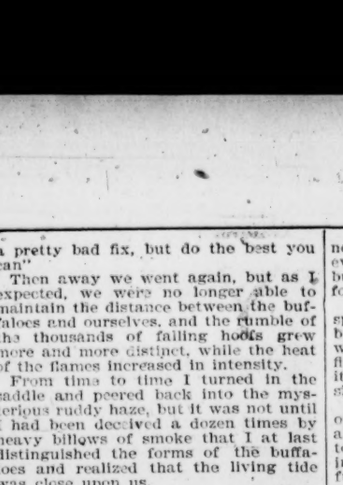
From time to time I turned in the saddle and peered back into the mysterious ruddy haze, but it was not until I had been deceived a dozen times by heavy billows of smoke that I at last distinguished the forms of the buffaloes and realized that the living tide was close upon us.

Presently I could hear their wild snortings as they jostled and crushed one another in the mad race for life. Then I could see their dark, grizzled forms against the glare, made doubly monstrous in appearance by the magnifying influence of the smoke and my own fear.

Showers of red hot straws and grass blades that had been caught up by the draught and hurried ahead of the flames fell like fiery goads upon the frenzied animals, driving them to renewed exertions.

Pete was beginning to flag, and now and then his hind feet failed to carry clear of the uneven sod and he was almost thrown to the ground, but each time he recovered himself and staggered on with the energy born of terror.

Suddenly I was aware that we were struggling through a heavy growth of



Mile after mile we raced along.

rank grass, and then we plunged into an empty slough hole!

Never shall I forget the moment when Pete's feet struck with a loud splutter into the sticky mud; or the half dozen frantic plunges he made before giving in; or the moment I glanced round over my shoulder to see how the buffaloes would fare.

Pete struggled on, pulling his feet from the clay with a noise like the drawing of a cork, but, tired and handicapped by my weight, he was not able to keep ahead of the living line that was gaining upon him with every stride, and which was now scarcely twenty-five yards behind us.

I sprang from the horse's back, and, calling him encouragingly by name, rushed on in front.

The mud crust supported me, and as I ran I racked my brain for some way of avoiding the stampeding buffaloes. To right and left as far as I could see the struggling front of the herd extended, and it was now half way across the bare patch of mud, so it was clearly impossible to evade them by turning from their course.

The bare ground offered the only natural protection that was available from the fire, and I decided that I might as well be trampled to death as roasted by the flames, which were already within a quarter of a mile.

Against the glowing background I could see the vast herd surging and rolling up behind me like a tossing sea, as the huge heads of the buffaloes were lifted or sank from beneath the common surface of the foam-flecked backs. It was magnificent, but it was terrible! "What would be my lot when overtaken?" I asked myself.

In my despair I looked along the line for Peter, without for one moment expecting to see him, but he was there, struggling along just in front of the foremost buffaloes. I knew in an instant that I could look for no assistance from him, for he had all he could do to keep himself from falling beneath the crushing hoofs of the herd.

Then I thought of fireing the grass on the far side of the slough when I reached it, and so perhaps turn or stop the stampede. But matches I had not, and flint and steel were too slow.

There was not a moment to lose, for already I was at the edge of the mud and about to plunge into the tall grass again. There was no help for it I must try the flint and steel. As I thrust my hand into my pockets to search for them, I glanced to estimate how much grace I had before the herd would be upon me. In doing so my elbow came in contact with the powder horn at my belt, and gave me an inspiration, to which I owe my life.

Drawing my hand from my pocket I seized the horn and wrenched off the top; then turning to a patch of thick grass I poured out the powder. I unslung the rifle from my shoulder, and placing the muzzle close to the little black heap, pulled the trigger. A lurid flame and a cloud of white smoke shot up from the grass, but for a moment I feared the scheme was a failure, for the spot where the powder had lain showed no signs of fire. An instant later, however, I saw two or three little flames burning feebly in the old grass fully four feet away.

To the largest of these flames I sprang and, falling upon my knees, bent a handful of grass to feed it. It was an anxious moment, but it took fire. Pulling another handful I lighted it, and running along the edge of the slough, set fire to the grass as I went.

By the time this torch had burned out, the first fire had gained considerable headway, and already great tongues of flame were curling and licking along the surface of the ground fully a hundred feet from the starting point.

I turned to see what effect it would have on the buffaloes, and saw with relief that the leaders were swerving, some to the right and some to the left, to avoid the new danger in front of them.

But the poor creatures were destined to disappointment, for the fire which had been pursuing them had made terrific progress while they were in the mud, and was now racing down the slough sides at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Before they reached the end of the slough the flames had rounded the corners and were rapidly closing in to meet the fire which I had started.

In an instant the whole troop was thrown into confusion, and with wild bellows of terror the demoralized creatures of the now divided herd began racing recklessly round the circle of fire which, owing to the high wind and the weight of the grass, continued to burn long after the fore part of the line of flame had passed over it.

Twice they rushed by me, going in opposite directions, and then the two bands met, and in a few terrible minutes, while the clashing of their horns and the bellows of the wounded drowned the noise of the conflagration, great numbers were trampled to death.

The stampede was over, but the smoke was still suffocating, and I found it necessary to keep my face covered with my arm.

When I could, I looked around among the panting, shaggy animals for my horse, but Pete was missing. I could not see a sign of him anywhere.

Had a band of Indians come down that night there would have been a terrible slaughter of buffaloes, but I was in no mood to take life. I contented myself with watching, and strange as it may appear, the buffaloes seemed to understand that they were safe in the slough, for they remained quite until morning, many of the cows even lying down and chewing their cuds, while the bulls, like stalwart sentries, paced round and round the herd, or stood snuffing the tainted air.

In the morning the herd moved off to seek fresh pastures, but leaving the bodies of fully a hundred dead scattered about the slough.

Among them I found poor Pete.

From a financial standpoint of view, that prairie fire brought me great profit, for to the buffalo hides I secured and cached I owe the farm on which I now live.

A TRICK DOG.

A Dog That Learned Geometry by Training.

Simple "Mechanical Tricks" and the "Higher Education"—Any Boy or Girl Can Do It With the Home Dog.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

Having taught a number of my own dogs to do some interesting and clever things, I am going to tell the boys and girls just how I went at it.

To begin with, it doesn't make much difference as to the breed of the dog. I have taught both mongrels and thoroughbreds, and have found one quite as teachable and intelligent as the other. Dogs are very like people, of many dispositions, but I think they are oftener obstinate than stupid; and the training of the obstinate dog calls for much firmness, as well as patience.

The dogs I have taught have been mostly terriers, black-and-tans, and fox-terriers. Poodles are particularly quick to learn. With the larger dogs, I have had less experience; our hunting dogs having been trained by a professional dog-breaker. I should not advise teaching tricks to a well-broken hunting dog; any way would likely distract his attention from the commands he has learned to obey in the field.

I well remember the first dog I attempted to teach. Tummy was a mongrel terrier, old and very stubborn. I only taught her to gape, for she absolutely refused to do another thing. This I did by pressing upon each side of her jaw with my thumb and finger, gaping as I did so—a yawn is surprisingly contagious, even among dumb brutes—and



I set fire to the grass as I went.

saying to her, "gape," until she associated the act with the word, and would gape at my command.

As Tummy positively refused any further education, coaxing and whipping alike being of no avail, I resolved that my next canine pupil should be taken while young.

So it was that when Tummy had a litter of most unpromising puppies, I selected the smallest and most presentable, and began with her almost as soon as she could run about.

We called her Puppet, and the first thing she learned was to sit up. At the start, I used to put her in a corner against the baseboard. This gave ample support for her funny, wobbling little body, which otherwise seemed to collapse into a soft, shapeless mass whenever I attempted to put her into the required position.

I set Puppet in the corner three or four times daily for a week, saying "sit up," and holding her with my hand each time; praising her and giving her a bit of candy if she did well, and cuffing her gently if she refused to do her part. At the end of the week she would sit there alone, often being placed in the right position, but for a long time she seemed to have no idea of getting up of herself, or of sitting anywhere except in a corner.

But one day, when Puppet had done some mischievous prank and I spoke to her sharply, showing her a switch at the same time, behold! up she went, right in the middle of the road, and there she sat looking so comically penitent that we all petted and hugged her on the spot. There was never any trouble about it after that. She would obey the command from anyone, and sit up of her own accord whenever she wished any favor, or if she had done wrong and feared punishment.

Of course we showed her off before everyone who came, and she got a great deal of attention, being so tiny. Then something strange happened. Tummy, her mother, who never would learn before, began, without any teaching or coaxing, to sit up each time her talented daughter did. She evidently saw how much attention Puppet received, and was a bit jealous. It was laughable, and at the same time pathetic, to see the old fat dog laboriously rear herself up beside



Vic and his mistress.

the little puppy and sit there as though imploring people to notice her too.

Next I taught Puppet to roll over, by turning her over as she lay on the floor, repeating the words "roll over" each time. She was not long in learning this. Indeed it is surprising how a dog catches the spirit of the thing after he has learned even one trick, and how he tries to understand you. The one thing you must insist upon is obedience. After you have begun to teach a dog, coax him if you can, if not, punish lightly each time he refuses to mind you or tries to run away. Never let the dog conquer you. Make him mind you and he will soon take it for granted that when you tell him to do a thing he must do it.

"Standing up" came next in Puppet's education. This was taught by placing her upon her hind feet in a corner, that her back might be supported until she became accustomed to the new position. A lump of sugar held above her head helped in this, and also in the next accomplishment which was "walking" while erect on her hind feet. In each case the words "stand" and "walk" were repeated many times at each trial, so that she learned to distinguish the sounds. I know that the words meant the actions to her, for we used often to whisper the commands, and she would go proudly and obey.

Dancing comes easily after the walking, when dogs have learned to balance themselves upon their hind feet and are sure of their footing. A lump of sugar, held above the dog's head and slowly moved in a circle, will teach this. The dog first moves to get the sugar, then, as he learns the command "dance," he associates the movement with that word.

Puppet used to dance with music, round and round, with no one near her, and when we dressed her in a hat and petticoat, she danced even more gracefully or proudly, never seeming inconvenienced by her clothing.

That is one thing to remember. A dog is very vain, and a bit of praise and approbation goes a long way in encouraging him. Then I believe that he is prompted, too, by an unselfish desire to please his master, whom he loves. And really, for the most part, dogs try to do the right thing and to be good.

To toss up a lump of sugar and catch it as it fell was Puppet's next accomplishment. That was taught by balancing the sugar upon her nose and holding her nose still while we counted one, two, three. At "three" we would let go, and she would toss the lump naturally by throwing back her head to get it off her nose, and then she would catch it as it came down. A dog's instinct prompts him to snap for the sugar, and he soon learns to measure distances accurately so as to catch it every time.

To teach a dog to be a "dead dog" is perhaps the hardest trick of all. It is natural for him to wag his tail just to show you that he enjoys the fun, too. You must hold him quite still, even to his tail, repeating "dead dog," always until you wish him to move. It is best not to try this until he has learned other tricks and understands what it is to learn a new one. It takes more patience, firmness and time than the other, for he is prone to perk up his ears or to lift his head inquiringly even when he does not wag his tail.

Jumping over a stick or through one's arms or a hoop is easily taught. One has only to hold a tempting bit of food before the object, and to say "jump." The dog jumps for it, at first because he wishes to get the food, then because he associates the act with the word.

A dog will watch you constantly and learn to read your motions. Often he will anticipate your command and do his trick before you have given the order. Do not praise him for this, for while he may have been very bright and cunning, it weakens your influence over him. Be strict and do not pet him for doing a thing at one time and scold at another time when he does the same thing, except in case he does one trick when you tell him to do another. Then you must insist until he does what you wish, saying "no" when he tries to satisfy you by half obedience.



Vic's tricks.

Now these tricks which I have described are what I call merely mechanical tricks, and I have taught a number of pups as much. My present dog, Vic, a thoroughbred fox-terrier, first learned them, and then I attempted another line of education with her. As I have said, there is a vast difference in dogs' dispositions. I have had Vic since she was two month old, and she never displayed bad or mischievous traits like most puppies. I never whipped her because I never felt that she needed it. She always has shown a good deal of common sense. She does not know the meaning of a blow, therefore, but a reproachful "Why, Vic!" will make her drop her tail and ears, and bury her head in my lap, deeply ashamed.

I began Vic's higher education by teaching her what a slipper was. I showed her one, saying its name to her over and over again, sometimes placing it in one room, sometimes in another, so that she should not depend upon locality. Soon she would prick up her ears and look about whenever I said "slipper," and at last she would bring it to me from any part of the house. Even in a strange house, if I tell her to find me a slipper, she will hunt all over the place till she finds one. I taught her the same way with a basket, and several other articles, and she will recognize them anywhere.

After this I attempted something still more difficult. I taught her to distinguish the forms of wooden kindergarten blocks, cube, sphere and cylinder.

First, I taught the cube until she knew it by name; then I laid the sphere beside it, and made her bring me the cube, not touching the sphere, until she had become accustomed to seeing them together. Next I taught her the sphere; and soon she would bring whichever I called for. When she had them perfectly distinct in her mind I added the cylinder to the group, and she learned that. Now I can place them in any position upon the floor and she will either designate by her foot or bring to me whichever I name.

About this bringing things to one, or retrieving: Some dogs are natural retrievers, like spaniels and hunting dogs. Vic is one. I was never conscious of teaching her. She always brought everything to me from the first. Puppet would sometimes do it nicely. Then again she would run off and—well, she could run much faster than I, and that was one thing she conquered me in, so I let it drop. But let me tell you, if I had been a boy I would have chased her for miles before I would have given it up.

Now, I am going to let you into a little secret—there are tricks in all trades, you know. If you notice that your dog has some little habit or peculiarity of his own, you can sometimes make use of it to swell the list of his accomplishments.

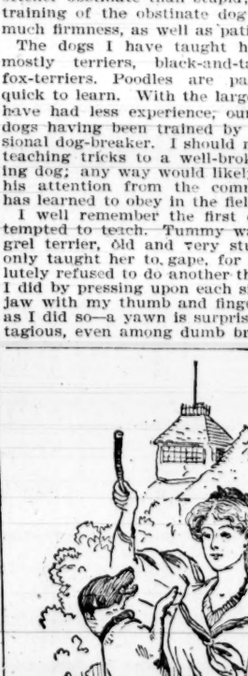
For instance, I once saw a dog which would roll in a perfumed handkerchief with evident delight. I tried to teach my dogs to do the same, but they seemed to hate the odor, and would run and crawl under the lounge or chairs as though afraid of it. One day Vic happened to be on my bed, as I laid a perfumed handkerchief upon the pillow. She was delighted with it; she rolled in it, shook it with her teeth, and seemed to take in long breaths of the fragrance. I immediately said, "Make your toilet, Vic," and gave her a freshly-scented one. She, of course, repeated the performance, and now that is one of her stock-in-trade tricks.

Then again, I had given me a lithograph of a fox-terrier, a large and natural picture, which I pinned upon the wall. Vic certainly noticed it when she came in, standing on her hind feet and jumping about. Whether she recognized it as a dog I cannot say, but I believe that she did—although a good authority states that his experiments have never produced any evidence that a dog has recognized a picture as anything but a meaningless surface. Be that as it may, I said, "that is Vic," and called it "Vic" to her, and now when asked to show "Vic" to anyone she will go to the picture in whichever room it is placed. Another and even more distinct colored picture of a terrier was brought in and put up in an entirely different room, and she noticed that in the same way. It seems a good argument that, although there are other prints and pictures about, she never has noticed any but these.

Vic has many other accomplishments. She can "speak" and say "oh, no," distinguishing between the commands, giving a sharp bark for "speak," and two distinct low growls for the other.

In training any dog you will have to use discretion sometimes, as to whether he really does not understand or is only playing off, and you must persist after you have once begun, else you will lose whatever ground you have already gained. Never show haste, keep your temper, and give liberal praise when it is deserved, and remember that whatever his faults are, a dog is staunch and true, and almost always a very loving fellow if he is treated with kindness.

MARIE MORE MARSH.



Vic studies geometry.

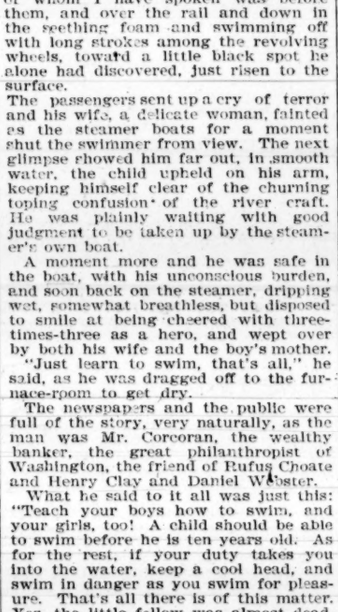
MR. CORCORAN'S ADVICE.

How He Acted Upon It Himself and Saved a Little Boy.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

A great many people are willing to give their time and labor and their money for the good of others, but it is not everybody who will risk their life.

But one day, a good many years ago, the passengers on a steamer drawing up at one of the North River piers in New York city, saw one of the best men in our country risk his life for a little boy—at least they thought his life was



W. W. Corcoran.

as good as gone when they saw the splendid-looking stranger plunge overboard right into the swirl of waters, churned by the great wheels of a dozen moving boats, amid a hundred cries of horror and distress.

While the crowd of people were hurrying down toward the gangway, this man's wife had called his attention to a little boy 10 years old nervously darting and clambering about on deck, and he had just reassured her by saying, "Little boys didn't fall overboard so easily," when there was a shriek, and then shriek upon shriek, followed by a rush to the rail of everybody near—the boy had fallen overboard.

"Overboard! a boy overboard!" rung all over the steamer, and the crew flew to lower the boats. But the passenger of whom I have spoken was before them, and over the rail and down in the seething foam and swimming off with long strokes among the revolving wheels, toward a little black spot he alone had discovered, just risen to the surface.

The passengers sent up a cry of terror and his wife, a delicate woman, fainted as the steamer boats for a moment shut the swimmer from view. The next glimpse showed him far out, in smooth water, the child upheld on his arm, keeping himself clear of the churning toping confusion of the river craft. He was plainly waiting with good judgment to be taken up by the steamer's own boat.

A moment more and he was safe in the boat, with his unconscious burden, and soon back on the steamer, dripping wet, somewhat breathless, but disposed to smile at being cheered with three-times-three as a hero, and wept over by both his wife and the boy's mother.

"Just learn to swim, that's all," he said, as he was dragged off to the furnace-room to get dry.

The newspapers and the public were full of the story, very naturally, as the man was Mr. Corcoran, the wealthy banker, the great philanthropist of Washington, the friend of Rufus Choate and Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

What he said to it all was just this: "Teach your boys how to swim, and your girls, too! A child should be able to swim before he is ten years old. As for the rest, if your duty takes you into the water, keep a cool head, and swim in danger as you swim for pleasure. That's all there is of this matter. Yes, the little fellow was almost dead, but he is doing well and so am I."

This little tale of Mr. Corcoran, who, all Washington children know, built the beautiful building they see every day—the Corcoran art gallery and the Louise Home "for ladies of misfortune"—is often told by Washington mothers to their little boys not inclined to learn to swim.

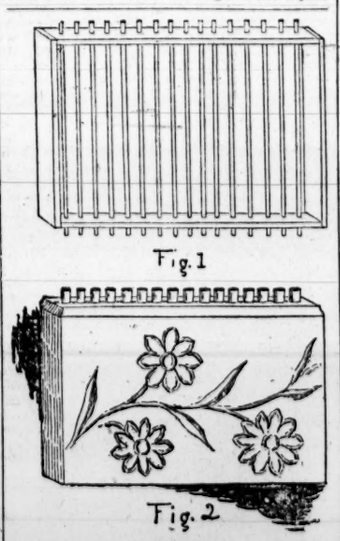
MARGARET SPENCER.

PANDEAN PIPES.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

A simple and easily made musical instrument, after the fashion of the Pan pipes of old, can be made from hardened plaster of paris.

Take two thin strips of board, 12 inches long and 1½ inches wide; place one over the other through with equal



1. The mold. 2. The instrument complete.

distances between the holes. Tack two other strips, the same width and 8 inches long, to the ends, making a frame, as in Fig. 1.

Next make sixteen little cylinders to fit the holes, each 8 inches or more in length. These rods are easily made by rolling sheets of writing paper to the required size. When the rods are completed, insert each through two opposite holes in the frame (Fig. 1.)

Place this frame, with the rods run through the holes, side down on a board or other flat, smooth surface; lay a board, with an inch hole in its center, on the upper side of the frame, and now the mould is ready for the plaster.

Mix five parts of good plaster of paris and one part of lime with water, and pour through the hole in the top board. The plaster should be quite soft, so as to run freely and fill all parts of the mould. The plaster may be poured in without the top board and carefully leveled off at the top of the frame if preferred.

When the plaster is hard tear away the wooden frame and remove the paper tubes.

The sides, corners and mouth-piece may be carved to suit the fancy.

For arranging the scale, insert corks in the lower ends of holes, beginning with the lowest note and pushing each succeeding cork higher, as required.

The lime mixed with the plaster will make it almost as hard as marble.

R. T. CARLTON.

THE NIMBLE ELEPHANT.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

It is a remarkable thing that elephants are able to make their way up and down mountains and through a country of steep cliffs where mules would not dare to venture, and where even men find pasage difficult.

Their tracks have been found upon the very summits of mountains over 7000 feet high.

In these journeys an elephant is often compelled to descend hills and mountain sides which are almost precipitous. This is the way in which it is done:

The elephant's first maneuver is to kneel down close to the declivity. One foreleg is then cautiously passed over the edge and a short way down the slope, and if he finds there is no good spot for a firm hold, he speedily forms one by stamping into the soil, if it is moist, or kicking out a footing if it is dry.

When he is sure of a good foothold, the other foreleg is brought down in the same way.

When he performs the same work over again with his feet, bringing both forelegs a little in advance of the first footholds.

This leaves good, sure places all made and ready for the hind feet.

Now, bracing himself by his huge, strong forelegs, he draws his hind legs, first one and then the other, very carefully over the edge, where they occupy the first places made by the forefeet.

This is the way the huge animal proceeds all the way down, zig-zag, kneeling every time with the two hind legs while he makes footholds with his forefeet. In this way the "center of gravity" is preserved, and the huge beast prevented from toppling over on his nose.

HANS LEIGH.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Babies Who First Opened Their Eyes in the Old Mansion.

(Washington Star:) Just as President Cleveland was the first Chief Executive to be married in the White House, so, too, is the baby upon whom the whole nation smiles lovingly today the first child of a President to be born under its roof. The record of births in the old mansion is shorter than the list of the marriages, and, sad enough, doubling them both would not cover the number of deaths and funerals there. Of the babies who first saw the light of day in the old house, and if they lived the world has not forgotten under what a lucky star they made their debut, probably only two are living until this happy event added another.

One is Mrs. Mary Emily Donelson-Wilcox, a daughter of Andrew Donelson, nephew of President Jackson, and the private secretary and confidential adviser of "Old Hickory" during his entire official life, and the other is Julia Dent Grant, the first child born to Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant, and now a young lady just past sweet 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Donelson had two other children born in the White House, which, with a grandchild of President Jefferson, and another of President Tyler, completed the list.

Of christening fetes in consequence of these happy additions to the census of the District, some stand out as marked occasions. Mrs. Wilcox has said of the event of which she was the smallest, but at the same time the most important personage:

"Both houses were invited, and for a few minutes I was of more importance than any of the great diplomats, jurists or statesmen at the capital. Over near the big window of the east room the ceremony was performed, Uncle Jackson holding me in his arms and Martin Van Buren standing as godfather, while Miss Cora Livingston, daughter of the Secretary of State and the reigning belle and beauty of that administration, took upon herself the responsibilities of godmother. I was said to have behaved very well during the ceremony."

When Miss Julia Dent Grant was christened the company invited by President and Mrs. Grant assembled in the blue room, where the ceremony occurred.

The last cristening to take place in the blue room was during the first part of President Harrison's term, when his granddaughter, Mary Lodge McKee, was baptized with water from the River Jordan, and the clergyman officiating was the baby's grandfather, the venerable Dr. Scott. The presence of four generations of the family made a notable gathering, and probably one never before seen at the White House.

An All-around Genius.

I sing the wonders of the deep, where monster serpents swim and creep, where billows high and awful sweep; but I have never seen the sea.
I tell of wild and awful deeds of men who fight for heathen creeds, and trumpet forth the heathen needs, but little do they worry me.
I make the blood within you boil by writing of the crimsoned soil where soldiers meet in mad turmoil, but I would dodge an empty gun.
I prove that death is but repose, this fitful fever's gentle close, but when my stomach painful grows I seek the doctor on the run.
I praise the poor man's homespun coat and grasp the wealthy lordling's throat; but when the lordling hands a note to me I take it in, of course.
I preach at length of wedded bliss, the wifely smile, the husband's kiss; and, tell me, is there aught amiss that I'm applying for divorce?
The farmer's calf and colt and lamb in mellow verse I do embalm, nor does it hurt my little psalm that I despise the rural sod.
In fact, I write on every theme from addled eggs to frozen cream, and people really do not seem to know a genius from a fraud.

—(Evening Wisconsin.

Petroleum to Cure Diptheria.

(London Telegraph:) Paris medical men continue to give their opinions vaguely on the treatment of diphtheria by petroleum, as carried on by Dr. Flahout, a provincial physician. All unite in testimony as to the fact that such a treatment is by no means original. Dr. Fauvel, a celebrated throat specialist, says that in pulmonary maladies the application of petroleum has produced splendid results. Moreover, during the American war of secession wounds were dressed with the oil. The doctor, however, counseled mothers whose children are affected by the dreadful malady of diphtheria or croup to put their trust for the present in pure lemon juice, which should be sponged or brushed over the throats of the sufferers.

Charity and Caste.

(Sir Edwin Arnold:) In India it was always curious to see how caste conflicted with the charity which is universally inculcated by the Hindoo religion. In thirsty weather wayfarers of low rank would naturally ask for a drink of water. The Brahman or Purbhoo householder could not let his brass and copper vessels be defiled by their touch, so he established a little bamboo spout in front of his abode, and the thirsty men or women could put their lips to the end of it, while the householder poured in water at the top.

ON ADVERTISING.

False Economy Decidedly Unprofitable.

True Mercantile Value of Sensible Publicity.

Good Taste in the Preparation of Advertisements Wins.

Advertise Well or Not at All—The Successful Advertiser Everywhere the One Who Uses the Most Space—Keep Moving.

BY NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, JR., Doctor of Publicity.

The man who thinks advertising isn't merchandise, and advertises, is a member of the school of mercantile idiocy.

The man who knows that advertising is merchandise, and advertises, is a scholar in the college of business harmony.

Successful business has five underlying principles. First, something to sell. Second, a place to sell it in. Third, sufficient capital and business management. Fourth, employees. Fifth, advertising, or publicity.

Advertising, is, by right and general acceptance, one of the definite essentials to successful selling. It must be considered as one, or not considered at all.

No man attempts to do a thousand dollar business in five hundred dollars' worth of floor space.

No man of dollars and sense would put Wilton carpets on dirty floors, with dirtier walls, and filter his display light through dusty cobwebs.

The successful business man gives to every part of his business what every part of it needs, neither more, nor less.

The well-balanced merchant has as large a stock as he can profitably carry, with as broad a salesroom, as extended counters, as extensive shelves, as commodious windows, and as high-priced clerks, as his business warrants.

The man of profit harmonizes every part of his business into the harmony of business, so that his business may bring more business.

The advertising space for a retail store must be, to a certain extent, reckoned proportionately with the floor space in the salesroom.

The larger the store, the more advertising.

The more clerks, the more advertising.

The more business, the more advertising.

Fully one-half of the advertisements in every city and country newspaper are about one-half as large as they ought to be.

If an advertisement of six inches will pay fairly well, an advertisement of twelve inches will pay proportionately better.

People will not hunt for an obscure advertisement.

Folks only read those advertisements that are pronounced; and prominently brought to their eyes.

About three-quarters of the advertising put out is inappropriately arranged. It is simply allowed to handicap itself, to be of little value to anybody, for the reason that it is not properly written, and without sufficient room for its display.

The advertiser who cannot afford to advertise well, had better not advertise at all.

Money can be lost on advertising, but money has seldom been lost on good advertising.

While extravagance in advertising, as well as in everything else, is to be condemned, few men today err on the side of too much publicity.

I dare offer the assertion that the majority of advertisers in this paper, or in any other paper, (and understand I have no interest in this publication, I do not know who owns it, nor care,) are not using as much advertising space as they profitably can use.

Will you advertise extensively and properly, or will you not?

Read the answer in the success of business men in your town, and in every other town.

The successful advertisers everywhere are the ones who use the most advertising space.

When the men who make the retail money in every city and every town in the United States and Canada, and the world over, are, with few exceptions, the men who are the extensive local advertisers, the man is to be pitied who dares talk against liberal advertising space, or who attempts to prove that he is, or can be, an exception to the universal rule.

It is impossible to present sample advertisements properly illustrating this article. So I have only tried to give a few ideas in miniature, which need two or three columns space to be properly presented. The reader will therefore bear in mind that the following samples should be magnified from ten to fifty times.

GLASS

10,000 tough tumblers at 5 cents per tumbler.

The above advertisement illustrates, in a diminutive way, the effect of the white space around an advertisement. The space is not wasted, because it makes the advertising space more valuable. The following advertisement is in the same general style, but shows the effect of a heavy border surrounded with white space:

COOKERS

Steak half cooked—servant girl packing—wife crying—everybody mad—the stove's to blame—why will folks expect old fashioned ranges to cook for new fashioned people? If you haven't seen the Smith range you don't know what it is to have a cooker that knows all about cooking.

The following advertisement illustrates a border made up of one word of type. Any other word can be substituted. This advertisement should occupy very large space in order to show to advantage, and in larger space the line of words should be repeated several times, so as to make the border proportionately large.

SAVESAVESAVESAVE SAVESAVESAVE

"'Tis not the clothes that make the man, but they help."

You Look Shabby

Pack away that summer suit, that it may do for next summer. Buy a fall suit and be in style now and next year too. Costs no more, if you have $15.00 to spare, to look well all the year around, and wear seasonable clothes. There's no sense nor style in wearing out a suit before you lay it aside—better wear it partly out and then wear it again. We have 100 all-wool, original pattern, perfectly made, and expensively trimmed gentlemen's suits, that we purchased of somebody who had to sell, for cash, and these are yours for $15.00. We make $2.00 each and no more. These suits cost us $13.00 because we bought them at a bargain, but we couldn't make them ourselves for less than $17.00, and there isn't a tailor who could make them for less than $28.00.

SAVESAVESAVE SAVESAVESAVESAVE

(Copyright, 1893, by The Trade Company, Boston.)

OCTOBER WEATHER.

Statistics from the Government Weather Bureau.

The Chief of the Weather Bureau furnishes for publication the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of October, taken at this station for a period of fifteen years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

Temperature—Mean or normal temperature, 64 degs. The warmest October was that of 1890, with an average of 68 degs. The coldest October was that of 1886, with an average of 60 degs. The highest temperature during any October was 102 degs. on October 3, 1885. The lowest temperature during any October was 41 degs. on October 27, 1886. Average date on which first "killing" frost occurred (in autumn,) none. Average date on which last "killing" frost occurred (in spring,) none.

Precipitation (rain)—Average for the month, .90 inches; average number of days with .01 inch or more, 3. The greatest monthly precipitation was 6.96 inches in 1889. The least monthly precipitation was .00 inches in 1891. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 3.62 inches on October 21, 1889.

Clouds and weather—Average number of cloudless days, 18; average number of partly cloudy days, 10; average number of cloudy days, 3.

Wind — The prevailing winds have been from the west. The highest velocity of the wind during any October was 34 miles on October 7, 1887.

THE EAST SIDE.

Bitten by a Vicious Dog—Sunday-school Rallying Day.

Today will be observed as "rallying day" by the Second Presbyterian Sunday-school, an appropriate programme having been arranged and the church handsomely decorated with flowers and greens for the occasion.

F. J. Ganahl of the Ganahl Lumber Company was quite severely bitten by a cross dog yesterday morning, and reported the case to the police. Officer Craig, who was sent to investigate, found that the animal was owned by a man named Geniella on South Workman street, and he was instructed to kill the dog at once, which he promised to do.

Mrs. H. H. Cooper and children went East yesterday over the Santa Fe.

The Catholic fair at Banquet Hall will open on Tuesday afternoon and continue till Saturday night.

Miss Gertie Hall left a few days since for San Francisco, and the News announces that she has gone to take a course of training as an officer in the Salvation Army. Miss Hall is a daughter of Mrs. E. Hall of No. 158 North Griffin avenue, and was, until recently, a popular member of the Baptist Young People's Society. Quite a sensation was occasioned by her joining the army some weeks ago in company with others of the society, and the announcement that she is to become an officer will also interest many of her friends. She is a sister-in-law of J. W. Forsythe, the well-known architect.

OIL VS. COAL AND WOOD.

New Application of the Rochester Lamp for Heating and Cooking.

The stove of the "lamp-heater" variety that seems destined to take the lead this year is a Los Angeles product, the invention of T. E. Brown of this city, who is manufacturing them in a large way that the general public know but little about. He will begin the season with upward of 2000 of the completed heaters in stock, and facilities for turning them out through the winter at the rate of 200 per week.

The heater, a picture of which appears today in our advertising columns, has been named "The Orient." It is exceedingly handsome and graceful, and will be really an ornament to any room. It has many points of excellence about it, over and above mere looks, possessed by no other heater, and no person at all familiar with oil heaters but will on seeing this one be impressed with its manifest superiority. The base of the stove is cast iron, highly ornamented and nickel plated. The back, or reflector, is nickel finished; the ornamental top and urn are of brass, also finely nickeled, and the handles to lift the stove about by are also nickel plated.

The lamp for the No. 2 heater — a Mammoth Rochester or B. & H., as the customer may prefer—is made of brass and nickel plated. It holds one gallon of oil, and the flame, when turned on full, is five and a half inches in diameter. And in this heater, unlike all the others now in the market, the heat, instead of escaping through the top, is deflected out into the room near the floor, where the air is always coldest. This, by warming the coldest air, creates a constant circulation and quickly warms the room. Samples of this excellent heater may be seen in operation at Mr. Brown's stove and house-furnishing store, 314 and 316 South Spring street.

YESTERDAY

The books of the Adams Street Homestead tract No. 2 opened yesterday. Obtain prospectus quickly, with map. Engravings of the six elegant residences, broad avenues, etc., etc. One hundred and thirty-eight lots at $295 each—$10 per month, without interest. Southern California Land Co., 230 North Main street.

STAMPING and pinking at short notice. Buttonholes and tailor buttons to order. Zinnamon's, No. 123 South Broadway.

ROBERT SHARP, funeral director (independent,) No. 536 South Spring street. Telephone 1029.

MOTHERS, be sure and always use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething. It is the best of all.

THE only Keeley Institute in Southern California is at Riverside. The Los Angeles office is at rooms 64 and 65, New Wilson Block.

CHILDREN'S school shoes, the best and cheapest on earth, at Joseph Bickel's, 118 East First street, east of Main.

SALINE Sulphur Sirup gives unexcelled sulphur baths. Godfrey & Moore, 108 South Spring street, agents.

PIZARRO AND PERU.

Charles F. Lummis Pays His Respects to a Critic.

Mr. Johnston of Santa Ana Danced on by the Clever Writer—Scientific Facts Versus Romance.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

LIMA (Peru,) Aug. 20, 1893.—A copy of the Los Angeles Herald which has overtaken me in Peru brings the not surprising evidence that some Arthur Johnston has rushed in where angels fear to tread. The gentleman is of the classic shades of Santa Ana, and his grievance and excuse for type is my statement of what modern scientific history is establishing with regard to Francisco Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru. An honest critic always commands my courteous consideration, no matter how ignorant he may be; but the sage of Santa Ana so wilfully misrepresents my words that the pity his ignorance might awake, his dishonesty forbids.

The matter is not without humor—though for that no thanks to Mr. Johnston's wit. His three and a half column tirade, meant for my personal head, hits only modern science—whose light evidently has not reached him—and his able satire succeeds only in revealing the fact that he knows nothing of what has been proved by science and is now accepted by all scholars. In charging me with "sensationalism" and with being solely responsible for the ideas presented in the "True Story of Pizarro and Peru," he knowingly violated the truth. My English is usually found intelligible; and in that narrative I was strictly careful to claim no more credit than is properly mine for the idea and work of presenting in popular form the new but accepted conclusions of modern science concerning the Spanish conquest. I have studied these things, it is true; in the field, which Mr. Johnston never trod, and in the original sources, which he cannot read. But the credit of the important conclusions belongs to modern science and not to me. It belongs to Louis H. Morgan, the founder and father of American archaeology and ethnology; to Humboldt and his great pupil and follower, Bandelier, who over his own name vouches for my story of the conquest; to the real American historians like Parkman and John Fiske, who have forever dethroned the closet explorers and historians of rehash. Perhaps we shall next learn from Santa Ana that Parkman and Fiske are sensationalists, because in our own history they have overturned so many of the silly fables so jealously guarded by folk who read one easy book and deem themselves forever up to date on its subject.

The net backing of Mr. Johnston's knowledge is that he has read one book on Peru—and that, above all, the book of Clement R. Markham. Now, Mr. Markham is a very good Englishman, who proved himself a safe buyer of coffee and cocoa, and worthy of gratitude for his services to quinine. But never before have I heard him spoken of as "a learned ethnologist and philogist." Every scholar in the United States knows he was quite the reverse. His apotheosis as a scientist in those matters dates from Santa Ana. And by that same token, I judge that Mr. Johnston also is a Briton, which would explain much. More to England than all other causes together we owe our long blindness to history—the insular notion that no exploit was worth recording unless it was Saxon, and the interested clamor of "stop thief!" The nation which has a blacker record of bullying, of cruelty and of extermination than all other nations in history in a lump has always taken pains to hold Spain up for popular hate, in order to divert attention from its own misdeeds. And we colonial sheep—as we are very much still, in some intellectual lines—kept jumping over the same shadow, until scholars arose among us honest enough and earnest enough to demand and get the unpartisan truth.

I need not here nor elsewhere enter into serious controversy with the excellent gentleman who diffused quinine. His information about Peru was gained neither by scientific study of sources or places, nor by the measurement of one ruin; but was picked up in his business travels and from the works of Prescott and other predecessors. What he says of the movements of the Inca tribe of Indians is partly true, though it would be more valuable had he had a knowledge of ethnology to guide his estimates. There is wonderful stonework here, but nothing which can be called architecture in our sense; and to speak of the engineering and agriculture of Incas as surpassing those of the Spaniards would alone be enough to fix the author's scientific status, for the monuments stand side by side. As for the polity of the Inca "empire," it is needless to discuss my statement that it was purely Indian, of the same complex but uncivilized sort which belonged to all Indian tribes of the New World, and survives today among our own aborigines. That belongs to the primary grade of study to which Mr. Johnston should betake himself. That the Incas had the drama, or "statistics," is simply untrue, as was proved long ago. Those who know anything of these matters will hardly need to be reminded that Mitre and Palma exploded the last refuge of the romantic school in this direction—the famous drama of Ollantay. Had Mr. Markham cared (and been able) to read the play himself—a useful thing to do before setting up as an authority upon it, he could have seen that, though written in "the Inca tongue," as Mr. Johnston terms it, the romance is Spanish in every fibre. And if this were not enough, he need not have gone far to learn the name of the priest who wrote, in 1780, this "most perfect drama of the ancient Incas."

It is gratifying to have, from one whose opportunities in Santa Ana give him such authority, information about the Quichua tongue—which I am at the disadvantage of being able to study only among the people who speak it. To my humble understanding of both Quichua is a very good Indian language; not so musical as the Tigua, nor quite so guttural as the Queres of New Mexico, but of the same construction and the same general character—that is, one of those languages characteristic of peoples who had no remotest conception of either society or politics as the terms are used in civilization, but were purely tribal in all their economies. But this I say only tentatively, and with due awe for Mr. Johnston's superior knowledge of Indian linguistics, and Mr. Markham's, too. Probably Gatschet and Brinton even will bow to these two new stars of philology.

Mr. Johnston's fine sweep of the hand, demolishing my poor notions about the religion of the ancient Peruvians, is equally humiliating. When I had seen and studied as little as he has I was equally ignorant. I, too, in happy boyhood could swallow without a gulp Cooper's "Great Spirit," and Prescott's "Sun-worship," and Squier's "pure, incorporeal Pachacamac" and "spiritual creative essence." Perhaps when Mr. J. shall have studied and seen as much of Indian worship in North and South America as I have he will also see a great light. And without the hardships which field work entails and the dangers of personal prying into these things, he can notably improve his present condition by reading the authorities upon these subjects instead of getting his powder from dime novels. There is no excuse for ignorance on these points—that is, for noisy ignorance—not that the labors of Morgan, Bandelier, Matthews, Cushing and others are everywhere accessible. The romantic picture of the aborigines is much prettier; but the established facts are stubborn. It injures faith in Mr. Johnston's pure and gentle Incas to be on their ground and overturn their bones—for everywhere we dig up the divinities they did worship. In every ruin are the indescribably obscene, the hideously disgusting objects both of religion and "art," faithful mirrors of the minds of their makers and worshipers. In every ruin are the overwhelming proofs that in this "Acadian society," far before any European foot had touched the New World, not only was sensuality dominant, but every sort of unnatural crime. Certainly no unscientific writer has more conscientiously and earnestly than I done justice to the aborigines, nor been fairer in insisting that he be weighed by comparison. In many things he is better than the average civilized being, by very reason of his simplicity. In other things he could hardly be worse than his better-advantaged brother. And to my fully human estimate of him everything I have ever written bears witness. Perhaps if Mr. Johnston ever arrives at any knowledge of Peru, or of Indians anywhere, he will not stand so much in need of salt. But the British attempt to make out that the Incas were nobler than their conquerors, is easier in romance than in science. They were not even better than the British, whose only distinction in the New World in its first century was as pirates, which is the worst I can conscientiously say of the Incas.

The personal part of Mr. Johnston's invective is not of concern. His hail pours first at Pizarro and then at my humble head, and then back again—as if uncertain which of us is worthier the "deep damnation of his taking off." So another once starved between two bundles of hay, uncertain which to eat. He holds me personally responsible for all Pizarro's "crimes," of which he paints many. So far as that goes, I would sooner have to answer for Pizarro's career than for Mr. Johnston's. His blindest defamers have never charged the conqueror of Peru with not knowing what to do when it rained, and, so far as his "crimes" go, history on scientific bases is taking care of that matter without help from Santa Ana.

The Johnstonian twistings of the affair of Caxamarca, and his able exposition of Indian "royalty" need no serious rejoinder. To those not wholly ignorant of Indian affairs, my best account of the episode is fully intelligible, and Pizarro's course full justified. My book for young readers is not a monograph, but all the necessary footnotes can be found in the authorities above cited. We have to concede always the datum plane of conquest—for history is always comparative. All nations have been tarred with the same stick, and it does not lie in the mouth of any of us to carp at Spain for taking the New World. Our own land titles began in the same way, but if afterward we had shown one-half the mercy and humanity and statesmanship that Spain did in dealing with the aborigine, our record would be very different from what it is.

I am always ready to stand by what I have written, unless further research proves me wrong—in which case I am as ready to repair my error. But I would much rather that self-constituted critics studied a little before the attack—it would save their ink and mine, too. If they will bear in mind that in speaking of scientific matters I present the views of the accepted scientists and not of myself alone (unless expressly specified) it may prevent confusion and subsequent embarrassment. In any event, after this, I must content myself with replying only to critics more competent and more honest than the savant of Santa Ana.

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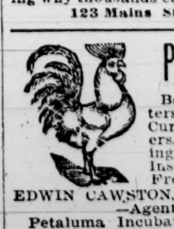
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The Negro in the South.

An interesting communication is published in The Times today showing the progress which education has made among the colored people in the South. By a coincidence, we have received a copy of a pamphlet published at the Crusader office in New Orleans, giving particulars of the outrageous treatment of an educated colored man named Bonseigneur, who is described as a person of culture and refinement. This man, whose only crime appears to have been that his skin is dark, purchased a property on the beach of Mandeville, a summer resort, to which he moved with his family. He was not permitted to reside there, however, receiving a formal notification from a dozen chivalrous Southerners that the presence of himself and family was not desired, with a plain intimation that it would be best for him to remove at once. It is said that the Crusader was the only journal in New Orleans that commented on this outrage. Albion W. Tougee, the well-known author of the "Fool's Errand," adds a statement to the pamphlet, in which he says:

"Paul Bonseigneur is, in all respects, one of the very best types of the intelligent, successful, cultured, colored citizen. The wrong and indignity openly visited upon him by persons who, in the very act, expressly admitted his personal worth and merit, without rebuke or remonstrance from any newspaper controlled by white men; from any church composed of white Christians, or any considerable number of white citizens, is indicative merely of the sentiment attaching to his race. Many are unconscious of its unjustice; others are indifferent to it; while others, still, especially throughout the North, hardly realize that such condition exists. It is to be hoped that this simple statement of facts may awaken the attention it so well deserves."

While the black man in the South is now nominally free, his condition is, in some respects, worse than it was before the war, at least in cases where he then had a kind master. How long is this state of things to continue, and what will be the outcome? It is a difficult question to answer. The sudden transformation of an army of densely ignorant slaves into full-grown citizens of a great republic, with all the rights pertaining to such citizenship, is an experiment which was never before tried in the world. It was, indeed, a daring experiment, and it appears that we have not yet quite reached the point where we can truthfully say that the experiment was a thorough success.

With the Southern brigadiers in power at Washington—those men who prate of chivalry and practice mean wrong on the defenseless—and the law abrogated which provided for the free ballot and a fair count, the outlook for the black man in the Southern States is not at present at all encouraging.

Chicago.

Walter Besant has been talking to a London reporter about his American tour. He says: "You have not seen America until you have seen Chicago. New York is not America, it is cosmopolitan; Boston is not America, it is old; Philadelphia is not America, it is asleep. But at Chicago you are right in the heart of the country—you are at the center of everything. Chicago will be to America what Babylon formerly was to Asia."

Certainly one will never find a better example of American enterprise, push and activity than Chicago affords. Less than a half a century old, she has her million and a half of people, made up from every nation under the sun; yet, with but few exceptions, Americans in sentiment and in devotion to the city of their choice. It has taken London long centuries to attain to her present growth and population, but this young giant of the New World is taking rapid strides toward overtaking her in the number of its population. She is more decidedly American than any other large city in the country, and affords such a revelation of American civilization as could not be found in any other growing city in America. It has repeatedly been said by foreigners visiting the World's Fair that the greatest wonder of the whole was Chicago herself. And no one who has studied her can question the truthfulness of the assertion.

Show Your Hands.

To the unprejudiced observer on the Pacific Coast it appears that too much importance is attached to the silver question in estimating the cause of the present depression in business. It is, we believe, different in the East, but out here people are quite willing to accept either gold, or greenbacks, or silver in payment for debts or for goods purchased. There is no complaint about the bulky character of silver coin here.

It appears that a more important factor in the present depression is the uncertainty of the manufacturers of the country in regard to the future of the tariff. It is this that has locked the doors of so many factories and thrown thousands of men out of employment. It is this that prevents merchants from getting orders for goods, which would keep these factories busy and the men and women who work in them from going hungry. The question is not so much whether the tariff shall be reduced or increased, or abolished altogether, as that the manufacturers should learn with the least possible delay what the chances are going to be in order that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

The proceedings in Congress at present remind one of a game of cards. The Democrats are afraid to show their hands, and the Republicans refuse to do so because they want to take advantage of their opponents. Meantime, business stagnates and people starve. Political advantage is a small matter alongside the interests of thousands of families in need of bread. Show your hands, gentlemen, and let the wheels of commerce revolve again.

Attacking the Autocrat.

The resolution introduced by Senator Stewart looking to the arraignment of the President will, by most people, be credited to vexation on the part of the silver men at the President's attitude toward silver. There is, however, more behind it than this. There has been a growing dissatisfaction among the people at the increase of the Executive's power, and the unwarranted exercise of that power. This dissatisfaction was plainly manifested at the time of Harrison's nomination, when the Federal brigade forced that nomination down the throats of the convention, only to see it spewed out at the polls.

The question is, in the strictest sense of the word, a non-partisan one, and deeply concerns the people at large, irrespective of party. The power of the President of the United States has grown to enormous proportions since the appointive offices have become so numerous and valuable. This gives the head of the nation a whip hand over members of the legislative bodies which is not held by any monarch under a constitutional form of government. It is a power which is essentially dangerous, and, particularly so, unless held by one who is in all things a disinterested patriot. The curtailment of this power, through the more general adoption of civil service reform, will undoubtedly be one of the pressing questions of the near future. This is a movement toward which Mr. Cleveland has frequently expressed his allegiance.

London Times and Our Reform School.

It is always pleasing to hear California, her men and her institutions well spoken of, and it is quite gratifying that the most prominent newspaper in the world should find in our own State (and in our own country, too,) a model reform school. The London Times in a recent issue has an article, based on a report from the British Vice-Consul at Los Angeles, on what the "Thunderer" entitles "A California Industrial School." The article is a clear exposition of the Whittier Reform School, the aims of which have been so often set forth in our own columns. It is not only a source of satisfaction "to see ourselves as others see us," but it is highly gratifying to every citizen of our commonwealth to see our reformatory institution held up as a model to the world.

The Times says: "The feature which distinguishes this school from all other reformatory schools is that all the work the children do is of a nature to benefit them when they have left the school. Thus, in the older institutions most of the children are at work which will be of no use to them when they are discharged; but the Whittier school aims to have no child do a stroke of work that will not be really preparing that child better for his life work."

In regard to the military training of the boys the Times says: "All receive a military training, the idea being to teach prompt obedience to orders, to instill a taste in dress, and to give a good gait and carriage." Neither does the great British newspaper forget the girls, for it states, aside from various occupations, "both boys and girls go to school three hours a day, and work four hours. . . . The girls are found to be as much interested as the boys." Again the Times says: "There may be, at present, economy in working these boys at some one thing, such as seating chairs or making brushes, but we feel that it is true economy to make good self-respecting citizens of these boys in preference to making a few immediate dollars for the State."

Such testimony and comment from such an influential source cannot help being great encouragement to those who have so zealously (and sometimes with uphill work) labored to put the Whittier industrial school on the lines of the truest reform.

A correspondent of The Times puts forth this pertinent query: "Isn't it rather significant that among all the representatives sent to request Congress to prevent the removal of the tariff from divers and sundry articles manufactured in this country, there has not appeared a single representative from either a Democratic or Republican manufacturer with a request for the same Congress to remove the 'robber tariff' from anything"

On the face of things our correspondent would seem to be justified in asking this rather leading question, but in view of the fact that platforms are made to get in on—that all the Bourbon hurroo about the "robber tariff" was only sound and fury, signifying nothing, we are compelled to say that he ought to know better than to raise any such points as these. They are out of order, incompetent, immaterial and irrelevant.

A PARALLEL CASE.



GROVER (*Soliloquy*)—"*What kind of a father will the people think me if I throw Silver away?*"

The New York World is zealously bucking because the administration is, even feebly, about carrying out the provisions of the Geary law. It surprises the East, doubtless, to know that there are any laws more directly affecting the West, which it is worth while paying any attention to; in other words, that effete section of the Union is apparently unable to understand that this side of the continent has any rights which the authorities are bound to respect. The fact that a law is a law, and should be enforced, regardless of the wishes or opinions of the executive branch of the government, seems to be a feature of the situation which has not entered the befogged brains of the journalists of Gotham. That any law should be nullified because it does not suit the whims of some one in authority is a most outrageous proposition in this great republic of law and order. If the President and his satellites may void one statute, why not another? The people demand the rigid enforcement of all laws, and any other course is fraught with the direst danger to free institutions.

The annual report of the Utah Commission brings out some interesting points in relation to that Territory. The closing of the mines consequent upon the low price of silver has attracted more attention to the development of agricultural resources, and in this connection the urgent need of a comprehensive system of irrigation is pointed out. The work of the convention to meet in this city shortly will be of great benefit to sections which are similarly situated.

A London cablegram states that this government has been endeavoring to negotiate a fifty-million-dollar gold loan in France, but has failed, and that overtures to that end have been made since in London. Secretary Carlisle denies that there is any truth in the report. It would certainly be a startling disclosure to the American people if true.

The train robber reminds the country that he belongs to no particular locality, and that all portions of the land are alike liable to his lawless and murderous visitations.

The House succeeded in getting a good deal of fun out of the Public Printing Bill, yesterday, but, as usual, the Pacific Coast had to fight for all the fun it got.

CURRENT HUMOR.

(Cleveland Plaindealer:) Sleepy Citizen. What do you want in my house? Burglar (presenting gun.) I want money. Sleepy Citizen. Good Lord! Give us your hand—so do I!

(Life:) "The value of such a poem as this cannot be expressed in mere dollars!" exclaimed Mr. Rando. "No, it cannot," agreed the editor; "we will pay you 75 cents for it."

(Harper's Bazar:) "Do you still have colored servants, Hicks?" "Well, in a sense. We don't have negroes any more, but we've got three of the greenest girls you ever saw in the house now."

(Waif:) Mrs. Fangle. Have you secured a lodger for your second floor, Mr. Goslin? Goslin (horrified.) I haven't been looking for a lodger, madam. Mrs. Fangle. Why, I'm certain my husband told me you had rooms to let in your upper story.

(Brooklyn Life:) "Why, Bridget, did mamma have another husband before she married my papa?" "Yis, darlint, but he doied, yer see." "O, Bridget, I'm so sorry mamma lost her husband!" "Faith, an' ye'd betther be glad, Bessie. If he'd lived he might a made a cruel stipfeyther."

BRIEFLY TOLD.

Twenty-five years ago electricity as a mechanical power was unknown. Now $300,000,000 are invested in various kinds of electrical machinery.

The first practical sewing machine was invented in 1841. In 1888 there were 600,000 made in the United States, able to do the work of 7,200,000 women.

The first steamship crossed the Atlantic in 1818. There are now seventy lines of mail steamers. In 1888 there were 107,137 steam vessels on the high seas.

Germany has 5,000,000 depositors in savings banks; France, 4,150,000; Great Britain, 3,750,000; Italy, 1,970,000; Austria, 1,850,000; Switzerland, 1,600,000; Sweden and Norway, 1,570,000.

Ordinary soda of commerce has been successfully used in France as a substitute for salt water in mixing cement or mortar during cold weather. The results have been very satisfactory.

They have found a petrified toad and a petrified cat in one of our suburban towns. It is almost time to look for a petrified liar, but not quite, though some of the petrified men "found" at Fresno might answer the description.

Chicago and the Poet.

(Chicago News Record:) A rapturous poet apostrophizes Chicago as the "wondrous city by the damp, clear lake." It is not every poet who would have paused in his mad ecstacy to consider and announce the important truth that the lake is damp. But, perhaps, this poet has been in the lake. Perhaps he has read poems to people who were near the lake at the time.

FOREIGN NOTABLES.

The Khedive of Egypt will visit England in the spring if he is assured by the British government that his visit will be welcome.

The Queen of Italy has founded a society for the reforming of ragged street children. They are to be taken from the gutter and taught some useful trade.

Although Lord Roberts is one of the bravest soldiers and certainly the best general in the English army, he has a horror of cats, and cannot sit in a room with one.

It has been ascertained by Prof. Kernot of Melbourne University, Australia, that the usually assumed weight of 80 to 100 pounds per square foot, produced by a dense crowd of persons, may be largely exceeded.

Edmund Yates says he has been requested to give the most emphatic contradiction to the report that Lady Queensberry has joined the Salvation Army. No necessity has yet arisen for a similar contradiction as to the marquis.

The Queen of Holland celebrated her fourteenth birthday on Thursday. By her special desire the public festivities on this occasion took the form of school treats on a very large scale. She personally took an active part in the fete at Apeldoort, but the weather was very unfavorable and sadly interferred with the programme she had drawn up with so much care.

Queen Victoria has found it necessary to build a house at Balmoral for the reception of her Indian retinue. "Her Majesty's niggers," as they are irreverently called at Windsor, give more trouble to the officials of the household than all the rest of the retainers and visitors put together. Like some colored persons in this country, they exact more attention than is paid to white people, and raise a terrific howl if they don't get it.

PERSONAL MENTION.

T. de Witt Talmage says that the wealthy men of Chicago make more sacrifices for their city than those of any other city.

Richard Watson Gilder is styled "the Matthew Arnold of America" by an Eastern writer. He isn't. He is the Mother Goose of America.

Mary Anderson Navarro got nothing by the will of her stepfather, Dr. Hamilton Griffin, who owed whatever he had to her. Mrs. Navarro is in Switzerland with her husband, whose devotion is still a matter of comment, and she is said to be more statuesquely beautiful than ever.

W. J. Davidson has just returned to Cleveland after building and starting in Siam the first electric railroad in Asia. The motormen and conductors are natives who were trained by Mr. Davidson. He says that they are intelligent and they run the cars very carefully and successfully.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky will be 83 years old next month. He says that he has never indulged much in stimulants and he has never habitually used spirits, coffee, or tea. Tobacco he has always eschewed. He has always taken nine hours of sleep, and in these later years permits himself even more.

With Hamilton Fish dead, only three members of the Grant Cabinet survive. They are George M. Robeson of New Jersey, who was Secretary of the Navy; Benjamin H. Bristow of New York, Secretary of the Treasury, and J. N. Tyner of Indiana, who filled out Marshall Jewell's unexpired term as Postmaster General.

Mme. Christine Nilsson, now known as the Countess of Miranda, lives, for the greater part of the year, in a fine house—almost a palace—at Madrid. In its internal decoration she has displayed a certain amount of eccentricity, for her bedroom is papered with sheets of music from the scores of the various operas that she has interpreted, while the walls of the dining-room are covered with a collection of hotel bills, the result of the singer's many professional travels in both hemispheres.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

Saxon ladies wore a gown reaching to the feet and over it a capacious mantle covering the form and head.

When the wife and daughters of the Chinese Minister to England were presented to Queen Victoria, they were allowed to remain seated after their presentation, as their small feet unfitted them for long standing.

"Catherine Cole," writing to a New Orleans paper, describes Phoebe Couzins as "a slender, black-robed woman, with the saddest face you ever gazed upon." Well, the description "sad-faced" may fit sometimes, but not when Phoebe is on the war path. At that time there is more of an expression which might be called martial joy.

Miss Foster, daughter of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has great ability as a decorator of china, in which branch of art she has attained such a proficiency as to warrant the building of a kiln at her own home in Ohio. Miss Foster is an enthusiast in her work, and attends to every detail of firing each piece as it is finished, never seeming to tire of the most uninteresting or laborious details.

Mme. Albani has been explaining to a musical writer how she preserves her voice. Before singing a heavy role at night she hardly speaks a word all day and remains as much as possible alone. She makes it a rule never to sing to her friends. The latter part of this prescription is commended to amateur sopranos of the "Marguerite" and "Sweet Violets" brand.

The Marchioness of Waterford is a woman of action. It is related that, looking through the window of her house on Charles street, London, the other day, she saw a cabman ill-using his horse. Raising the window, she commanded the man to desist, and upon his refusal she gathered up her skirts, opened the front door, and, letting go with her aristocratic left, she blacked the fellow's eye and then had a policeman take him into custody on a charge of cruelty to animals. The cabman hasn't recovered from his astonishment yet.

Mrs. Cornythe, who lives at New Britain, in the Bismarck Archipelago, is one of the greatest traders in the South seas. She is half American and half Samoan, her father being a former American consul and her mother a native woman. Mrs. Cornythe is a widow, her husband having been an Englishman. She owns 150,000 acres of land in the islands and employs fifty Europeans and twice as many natives. She trades in all the products of the archipelago, owns her own line of ships and is worth over $1,000,000.

UPON THE HEIGHTS.

Climbing the Sinuous Trail to Wilson's Peak.

The Majestic Panorama Seen from the Summit of the Sierra Madre Range—An Outing Among the Whispering Pines.

It is delightful sometimes to get out from man's world into God's world, from the valley and lowlands to the mountain heights, where the air is pure and ventilated, fresh from Nature's great alembic, and all sounds are hushed save those of Nature's voices—the whisper of the summer breezes, the chirp of the cricket and the songs of the happy birds.

I was feeling the other day half weary of the ceasless treadmill of everyday life, and a longing just for a little breathing spell among the hills, and so when a friend said to me, "We are going to Wilson's Peak, won't you go with us?" I turned a hungry face toward the mountains, and longing eyes to that peak, which in the clear moonlight lifted its purple vastness against the sky, and said, "I will go."

And so last Thursday found us, a happy party, on our way, the great mountain rising before us like a thing as much of sky as of earth, overtopping all its neighboring peaks, and looking invitingly friendly.

"I am dreading only one thing, and that is the long mule-ride up the trail, for it is fifteen years since I have been in the saddle," I said to my friends.

But how speedily that dread vanished when once on the back of that patient, long-eared cousin to the horse. "Daisy" was the name of the animal assigned to me, and we soon established friendly relations, and in less than half an hour I felt as much at home on her back as I would have done in an easy chair at home, and, best of all, my opportunity for observation was all that could be desired.

The trail over the mountains to the surmit is a marvel of engineering skill, and broad enough for the sense of perfect safety. It is a series of zigzags and circles amid a wilderness of peaks. The rise is gradual, and at no point alarmingly steep, yet all the while the lowlands and intervals are receding, and the everyday world sinking below you. There, before and above you, you see broken points and deep rents in the mountain sides, which you wonder how you are to pass. You see what, in the winter season, must be the perpendicular paths of mountain torrents, and the white thread of, the trail is above them. Here, it hugs the steep, rocky walls of the mountain, and over your head leans a firmament of granite. There, the soil is soft, and the dust looks thick as if the feet of centuries had trodden it, or the hungry tooth of time had gnawed into the hills. On one side the mountains rise so gigantic and high you cannot see their summits; on the other the highest hills are far below you. You look down into seemingly bottomless chasms, where some old cyclopean giant has piled massive boulders, and where are the beds of dead streams and sweeping torrents. Again, into green and beautiful deeps where are large, columned forests, and beyond them a mountain world so vast it seems endless. It stretches away on one hand to the horizon, bannered by clouds, the home of mystery and silence. On the other hand, all the wide realm between you and the sea is unfolded like a map before you. Pasadena lies like an ant hill on the plains. Monrovia, like a toy city of your childhood. San Fernando is a white dot on the landscape, and here and there are other dots of towns and growing cities. Afar off, Los Angeles looks as if it might be the home of the veriest pigmies, in that other world thousands of feet below you.

There are lookout points where the whole landscape broadens; there are others where you are walled in by the encircling peaks, and the lowlands disappear. You are in a world above a world, and you cannot catch a whisper or a motion from that lower sphere. But, by-and-by, the sea flashes back its light to your vision, all the great valleys unroll their full lengths, and their intervening hills stand out in full array below you. There, as evening approaches, soft, opalescent lights creep in to veil the plains. The last rays of sunlight touch the lofty heights. Pinnacles and towers, and rounded peaks and rocky pyramids seem marshaled in a good-night procession. What you thought to be but low-growing chapparal, you find to be mountain giants, green-boughed and spreading. There are no lack of forests, and as you near the summit the trail winds in and out from their shadow. You hear the sighing of the lofty pines and the whisper of the cedars. Giant oaks spread their arms above you; sycamore and arbor vitas stretch themselves skyward; the red-limbed manzanita stands sentinel along your path, and the buckthorn makes about you a hedge of verdure. The bay tree sends out its fragrant odors, and thousands of flowers appear in gorgeous array. The bright scarlet of the mountain pink gleams like a forest flame; the golden rod nods on its stem, and great clusters of flowering bushes make patches of amber upon the sides of the peaks. Here is color in all its fullness, a mountain garden tended by the rioting sunbeams. Here the butterflies are at home, the bees seek for the honeyed nectar, and the birds are filled with carrolling gladness, while the gay and happy squirrel, with his bushy tail of silver, runs carelessly among the undergrowth.

The sun is going down as we reach Camp Wilson, but what an outing we have had with Nature while climbing the trail, heart to heart with her, and what surprises she has afforded us. We feel no fatigue, and, after shaking off the dust of travel, we step to the edge of the camp and look down.

We speak advisedly when we use the term "edge," for the camp lies upon a broad, almost level expanse, supported on either side by an artificial embankment of solid granite. Upon this you stand, and as if upon the edge of a star, look down upon the every-day world—the world where man lives and labors, and builds his cities, and plants his orchards and vineyards, his harvests, and lives his little life until it all ends. How far away it is!

The camp is built along this artificial level. There are about thirty tents and houses altogether, some under the shadow of clustering trees, some at the base of wooded points that wall in the camp at either end.

One finds here an excellent table, furnished with the best that the markets of the valley supply, brought up on the backs of the faithful burros. The accommodations are clean and comfortable, and refreshing sleep is the benediction of this lofty height. Mr. Martin is a genial and pleasant host, always thoughtful for the comfort of his guests. It is a delightful resort for the invalid and for those in health. The true lover of nature can nowhere feast his eyes upon greater grandeur or a vaster perspective.

I was up the last morning of my stay to see the sunrise. Standing upon the wall of this lofty summit I looked away to the eastward, where rose still more colossal heights. Old Baldy, the hoary brother of time, lifted his vast front to the skies. San Jacinto, in the farther distance, stood out a world-high pyramid. Sharp peaks and mountain pinnacles fretted the blue, and far away to the right were the sloping valleys. A narrow belt of cloud curtained the east. There was a slight whisper among the pines, a faint stir as of expectancy among the cedars. Here a bird broke into a glad song, as of welcome, and lo! along the upper edge of cloud shot a dozen rings as of fire. Then they melted and ran in long, quivering golden floods, fringing the whole cloud with gold. Again they were transformed and shot up in points, a long range of molten, gleaming peaks. Then from among them suddenly a brilliant rim of gold appeared, dazzling in its brightness. Higher and higher, and the full, round sun looked down on shining peaks, on the vanishing purple of the valleys, lighting up the tall trees upon the mount where I stood, turning their green to gold, like that of burning tapers. The miracle of day was accomplished, and all the upper world was swathed in sunshine.

The trail leading to the summit of Wilson's Peak was built at a cost of about $7000. The work was well and substantially done, and as a trail it is all that could be desired. But what is needed is to make this fine peak more generally accessible. This can be done only by building a carriage road, which can be built at an expense of not more than $20,000—a mere bagatelle when we consider the advantages which would accrue from it. We should have as good a carriage road to the summit of Mt. Wilson as the famous road up Mt. Hamilton. Los Angeles and all the towns in the valley would reap their share of the benefit from such an improvement. Then, if Prof. Lowe is able to carry out his purpose of constructing an observatory upon the adjacent peak, connecting it with lower world by a line of railway, a new group of marvelous attractions would be open to all visitors to this part of the State, whether invalid or otherwise, such as would attract a great increase of travel in this direction.

One who has not visited them cannot form the faintest conception of the spectacular wonders to be seen from these mountain tops, between five and six thousand feet above the sea. It is like opening a new page in Nature's book to stand upon these heights. They are mounts of vision of incomparable grandeur, and there should be public spirit enough in this vicinity to make them accessible to all.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

Negro Education.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20, 1893.—(To the Editor of The Times.) I beg space in your paper for some thoughts upon the subject of the education of the negro in the South, suggested by reading an editorial which appeared in The Times some week or ten days ago. Southern by birth, education and raising, and before the late war the owner of quite a number of slaves, some coming to me by inheritance, some by purchase. I never favored slavery per se, and rejoice that in this great nation of 65,000,000 people every man is free and equal before the law.

If anyone, fifty years ago, had foretold the education and political elevation of the Southern black man, he would have been regarded, by the typical Southron, a lunatic, and, in many localities, would have been summarily "removed," without particular regard for manner or means.

His liberation from bondage was one of the results of the late war, and, at the time, and under the circumstances, was the most daring deed in the history of the world. The precipitation, by a single stroke of the pen, of millions of ignorant negroes—profoundly ignorant by the operation of law—upon a people, whose institutions were based upon virtue and intelligence, was enough to appall the most gigantic intellect. But, with consciousness of power and concern for the happiness and welfare of these people, the fiat of freedom went forth. Slaves today—tomorrow citizens of the greatest republic the world ever saw.

The transition from bondage to freedom was attended and followed by no excesses. Unroll all the picture-rolls of conquered despotisms of past ages, and you will fail to find such patience, such submission to law, however discriminating or oppressive; such endeavor to worthily wear the toga of American citizenship, as were exhibited by the freedmen of the South. In other times, hate, revenge, spoliation and bloodshed followed, in quick succession, as a propitiation for long-endured wrong. But, instead of appealing to the lower instincts of their humanity, these freedmen were moved by the higher and nobler feeling of nature, and were quickened by a laudible ambition to free themselves from the embarrassments of a new position.

The emancipation of these people, naturally, under our civil polity, raised the question of their education. They were not placed in a state of pupilage, but were thrust into the arena unprepared for the conflicts of political life. How to best qualify them for civil duties, and, at the same time, not infringe upon other relations of life, puzzled philanthropists and statesmen alike. All with one voice exclaimed, "We must educate them!" But when the manner, means and instrument were considered, there was a contrariety of opinion. It entailed a momentous responsibility, embracing both the freedmen and the white people, and involving, in its broad scope, the progress, the institutions and the honor of the whole country.

How was this Gordian knot, with its voluminous folds, unraveled? By the adoption of the system of popular education. Public opinion, crystallized into law, forbade teaching a slave, because intellectual training was incompatible with the conditions of bondage. There was opposition, but, like Sampson, it had been shorn of its strength by the will of the people, exposed by the legislatures of every Southern State. A healthier public sentiment, under the new order of things, at length prevailed, because the people saw and felt that ignorance was incompatible with the conditions of citizenship.

To provide against the danger which environed our institutions, and threatened to disturb their perpetuity, the present system of common schools was devised and organized for the rising generation, white and black, in every county of every Southern State. Millions of dollars have been appropriated and expended during the last twenty-five years in the South for the education of the two races. These enormous sums were impartially distributed by the agencies established by law, without regard to race and according to enrollment, among the pupils of the designated scholastic age. The statistics of the country show who owned the property and who paid the taxes for the support of these schools. This is not all that was done. Even the interest on the permanent school fund, acquired and invested long before the enfranchisement of the negro, was applied to the common fund for the common education of all. The South has promptly paid its proportion of the taxes for the support of the general government, including millions for pensions to Federal soldiers, and, in addition, has voluntarily levied and paid the taxes for the education of the negro children, without the appropriation of a single dollar from the national treasury.

When we contemplate the condition of the Southern people at the close of the war; the demoralization and destruction of the whole system of labor; the financial ruin that prostrated all business, agricultural, mercantile and industrial, and then remember how these people entered upon the work of rehabilitation; when, in view of all this, we behold them establishing, organizing and supporting schools for the common education of all, it must be regarded as the grandest spectacle in the annals of the human race. The South, by its sacrifices and devotion to this work, has commanded the admiration and gained the plaudits of the world.

We have briefly stated what the white man of the South has done for the black man of the South. For verification, the statutes and the reports of school officers of every State are accessible and open to all.

The opportunity has been afforded the negro for acquiring an education. What progress has he made during his twenty-five years of freedom? We know that, during all this time, much prejudice and passion were engendered on this subject; that many objections were urged against, and many obstacles thrown in the way of, his education; but, notwithstanding all the drawbacks, is the work worth the cost? Has the negro and society been benefited?

The report of the Commissioner of Education for 1890 (page 1073) says: "The former slave States have a white population of 15,493,323, and a white school enrollment of 3,422,785, or 22.1 per cent. of the white population."

"The same States have a colored population of 6,954,840, and a colored school enrollment of 1,289,944 or 18.5 per cent. of the colored population."

Among the States we take the largest and the nearest of the former slave States — Texas, for example, with a white population of 1,741,190; a colored population of 494,333. The per cent. of population enrolled in common schools for the whites is 20.8, and for the blacks it is 21.1. These facts speak for themselves. They show that the negro is as tremulously alive to the importance of acquiring an education as the white man.

The common schools of the South, devoted exclusively to the education of the negro, are supplemented by thirty-nine normals; seventy-one institutions for secondary instruction; twenty-two universities and colleges; twenty-four schools of theology; five schools of law; four schools of medicine, and fourteen schools for the deaf, dumb and blind, all for the benefit of the colored race. In all these schools, supported by public and private benefactions, there are 1,310,971 pupils enrolled. While comparisons are odious, as the aphorism goes, we dogmatically assert that the negro race, in the South, during the last twenty-five years, has made greater progress, intellectually and materially, than the negroes of the North during a century of freedom, although surrounded by all the advantages, opportunities and incentives to high exertion.

At first the freedman was impressed in the idea that freedom was immunity from labor. But that notion has lost its hold upon the negro mind. He has learned that labor is the common lot of all; that it received its patent of nobility at an early date, when figleaves subserved the simple necessities of our first parents; that the products of labor constitute the wealth of a country, and that without it there is absolutely nothing upon which to predicate the happiness, welfare and advancement of the people. This much, for the good of themselves and society, has been taught them by education. The lesson is worth the tuition.

Let the policy of educating the children of a country, to whom is given, at majority, the elective franchise, and upon whom ultimately the functions of government will fall, continue as it has begun, because there can be no government like ours without virtue and intelligence, and there can be no virtue and intelligence without moral and intellectual development.

A. A. C. ROGERS.

ACROSS THE RIVER.

Electric Cars at Last on the East Side.

The first car of the electric company to reach East Los Angeles crossed the new bridge at Buena Vista street at about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and ran as far as the corner of Daly street and Pasadena avenue. Work on the track is not yet quite completed, but all went smoothly on the trial trip. Commencing this morning cars will be run regularly over the new extension, and a nine minute service will be given, one extra train being put on for that purpose. At present no effort will be made to extend the line either on Hoff street or by the original route by way of Hawkins street to the park, but it is thought that cars will be running over the latter line within a month or six weeks. Residents in the neighborhood of Daly street felt so elated over the advent of the new cars on the East Side that a crowd last night collected at Brosgart's store at the corner of Wells street and Pasadena avenue and held a celebration, anvils being fired and a quantity of fireworks discharged.

Paternal Perspicacity.

(New York Herald:) "My son," said the fond parent, "you say that you have determined to follow the profession of art?"

"To lead, father," corrected the young man.

"Well," compromised the other, "you intend to be an artist. Also, you say you intend to marry.

"Yes," replied the son. "You know she is the dearest, sweetest, most——"

"I know," interrupted the old man; "you've said that before. Now I want to give you some advice. First marry and then take up art."

"But father," faltered the youth. "I——"

"That's all very well," returned the elder, "but my advice is good."

"Why?" inquired the son.

"Why?" echoed the father. "Because, if you should go forth as an artist, and the results come to the ears of her father, I don't think that you would stand any chance of ever winning her, my son."

REBELLION.

When from our human gaze some dear one goes
And softly bars the doors that stand between,
We smite the silent portals with rebellious blows,
Nor can such dread repose make us serene.
When death comes near us with his direful tale,
And seals with icy bands some well-loved form,
No hollow sophistry can then avail
To calm the mind, to quell the raging storm.
Let hollow minds think hollow thoughts with awe,
And veil their gods, nor rend the blinding shroud,
Prate empty words as judges quote the law,
Nor dare to breathe their secret fears aloud;
And, while the heart is smarting from the sting
Of unjust sickness, sorrow, pain and death—
All meek and lowly to their fetish sing—
Loud, thankful praise, while cursing 'neath the breath!
I will not bow my head to aught unjust,
Ungodlike or unkind, and death is this;
Upon no god of vengeance will I trust;
I worship life; death is the serpent's kiss.
Did I believe death carries out the will
Of God Omnipotent, my puny hand I'd raise—
Curse him and die, and dead, I'd curse him still—
Though wrapped in awful vengeance's fiercest blaze!

ALFRED I. TOWNSEND.

Foster's Local Forecasts.

The storm waves will reach this meridian, and the other changes noted will occur at and within 100 miles of Los Angeles within twenty-four hours before or after sunset of the dates given below:

September 24—Warmer.
September 25—Storm wave on this meridian.
September 26—Wind changing.
September 27—Cooler and clearing.
September 28—Fair and cool.
September 29—Moderating.
September 30—Warmer.

J. M. HALE & CO.,

107-109 N. Spring St.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th,

We recommence our weekly special sales, which have been so popular with the purchasing public, and from this date we are going to make every Wednesday a big bargain day for buyers of Dry Goods. Our stock at the present time is one of the most complete ever shown in this city, all that is new and novel in Dress Goods you will find represented here. In medium and low priced novelties our styles and values are beyond comparison. Exclusive designs in Foreign Dress Patterns, imported direct by this house, a fact that explains the extremely low prices that we have placed upon them. We are showing one of the largest stocks of Trimmings, Gimps, etc. Our immense stock of silk Velvets consists of about 175 different shades, all of the newest fall colorings.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, we are going to make some special offerings in DRESS GOODS. Extra values in every department.

Suiting Cloths—A full line of All-wool Suitings at 22½c per yard. This line is guaranteed all-wool, 28 inches wide; the following shades to select from: Seal, golden brown, plum, new blue, gray, myrtle, olive and gray mixtures. Displayed in our show window.

Homespun Suitings—All-wool, 44 inches wide, in very pretty gray and brown mixtures, we are offering as a special bargain at 50c per yard.

Dress Goods—We have taken a line of all-wool, and nearly all-wool dress goods that have been selling at 45c and 50c per yard, and will close out at 25c per yard, one of the best bargains of the season.

Novelty Suitings—38-inch, all-wool suitings, the newest fall styles in fancy ladies' cloth, homespun mixtures, novelty diagonals, the latest fall styles; we are selling at 50c per yard.

Storm Serge—We have just received a complete line of fall shades in this most popular dress fabric, 38 inches wide, all-wool, at 50c per yard.

Ladies' Cloth—50 inches wide, all-wool, new shades, including navy blue and black, the regular value is 75c for this width; our price 50c per yard.

Camels Hair Suitings—40 inches wide, that we have sold at 75c and 85c, we will close out at 50c per yard; in the following shades: Brown, tan, rose, myrtle, cardinal, garnet, army blue and gray.

Broadcloth Suitings—48 inches wide, extra quality and finish we are selling at $1 per yard, usual value $1.25; the newest shades in stone gray, garnet, cardinal, seal, myrtle, olive, heliotrope and navy.

Black Bress Goods—38-inch all-wool Black Henrietta, extra quality and finish, at 50c per yard, regular value 65c.

40-inch Silk Warp Henrietta—A superfine quality, worth in the regular way $1.50, special price $1 per yard.

46-inch All-wool Black Henrietta—An elegant grade at 85c per yard, actual worth $1.25.

46-inch All-wool Black Serge at 75c per yard, worth $1.

50-inch All-wool Black Serge—Extra fine quality and finish, at $1.25 per yard, this grade in this width usually retailing at $1.75.

French Flannels—We are showing some exquisite designs in French Wrapper Flannels at 75c per yard.

Blankets—We are showing some grand values in this department; 10-4 Gray Blankets at $1.25, $2.00, $3.75, $4.50 per pair, values that cannt be equaled.

10-4 White Blankets at 85c, $1.25, $2.00, $2.25, $5.00 and $6.00 per pair; buying direct from the mills our prices are right on this class of goods.

Bed Comforts—We carry a very complete stock at 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $3 and $3.50; an extra quality Eiderdown comfort at $5.

Domestics—One case Homestead Bleached Muslin, 36-inch, at 10c per yard, this is a very fine, closely woven muslin, and equal to any 12½c grade in the market.

One case good quality Bleached Muslin at 7c per yard, regular value 10c.

One case 36-inch Unbleached Muslin, extra fine quality at 8 1-3c per yard, regular valve 10c.

One case extra quality Unbleached Canton Flannel at 10c per yard, regular price 12½c.

Ladies' Underwear—Our stock of Ladies' Knit Underwear is very complete in both woolen and cotton goods for fall and winter wear, also a complete line of Union Suits in all grades; as a leader we will offer

25 dozen Ladies' Gray Mixed Jersey Ribbed vests, extra quality, shaped waists, at 35c, regular retail price 50c.

Embroidery, Chenille and Arrasene—This is a line of goods we do not keep in stock, it was brought from our Third-street store; the regular price was 20c per dozen; our price to close out 5c per dozen.

Hosiery Department—Ladies' Fast Black Hosiery, English make, color guaranteed; high spliced heel and double sole, imported to sell at 65c, while they last our price will be 40c per pair.

Infants' Cashmere Hose, fine gauge, fast black, silk heel and toe, at 25c per pair, worth 35c.

50 dozen Boys' Ribbed Hose, extra quality, large sizes, double knee, at 20c per pair; special value, worth 30c.

Children's Knee Protectors—A very useful invention, preventing hosiery wearing out at the knee, 15c per pair, regular price 25c and 35c.

50 doz. Men's Superfine Black Cotton Hose—Silk embroidered, fine gauge, color guaranteed, worth 35c; our price 25c per pair.

25 doz. Men's Canton Flannel Drawers—Extra quality, ribbed ankles, at 50c per pair; regular value 75c.

Corset Department—We are closing out our line of the celebrated C. P. brand of Corsets, the usual $3.25 grade; the Cosmo style at $2.50 per pair. The $2.25 grade, the Mascott style, will be closed out at $1.50 per pair. Nearly all sizes in black, cream and drab.

Children's Corset Waists—A leading make that we want to close out, regular price 50c and 65c; special price while they last, 35c.

Handkerchief Department—We are going to offer three great leaders in Ladies' Handkerchiefs. An excellent quality Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs at 12½c, worth 20c.

50 doz. Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs—New designs embroidered in white and colors at 10c, extra value at 15c.

Box Papeterie—Each box containing 24 sheets Writing Paper and 24 Envelopes, good quality, price complete, 10c.

25 doz. Cotton Huck Towels—We will close out at 50c per dozen.

5 pieces Lace Scrim Net—At 8 1-3c per yard.

4 doz. Ladies' Black Silk Carriage Parasols—On account of overstock will be closed out at 75c.

Odd lines of Children's Wool and Cotton Hosiery—At greatly reduced prices.

Infants' Department—We carry a very complete stock of Infants' Wear, Cloaks, Caps, Bootees, Mittens, Infants' Underwear and Slips at extremely low prices.

Shawl Department—We are offering some special bargains in this department. Extra values in All-wool Shawls. Our stock of Black Cassimere Shawls cannot be surpassed. Our prices are correct.

Bear in Mind the Date, Wednesday, September 27th, Our Special Sales Day.

J. M. HALE & CO., 107 and 109 North Spring Street.



An eagle-eyed patriot who would, to all appearances, rather twist the tail of the British lion than eat, calls upon the Eagle bird as "the authorized custodian of American institutions" to explain why a couple of couchant loins, emblems of the land of red coats, rolled-up trousers, dropped h's and roast beef, are standing guard at the entrance to our massive and stately temple of justice, which wears a tower on it that is conducive to insanity, James-jams and Saint Vitus dance, instead of a brace of California grizzlies who can get backers for any amount of money to lick "ary" lion that wears hair.

The aforesaid eagle-eyed patriot ends up his feeling screed to the fowl with the telescopic eye in this vociferous language: "Away with the lion and on with the grizzly! What will be the cost of the change?"

Now it doesn't make much difference what it will cost to fire those misrepresentative beasts from their proud position on the courthouse terrace; it ought to be done, and done quickly.

Of course it follows that they should never have been planted there in the first place, and it is a wonder to me that an outraged community of taxpayers permitted it to be done, but because some blunderheels of a county boss has balled himself up and disfigured the choicest and most expensive bit of landscape the county owns is no reason why the outrage should be continued indefinitely.

California, of all countries, should feel humiliated and broke up by having any foreign animals sculpted and placed in prominence when it has in the picturesque grizzly far the most striking and artistic feature that adorns the seal of any State in the great and (barring G. Cleveland) glorious republic.

If we must have menagerie specimens to represent us in imperishable rock, let it be stipulated, by George, that some sort of an American varmint has the call on the job.

Out upon the lion of the gold bugs, the lion of scrapping houses of commons and princes who play baccarat and act naughty with ladies. Out upon the effete beast who is as unforeign an American work of art or emblem as would be a Chinese joss.

Get hencely, those wapper-jawed and hoary-maned, over-grown cats of the jungle and give us instead, Mr. Board of Scrutinizers, the splay-footed and unginly beasts who roam the sierran heights, and eat hunters galore when they get a chance.

Remove from the annoyed gaze of the patriotic populace those beasts, p. d. q.

Call off your lions! ! !

* * *

What is this the Eagle bird hears about building a wagon road up to Mr. Wilson's favorite peak? You'd better stop that.

That is the Eagle's eerie, up yonder where the wild winds play on the Aeolian harps of the pine spindles.

Look out how you monkey among the crags of the canyons, or you will get a claw into you. For there is where the eaglets are guarded by the old fighters of the coop, and they have been known to carry off rambling children that didn't know any better than to stay around in reach.

Yes, gentle humans, that is the environment of the Bird o' Freedom, that you are talking about building your blamed old wagon road up to, and the Eagle people aren't going to give up those rarified heights without making it mucha calor for somebody.

But, come to think about it, I don't blame you dwellers in the lowlands for wanting to get up where you can see out, after all.

What divine days there are on those mountain summits mighty few of you know, unless you are winged critters, like us. Such breathing as there is up there, such vistas of glen and woodland; such a pellucid atmosphere that makes lung-ing of it simple amusement; such rare old requiems, and hallelujahs, and symphonies, and cafe chantants as are played in the trees by the breezes that stray; such star-shine is there, and such moon-rises—moon-rises that leak pale light on distant peaks and drizzle it through deep canyons that smell of yerba santa and white sage; such sun-ups and sun-downs—dawns that are the very ideals of beauty, rosy and gay, chuck up full of bird chatter and things like that; sunsets that linger lovingly on foothill and mountain top, only letting go with a sigh of regret; such music of crickets and katydids; such tramplings of rabbits among the leaves, and such a savor of summer and outdoor loveliness garnered all over everything, that it is just joy to be alive.

Hencely, us Eagles, come to think on't, guess you'd better go ahead with your old wagon road, so's't you can get up there and have fun, and get rosy and well-like.

Nothing like mountain air for making folks feel as if they could lick their weights in wildcats, and when you all get up among us Eagle people, mark me, you'll be better, for we were raised on that kind of breathery, and know what we're talking about.

* * *

Speaking of getting gay with nature and all that, just listen to this song a man sings up at Stockton, where the country is as flat as a pancake, and the only mountains they know anything about are the ones read of in geographies, or that they see looming up away off in the blue distance like ghostly sierras. This, children, is the way Mr. Waterhouse of Stockton feels about this matter of mountains:

"I want to be out in the mountains; I'm tired of staying here,
With only the everlasting plain outstretching far or near;
I am weary of the city and the pavement's ceaseless glare,
And I want to be out where God's about and His glory's everywhere;
I want to lie down on the hillside and dream as the white clouds pass,
With no one to tell me I'd better move on or warn me, "Keep off the grass;"
I just want a chance to breathe an air that's never been boxed as yet;
Oh, I'd like to be free as the brown quails be, with never a care to fret.

"I want to be out in the mountains, where there's room for the soul to grow;
Where the brooks just laugh in their freedom, and the hills in the evening glow.
With a rod or a gun as poor excuse, I'd lazily lie and dream,
And trouble, I'd say, may go it's way; it isn't a part of my scheme.
And the trout might leap in the sunlight for all of my rod and me,
And the quail might whistle, the deer might run; I'd leave them safe and free,
For someway I think in the mountains dear life is too sweet to lose;
It is only down here, where we worry and fear, that a creature to die might choose.

"I want to be out in the mountains, where freedom is not a name;
Where the soul is glad in its birthright, nor walks with the halt and lame;
For peace is upon the summits, and liberty's in the vales,
And the heart, oft sad, can only be glad in the shadow-haunted dales.
With the birds thrilling out in gladness, the flowers like thoughts of God,
With the blue above and the green beneath, and the blossom-sprinkled sod;
With rest, dear rest, for the spirit through the peaceful, peaceful year,
I want to be out in the mountains; I'm tired of staying here."

* * *

Imperial Grove, the monstrous bale of hay,
Has stopped the crack that keeps good times away.

* * *

An esteemed friend of the Eagle bird's, who lives out Santa Ana way, and signs himself "Zadock," submits the following lines as his sentiments on one phase of the existing situation:

DISHONORED.

Upon the farm in '61 young Brown was feeding cattle,
When through the land rang the appeal that called brave men to battle,
He marched with Logan to the front, with musket on his shoulder—
One of the rank and file was he, a common, private soldier.

He stormed the heights at Donelson; he faced the rebel yell,
When on the left at Shiloh's church they charged through "Little Hell."
At Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, and Big Black River's ford—
At Vicksburg's frowning forts he stood against the rebel horde.

Suffice it that from first to last he brave and loyal was,
And gave the best years of his life to serve his country's cause,
But now into the poorhouse, worn out with toil and strife,
Is where Hoke Smith would send him to end his wretched life!

THE EAGLE.

Weary the Waiting.

There's an end to all toiling some day—sweet day,
(But it's weary, the waiting, weary!)
There's a harbor somewhere in a peaceful bay,
Where the sails will be furled and the ship will lay
At anchor—somewhere in the far-away—
(But it's weary the waiting, weary!)

There's an end to the troubles of souls oppresst,
(But it's weary the waiting, weary!)
Some time in the future when God thinks best,
He'll lay us tenderly down to rest,
And roses'll bloom from the thorns in the breast,
(But it's weary the waiting, weary!)

There's an end to the world with its stormy frown,
(But it's weary the waiting, weary!)
There's a light somewhere that no dark can drown,
And where life's sad burdens are all laid down,
A crown—thank God!—for each cross—a crown!—
(But it's weary the waiting, weary!)
—(Atlanta Constitution.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

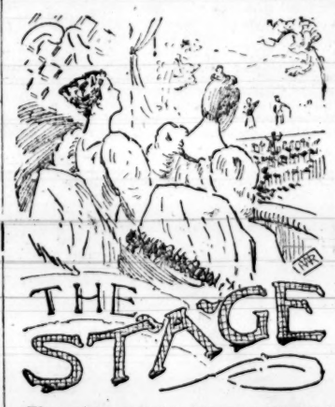
City taxes are now due and payable. First payment delinquent first Monday in November, 1893. After this date 10 per cent. will be added. Second payment delinquent first Monday in May, 1894. After this date 5 per cent. will be added.

ROBERT D. WADE,
City Tax and License Collector.

For all forms of disordered stomach use Bromo-Seltzer. A palatable, prompt cure

Centists.

J. D. Moody, Kate C. Moody, dentists, No. 328 South Spring street.



The scene of "A Nutmeg Match," by William Haworth, which will be presented at the Los Angeles Theater Monday and Tuesday evenings, is laid in Connecticut, and the piece glows with the peculiar humor and pathos of Yankeedom. It is said to be a thrilling story of love in the Nutmeg State, and to possess in a high degree that skillful blending of smiles and tears for which this playwright is noted. If judgment may be rendered upon the evidence furnished by the favorable reception of the piece elsewhere, this may be safely assumed. The story is told in a crisp, interesting fashion, and the characters and scenes are modeled upon people and scenes in everyday life. There is a novel feature of stage realism in a pile-driver scene, wherein a regular pile-driver and its accompanying engine appear to the audience. They are genuine accessories to the play. The scene is a new dock in course of construction, and as the hero and the villain are engaged in the work, there is no strain in the situation. The chief actors appear there naturally—a fight occurs, the hero falls beneath the suspended iron hammer unconscious. The villain did not so plan it, but at once conceives the devilish idea of moving the lever of the engine (which is shown with steam up) and letting the heavy hammer fall upon the body of his victim. Just as he is about to carry this into effect, the wife of the intended victim and heroine of the play rushes in, rescues her husband and delivers the villain up to justice. There is a decided touch of melodrama about this, as will be perceived. But it is only a substantial setting in the comedy groundwork of the piece. The pile-driving effect is great, but it is not essential to the perfection of the drama. Still, there is always a distinct and critical part of the public in the top seats that require strong stimulants, and their opinions are not despised. It will be seen at once that a good, all-around company is necessary to the satisfactory presentation of such a play, and this is promised.

* * *

The man in advance says: "The 'Urania' entertainments, which are to be given at the Los Angeles Theater on October 2, 3 and 4, are not to be compared with any other form of amusement. There is no analogy by means of which they can be described. Strictly first-class, and conducted on the highest plane, they have received the approval and endorsement of the fashionable circles of New York, Boston and other large cities in the East. This is their first presentation in the Central and Western States. As spectacles, they are an astonishing revelation of the possibilities of electricity applied to stage productions, as well as the evolution of which scene painting and stage carpentry are capable. They represent in these respects the highest achievements of the leading scenic artists of this country and of Europe, and the unequaled skill, knowledge and ingenuity of master minds in the science of electricity. The imitation of natural phenomena on the stage has never been carried so far before. The realism of these spectacles is at the same time startling and true to nature.

It may also be said with perfect truth that entertainment and instruction have never been combined as these are in the "Urania" series. Their value as aids to popular education have been recognized and approved by authorities of the public schools and colleges of the East. While considered merely as interesting entertainments they have aroused the universal admiration of those whose lives are devoted to public amusement. They mark an era in the history of the stage in this country, and their influence has already been abundantly acknowledged wherever they have been presented.

GOSSIP OF THE LOBBY.

Marie Roze has made her reappearance on the concert stage.

A younger De Reszke is about to make his debut. He is a tenor.

The music of Sullivan's new opera is said to be in the lighter style of "The Mikado."

It is said a syndicate is preparing to build a theater in New York, of which David Belasco will be manager.

The Coghlans have the right to Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance," but will not present it until later in the season.

Tom Brown, a young American, is winning much attention in London as a whistler. His range is three octaves, and all his variations are his own arrangements.

E. D. Price says in the Mirror this week: "Mrs. Leslie Carter will not appear until late in the season in David Belasco's new play, 'Maryland.' Is the piece finished? Almost; Mr. Belasco has done everything but write it."

Robert Tabor, lately leading man with the Julia Marlowe company, has been engaged by the Coghlans as a member of their company, and will play the part of Capt. Julian Beauclerc, alternating with Mr. Sullivan, probably.

It seems to be definitely settled that the New York Casino will soon be transferred to the control of Thomas Canary and George W. Lederer, who will have Lillian Russell as their chief attraction. She will appear in a new operetta, entitled "Princess Nicotine."

One of the authors of "The Soudan," Augustus Harris, has had the title of baron conferred upon him by Queen Victoria. Henry Pettit, the other author of this famous melodrama, has probably written more successful plays of this nature than any dramatist in England.

(Chicago Inter Ocean:) H. C. Barnabee, who came to Chicago presumably to see the World's Fair, left yesterday for the East, having succeeded in re-engaging Jessie Bartlett Davis for the Bostonians. Mrs. Davis, who dictated her own terms, will rejoin the company next week in New York.

Xaver Scharwenka has arrived from Europe. During his stay abroad he arranged for the production of his opera, "Mataswintha," during the forthcoming season in Berlin and Munich. Under the direction of Anton Seidl it will also be brought out in New York during the winter on an elaborate scale.

Jeannette M. Thurber writes on behalf of the National Conservatory of Music of New York: "In relation to the current annual entrance examinations, to all persons without means, having remarkable talent and showing aptitude for receiving instruction, tuition is given gratis; the nominal fees demanded from others are expended in furthering the usefulness of the institution. It is the desire of the board to gather from all parts of the United States pupils whose after labors will advance the cause of music in their native land."

Phoebe Davis is winning encomiums from all the New York critics for her acting in "The New South." The Morning Journal is especially praiseful. It says: "Miss Davis shows power united to fine technical skill and a manner that is infinitely pleasing. She is one of the very cleverest among American actresses."

Fay Templeton will head a company and open her season October 2 at the Park Theater, Brooklyn, under the management of George B. McLellan and David Towers. She will present "Mme. Favart," and, after the Eastern preliminary travel, three months in the South. In the interim it is hoped that her husband, Howell Osborne, who sailed for Europe yesterday, may secure something for her in the way of an operatic novelty.

"La Loie" Fuller has been gathering a company to support her during her European and South American tour of 1894-95. She has engaged Josephine Turner, one of our American girls, who can sing. Miss Turner sang with Miss Fuller during her last week at the Garden Theater, New York, and made a most favorable impression. It was her first appearance on the dramatic stage, her singing having been hitherto confined to church oratorio and concert work. She is a Southern girl, from Norfolk, Va., and is strikingly handsome, of the pure brunette type. Her voice is exceedingly high and pure, and she sings with a delightful method. Before joining "La Loie" Miss Turner will study for six months with Mme. La Grange in Paris.

Charles H. Hoyt thinks that he has discovered a second Ada Rehan in Miss Caroline Miskel. An untaught and undeveloped Rehan, to be sure, but still, in Mr. Hoyt's opinion, a crude product capable of as fine a polish and as high a degree of artistic culture as the actress with whom she is no doubt somewhat prematurely compared. The critics and the public will shortly have an opportunity of ascertaining the soundness of Mr. Hoyt's judgment. She is rather tall, with a svelte, lissome figure, slightly irregular features, eyes of blue and masses of wavy Titian red hair. Miss Miskel is a marvelously beautiful woman. The lady is young, not over 21, and her stage experience is short, being confined to a few weeks with Robert Mantell in "The Face in the Moonlight."

A short time ago Denman Thompson received a letter from a lady who expressed the great pleasure she experienced in listening to "The Old Homestead," but added that there was one flaw in it that might be corrected. She wrote: "When a little tot of 5 years I had the misfortune to meet with an accident that resulted in the loss of one of my eyes, and I am obliged to wear an artificial eye." The letter states that the writer never got accustomed to the loss of it, and then continues: "Hence you can imagine my feeling when surrounded by a party of friends I heard 'The Old Homestead' for the first time, and found my lifelong sorrow held up to ridicule before that vast assembly. Cannot the great Denman Thompson be great enough to change that one remark?" Let it be known to Mr. Thompson's credit that since the receipt of the letter the objectionable speech has not been spoken. Generous-minded and sympathetic people cannot understand why the misfortunes and miseries of mankind should be made the subject of jest on the stage. All such persons feel a shock of pain when the afflictions of others are spoken of in ridicule, especially when seated in the audience may be one or more listeners who are afflicted in the way described. Yet that sort of wit is the stock of some dramatists—happily for the spirit of civilization almost invariably those of another day—and some actors speak the lines with all the offensive emphasis possible. After a time there will be too much refinement and humanity to permit the giving needless pain in this way.

Licensed to Wed.

The following marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday:

A. C. Roques, a native of France, aged 38 years, to Hortense Penelon, a native of California, aged 22 years; both residents of this city.

Mathew Sainz, a native of Mexico, aged 21 years, to Mariana Silva, of same nativity, aged 22 years; both residents of this city.

Edward Kurrle, a native of Michigan, aged 26 years, to Matilda Harxel, a native of Arkansas, aged 25 years; both residents of this city.

Joseph P. Bruster, a native of Indiana, aged 26 years, to Mary Costello, a native of Ireland, aged 22 years; both residents of this city.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

TASTELESS—EFFECTUAL FOR A

DISORDERED LIVER

Taken as directed these famous Pills will prove marvellous restoratives to all enfeebled by the above or kindred diseases.

25 Cents a Box,

but generally recognized in England and, in fact throughout the world to be "worth a guinea a box" for the reason that they WILL CURE a wide range of complaints, and that they have saved to many sufferers not merely one but many guineas, in doctors' bills.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 11



Mrs. E. L. Roberts,

Fashionable Hairdresser.

No. 218½ West First Street.

Shampooing and Hair-dressing	50 cents
Hair-cutting	25 cents
Curling Hair	25 cents
Curling Bangs	15 cents
Cutting Bangs	15 cents

ALL WORK SATISFACTORY.

Pioneer Truck Co.,

No. 3 Market-st.

Piano, Furniture and Safe moving. Baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 137.

THE SLEEPING CAR.

How It Was Evolved from a Primitive Start.

Webster Wagner and George M. Pullman Conceived the Same Idea Almost Coincidentally Away Back in 1857.

The first sleeping car was conceived by Webster Wagner in 1857, when he was a freight agent of the New York and Hudson River, says a writer in the Indianapolis News. He took an ordinary coach and put the berths in tiers. There were three tiers, the upper berths being made of slats, and during the day these slats, with the mattresses, were taken out and piled in the end of the cars. It cost about $12,000 to arrange these cars, and in 1858 four of them were in use. The public at first fought shy of the "new-fangled" affairs, and it was two years before the patronage was sufficient to justify further improvements. The berths were finally changed so they were hung from above with iron rods and not infrequently when the train was turning sharp curves were the passengers thrown out or had their elbows and heads bruised by the swaying of the cars. As the years advanced travelers began to take a liking to sleeping cars and the patronage was so great that various improvements were made until the palaces of today are the result. Wagner was killed a few years ago in a collision. When he died he was a multi-millionaire. The same year and about the same time that Wagner invented his sleeping car, George M. Pullman was taking a trip over the Chicago and Alton, and the idea of a car on which passengers could sleep struck him. He got two passenger coaches and constructed "sleepers" similar to the one made by Wagner. One of these was the "Pioneer" now retired from service on its honors. It was a crude affairs, and contained few of the comforts of the cars in use today.

From these beginnings sprang the two great palace car companies, probably the most powerful monopolies in the railroad world. The Wagner operates 2100 cars on 17,000 miles of road and thirty companies. The Pullman operates 2600 cars on 100,000 miles of railroad. There were also two smaller companies begun years ago, the Woodruff and the Mann. The former was merged into the Pullman company in 1891 and the Mann is almost out of existence. So great has been the advance in car construction that with all the gorgeousness and luxury of the palace car of today they cost little more than the plain, crude cars of years ago. It required one year to build the Pioneer at a cost of $18,000. Now a car is turned out in two months at an expense of about $19,000 or $21,000.

It was only a step from a sleeping to a parlor car, but it was years before a hotel of buffet car was turned out. Pullman built the first in 1876. All the Pullman sleepers are now buffets and a few of them are hotel cars, where freshly cooked meats are served. The dining cars supplanted the hotel cars. Observation and combination cars are only a few years old. The furnishings of an average sleeper, which has sixteen compartments for thirty-two passengers, for an ordinary run of a day and a night and return are 100 sheets, 100 hand towels, 100 pillow slips, twelve cakes of soap, six boxes of matches, two brooms, six whisk brooms, four combs and six brushes. The cars have in addition to their other equipments, a hammer, monkey-wrench, hatchet, saw and crowbars, iron and wooden buckets, feather dusters, telegraph blanks, and some Bibles and other books.

The conductors average from $75 to $100 a month, according to ability and length of service. The porters are paid from $25 to $75 per month, but they buy their own uniforms and wear overcoats furnished by the company. The conductor is required to give a bond of $500; the porter is not required to give any. On a run exceeding what is known as a short or twelve-hour trip either the conductor or porter must be awake and get out at every regular stop, ready to receive passengers. On short runs neither is allowed to sleep. Porters in private cars get $75 a month. Private cars carry three men—cook, pantryman and waiter. A sleeper usually carries two, but on short runs there is a porter on each car, while a conductor is in charge of two or more cars in the train. The dining cars carry a first, second and third cook at $75, four to six waiters at $50 a month and a conductor at $100 a month, who also acts as cashier.

There is much rivalry and at the same time much difference in the selection of porters in regard to runs. All of them like the through trains to fashionable summer resorts. The trip to a parlor car man who brushes your clothing at the end of the short trip is usually 25 cents, and he counts upon $20 or $25 a month extra. The sleeping car trip averages 25 cents, but it is often much more, particularly if the porter is requested to look after invalids or women and children placed in his charge. The sleeping car porter counts on $40 a month extra. Dining car men make about $45 a month in addition to their services.

It is not true, as is generally supposed, that the railroad companies own their diners, sleeping, parlor and chair cars. It is only in a few instances that this is the case. The arrangements between the railroad and palace car companies is ordinarily in the form of a contract whereby the palace car company agrees to furnish the capital and the cars, while the roads agree to haul them free, receiving therefor only the regular fare paid by the passengers. The palace car is not a paying investment for the railroad except that it is an attractive feature of the line. In some instances the railroad company is obliged to pay the palace car company a certain sum a mile for the privilege of hauling its cars. Neither are the dining cars, as a rule, operated by the railroad companies. The cars are owned by the palace car company, a caterer has a contract to operate them, and the railroad, which hauls them free, agrees that the receipts shall be a sufficient amount each month and must make up any deficiency. The Wagner and Pullman companies both call their employees servants and not agents, and say that they are not the custodians nor responsible for the passengers' personal effects. The courts in several instances have decided otherwise.

Private cars are popularly looked upon as the exclusive perquisites of railway kings and successful actors and actresses, who affect lavish expenditures. As a matter of fact private cars are generally confined to presidents, general managers and general superintendents. On some lines chief engineers, general attorneys and in rare instances division superintendents have private cars. When Charles Rockwell was appointed general superintendent of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois he placed on the straw-colored car the glaring sign, "Business Car." Other lines took the cue, and the officers' car is now known as either "business car" or "official car." President Ingalls of the Big Four is said to have the most luxurious car of any official in the West.

It will be news to many travelers that under the rules of almost every railroad of the United States any party of eighteen can enjoy the exclusiveness of a private car, or a less number can have a car to themselves by purchasing eighteen tickets. They must charter the car besides, but the eighteen tickets is all the railroad requires for the exclusiveness which most people suppose to be accorded only to kings and their imitators.

Theatrical luminaries who luxuriate in private cars usually charter them by the season from one of the palace car companies and have their own names emblazoned thereon instead of the original name of the car and the company owning it. Paint is not expensive, and quite a reduction from the regular charter rate is made to people who contract for an entire season.

MOST WONDERFUL OF PEARLS.

The "Southern Cross," a Gem Found by a Fisherman in Western Australia.

Black pearls used to be held as of small value, comparatively speaking. They were first made fashionable by the Empress Eugenie, wife of Napoleon III, who possessed a famous necklace of them which fetched $20,000 at auction after the overthrow of the imperial dynasty. This did not include the single great pearl forming the snap, which was purchased by the Marquis of Bath for $5,000. Mexico, Tahiti and Fiji supply the markets of the world with black pearls. The most extraordinary pearl in the world, according to the New York Advertiser, is known as the "Southern Cross." It is probably the most remarkable thing of its kind that nature has ever produced. So far as is known it occupies an absolutely unique position in the history of pearls. It consists of a group of nine pearls naturally grown together in so regular a manner as to form an almost perfect Latin cross. Seven of them compose the shaft, which measures an inch and a half in length, while the two arms of the cross are formed by one pearl on each side. All the pearls are of fine luster.

This astonishing freak was discovered by a man named Clark, while pearl fishing in Western Australia. He regarded it as a miracle and, entertaining a superstitious dread of it, he buried it. In 1874 it was dug up again and since then it has changed hands many times. Its value is set at $50,000. How it came about that these pearls were grouped together in such a manner no one has as yet been able to explain satisfactorily. It has been suggested that a fragment of serrated seaweed may have got into the shell of the oyster and that the succession of teeth along the margin of the front may have caused the deposition of nacre at regular intervals, so as to form a string of pearls in a straight line. The cross was found in the shell of the mollusk, just as it was taken from its native element, without any possibility of its having been subjected to human manipulation.

GOOD BREEDING.

Its Essence is Simplicity, Which Shows a Quiet Dignity of Manner.

(New York Commercial Advertiser:) The essence of good breeding is simplicity, the simplicity of the really civilized man who has arrived at a kind of artificial naturalness. The natural man has been fitly described as "a noisy, sensual savage." Civilization teaches him to be quiet, to mind his own business, to refrain from offending or disgusting his neighbor, to respect himself, to stand on his own basis.

Now, if the essence of good breeding is simplicity, it may be said that the essence of vulgarity is a want of simplicity. To be vulgar is to be unquiet, to have no taste of one's own, to be in continual disturbance on account of one's neighbor, either by way of truckling to him, which is the manner of the snob, or of hating him, which is the vice of the radical, or of competing with him, which is the weakness of the parvenue. To be vulgar is to adopt other people's language, to use their cant phrases, to copy the inflections of their voices, to espouse their ideas—in fine, to think and do and say, not what comes naturally to one, but what is supposed to be considered proper by other people. Thus to be vulgar is to lack simplicity.

Oil in the Nursery.

(New York Recorder:) Anointing with oil, so often spoken of in the Bible, is not without its meaning to us if we read it right. In these dog days when their majesties of the nursery require so much bathing and the use of soap to make them clean, and the skin is apt to become dry and hardened from losing the oil nature has supplied to it, the babies will be made healthier and happier by the application of a little olive oil. Rub it all over the body very gently with the palm of the hand. This supplies the needed softness and opens the pores.

It is often useful, too, as a remedy in sickness. A hospital nurse once told me that she believed she had saved the life of a little diphtheritic patient by its use. He had been given up by the doctor, and as he lay on her lap in a burning fever, with his poor little body quivering and tortured, his half opened eyes and quick breathing betokening dreadful sufferings, it came to her like an inspiration that a bath of olive oil might at least relieve his extreme sufferings. Spreading a soft blanket on her lap, she removed his clothing and very gently bathed him all over with the oil, rubbing gently down the spine. In a few moments he looked in her face with the first sign of recognition and said: "Coor me aden, p'ease, coor me aden." Then closed his eyes with a sigh of relief and sank into a sweet and natural slumber, and awoke in the morning free from the fever.

The Old Five Dollar Bill.

They are talking 'bout the tariff bill, the silver bill an' all;
They wrangle through the summer, and they quarrel till the fall;
But of all the bills from Billville, the one we're wantin' still
Is the bill that pays the boardin'—the old five dollar bill!
You may rumple it and crumple it, and twist and turn it round
And stuff it in your pocket, where it seems to weigh a pound,
Or hide it in your woolen sock or in your boots—but still
There's never no discounting of the old five dollar bill!
It's as greasy as a kitchen from goin' round so much,
But a feller ain't partikler when it's ticklin' of his touch!
And the biggest bill from Billville—and the one we're wanting still—
Is the rumpled up and crumpled up old-time five dollar bill!
—(Billville Banner.

THE PASTEBOARD CHECK.

Revolution Taking Place in the Shipment of Baggage.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat:) The days of the brass baggage check are numbered. For the past two years the pasteboard check has been gradually crowding it out of use, until brass checks are now employed only for local checking, and for that purpose solely because each company has a large stock of them on hand. All but three of the railroads entering this city still use brass checks for local business, but through baggage is checked on the printed and written cards.

Thus an American institution which has long been a source of admiration to European visitors is relegated to an obsolete custom. The old system was objectionable for several reasons. An immigrant who could not speak the English language might come on to this city while his baggage would be checked only to Cincinnati. This involved a tedious delay while the baggage was being traced by mail and telegraph from New York. Again, a busy or absent-minded traveling man might ask for a "check, Vandalia." If a check should happen to be given to Vandalia station, the man might go on to Pittsburgh or Chicago before discovering that his baggage was astray. There was nothing whatever on the brass check to denote whence or by which line the baggage had been forwarded. But now as soon as he looks at his check he can see the point to which it has been forwarded.

The new "paper checks," as they are called, are designed to and do obviate these difficulties, which have long been a nightmare to baggage agents. Each road has its own system of pasteboard checks, printed in different styles and on different colored cardboard. When travel between certain cities is heavy, the name of the destination, as well as the originating point, is printed. In some cases the routing is also printed. But on general checks, which may thus at once be issued for any place on any railroad in the United States, blanks are left for the destination and the names of the connecting road over which the baggage is to pass. These checks are numbered consecutively, and are kept for a limited time after the baggage has been claimed, when they are destroyed. The check issued to the passenger is, therefore, an exact duplicate of the strap check, which contains full and explicit information, and missing baggage can therefore be quickly located by means of the details printed or written in.

The difficulty of tracing baggage is lessened in another way. A brass check might be received here in the morning, used to Kansas City at night and sent out from there the next day, but a "paper check" can be used only once.

Baggage agents in large terminal cities have to be eternally on guard against frauds. A baggage-room is regarded by many as a desirable object for plunder, and new schemes to "beat" it are being constantly evolved. Some years ago a man applied to have a big sample case checked to Memphis. When one of the employees demurred and said that the applicant did not look like a commercial traveler, the man replied that he was a machinist, and that much traveling had broken his chest, compelling him to use a strong sample case. The baggage was accordingly checked to Memphis, but the rightful owner appeared in time to prevent the theft of a sample case, which contained about $6000 worth of jewelry.

To prevent similar frauds a system of "claim checks" was devised. If a transfer company calls for a trunk at a hotel or private residence, and the owner is not present, but will return, a "claim check" is left for him, which is a duplicate of that attached to the trunk. If he has gone to the depot the baggageman will not receive the trunk unless the transfer company accepts a "claim check" from them. Then when a passenger directs his baggage to be checked he is told to call at the office of the transfer company and get his "claim check." This simple means of identification has been found to work effectively.

A favorite method of doing crooked work at baggage-rooms was to steal somewhere a number of pairs of checks. Then, while the baggageman was looking for the trunk bearing the number corresponding to that on the bogus check tendered, the crook would cleverly remove the strap check from any trunk of which he desired possession, and substitute therefore a strap check from his pocket. Hence it is that all outsiders are regarded with suspicion in a baggage-room, although this plan of robbery is no longer practicable with the new "paper checks."

When asked if, in view of the developments of the past few days, it was not as easy to counterfeit a pasteboard baggage check as a railroad ticket, Baggage Agent William M. Steele replied that he thought it was not.

"Each road has a different style and different color of check," said he, "and the matter that is 'written in' must be in the same handwriting. Everything on either check must be identical with parallel information on the other, instead of only the number and name of the road being required to correspond, as under the workings of the old brass check system. Even though a man had a lot of blank forms correctly printed he would be compelled to inspect the baggage he desired to steal, memorize the number and written information and then go away and prepare his false check in the identical manner and handwriting indicated on the strap check. Mistakes would very often be made by him, which would instantly expose his game. The plan of substituting a prepared strap check is so old that it is rarely attempted—successfully almost never, for we are continually on the lookout for sharpers and suspicious idlers. We are at times very busy here, but never so busy that we don't keep an eye on every man in the room who is not an employee."

The origin of the paper check dates back a few years to the commencement of the era of railway consolidation, when changes in routings were so frequent that the brass checks were found inadequate for the work.

Drought in Spain.

Excessive heat continues to prevail throughout Spain. The thermometer on Wednesday registered 112 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, and the temperature on the ground exposed to the sun was 122 degrees. The drought in the country is unprecedented. There is not sufficient water in the river Ebro to drive the mills or to provide irrigation, while the Tagus is fordable below Toledo. In certain districts in Aragon whole herds of cattle are certain to perish unless rain falls soon. Extensive tracts of forest and mountain pastures have been burned up owing, it is believed, to the spontaneous ignition of the grass and other dry substances through excessive heat and prolonged drought. In many villages the inhabitants are actually wetting their winnowing floors with wine, owing to the lack of water.

Revival of a Trust!

(Inter Ocean:) We suppose that, whatever else is left unchanged of the McKinley tariff, the "infamous duty on binding twine" will be repealed by the Democrats in Congress. Their party is specially pledged to "untaxed coal," "free raw material" and "free binding twine."

Nevertheless, the National Cordage Trust, which had a monopoly of twine until the Republican press, the Republican-made law, and Republican officials smote it to the ground, has reorganized itself under Democratic auspices.

Thus we have a Democratic promise of "free iron," and a brand new iron trust; a Democratic promise of "untaxed coal," and a brand new bituminous coal trust; a Democratic promise of free binding twine, and a reorganized twine trust.

While all this is happening the free-trade parrot is repeating its shibboleth: "Tariff breeds trusts! tariff breeds trusts!" And the sappy youths who tell each other that they are "advanced thinkers," and fellows who carry "the weight of scholarship and authority," mistake the prattle of Poll for the utterances of an oracle, and exclaim: "How tersely stated! How supremely intelligent!"

MUSIC THAT SPEAKS TRUTH.

Folk Songs Show the Habits, Beliefs and Feelings of Countless Ages.

(Musical Herald:) In the folk songs of the different nations of the world men of science will one day recognize a body of evidence of great value in the study of popular origins, racial relations, primitive modes of thought, ancient customs, antique religions, and many other things which make up the study of ethnology. These folk songs are the echoes of the heart-beats of the vast, vague, irresistible people. In them are crystallized habits, beliefs and feelings of unspeakable antiquity. Yet not in the words of the songs alone. Study of folk song text is only half study; indeed, it is study of the lesser half of the subject in respect of truthfulness. The words of the people's songs are a record of externals chiefly, and very often they are only half truths. If we could know the whole story which their creators put into them, consciously or unconsciously, we must hear also the music.

As the term implies, the folk song is the product of a people; and a people do not lie. Music is an essential element of it, and music not only does not—it cannot lie. The things which are at the bottom of music, without which it could not be, are unconscious human products. We all act on a recognition of this fact when we judge of the sentiments of another, not so much by what he says to us as by his manner of saying it. The feelings which sway us publish themselves in the pitch, dynamic intensity and timber of our voices. Try as we may, if we are powerfully moved we cannot conceal the fact that we open our mouths for utterance. Involuntarily the muscles of the vocal organs become tense or relax in obedience to the emotional stimulus, and the drama, which is playing on the hidden stage of our hearts, is disclosed by the tones which we utter. I do not say in the words, mind, but in the tones. The former may be false, but the tones are endowed with the elements already enumerated, of pitch, intensity and timbre, and the modulation of these elements makes expressive melody. Silence has recognized this law, and Herbert Spencer has formulated it: "Variations of the voices are the physiological results of variations of feelings," and "feelings are muscular stimvil." Thus simple is the explanation of the inherent truthfulness and expressiveness of the people's music.

The Great Procession.

Did you ever happen to think, when dark
Lights up the lamps outside the pane,
And you look through the glass on that wonderland
Where the witches are making their tea in the rain,
Of the great procession that says its prayers

All the world over, and climbs the stairs,
And goes to a wonderland of dreams,
Where nothing at all is just what it seems?
All the world over at 8 o'clock,
Sad and sorrowful, glad and gay,
These with their eyes as bright as dawn,
Those almost asleep on the way;
This one capering, that one cross,
Pliated tresses, or curling floss,
Slowly the long procession streams
Up to the wonderland of dreams,

Far in the islands of the sea
The great procession takes up its way,
Where throwing their faded flower-wreaths down
Little savages tire of play;
Though they have no stair to climb at all
And go to sleep wherever they fall,
By the sea's soft song and the stars' soft gleams
They are off to the wonderland of dreams.

Then the almond lids of the Tartar boy
Drop like a leaf at the close of day;
And her mat is pleasant as clouds of down
To the tawny child of Himalay;
And the lad on the housetop at Ispahan,
Sees night, while the rose-breaths around him fan
Lead up from the desert his starry teams
And mount to the wonderland of dreams,

The round world over, and dark and dew,
See how the great procession swells;
Hear the music to which it moves,
The children's prayers and the evening bells
It climbs the slopes of the far Azores,
At last it reaches our Western shores;
And where can it go at these extremes?
But into the wonderland of dreams?

Hurrying, scampering lingering, slow
Ah, what a patter of little feet!
Eyelids heavy as flowers with bees,
Was ever anything half so sweet?
Out of the tender evening blue—
I do believe it has come for you
To be off to the wonderland of dreams,
Where nothing at all is just what it seems!
—(By Harriet Prescott Spofford.

Retribution.

How well I remember lasht fall at the raliy,
I marched in the line wid the workin' min, sure,
And felt just as proud as a king at behoulding
The fall of the rich and the rise of the poor.
Sure that's what they tould me was mint by the victory,
And no wonder I was elated at that,
As I stipped to the music, just like an old soger,
And wore a big rooshter on the top o' me hat.

I invied the boss wid his riches and comforts,
No share of the profits I'd git if agin
I voted to kape up the tariff that only
Protected the bosses and burdened the min,
Ah, sure, I'll get even now wid ye, my honeys,
I'll vote, just as sure as my name it is Pat,
For Grover, and thin, at the ratification,
I'll wear a big rooshter on the top o' me hat.

I done it, bad luck to the day an' the hour,
I'd like to recall that same vote if I could,
And once agin hear the ould sthame whistle soundin'
That called me to work when the times they were good.
The boss he looks worried, the foreman is sour,
The ould mill's deserted and gloomy at that,
And all I have lift for my share of the glory
Is the ould batthered rooshter I wore on my hat.

I mustered up courage one day to spake to him
And ask him how long we'd be idle. You see
The mill has been closed for a fortnight, an' loafin,
Wid not a cint comin', was tellin' on me.
He sez to me "Pat, you an' I will both suffer;
Me bizness is crippled, me credit is flat,
But if yez git hungry, yez know," he said slyly,
"Yez can ate the ould rooshter yez wore your hat."

So there's the whole story, and none can deny it.
The truth must be tould though the hivens should fall,
We made a mishtake in defeatin' the party
That gave us protection, good money and all.
In four years from now yez may talk till you're spachless,
An' argify until you're as gray as a rat,
But if that party ever again is triumphant,
The divil a rooshter yez'll see on me hat.
—(C. C. H., in Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.

A Gnat as a Surgeon.

The gnat is provided with a regular set of lancets and a cupping glass from which the air can be withdrawn.

TOO INNOCENT TO TRAVEL.

A Yale Professor Who Agreed to Make the Fourth Man in a Euchre Game.

(New Haven Register:) A good story is going the rounds with relation to a certain well-known Yale professor. He is a young man and the title of professor has rested upon him but a few years. On returning from the World's Fair recently he was approached on the train by a fine-appearing man, who asked him if he would not fill up a hand of whist, as it needed just one more to complete the table. The Yale professor complied, and was soon sitting with three neatly dressed and apparently thorough gentlemen. The cards were deal around, when it was discovered that there was one card less than the usual number, and in this exigency it was suggested that as whist could not be played they had better resort to euchre. This was satisfactory, and the game commenced. It had proceeded but a short time when one of the gentlemen, after looking at his hand, remarked that he wished he was playing poker, as he had a hand that he would like to bet on. So, just for the fun of the thing, the first speaker suggested that they drop euchre for a minute and play poker with the hands they held. This was acceded to and a small amount of money was bet, which finally went into the first speaker's hand. Euchre was resumed, and it had progressed but a short time before the third stranger, who had not entered into the first deal, said he had a hand which he would like to bet on, and, as the gentleman who had make the first suggestion was agreeable, the game was again stopped and they bet money on their hands.

After this, euchre was resumed, when, to the professor's surprise, he found as he picked up one hand that he held three aces and a pair, or, in poker parlance, a full house. He laughingly remarked that he had got a hand which he would be willing to wager a little money on. His partner said that he had a good hand also, and, if the professor desired, the game would be stopped and they would play the game out on poker lines. This was agreeable to the professor, and the two fell to betting. The bets were small, but it was only a few minutes before the amount wagered was $12, of which half was the money of the professor. At this point the professor called and was astonished to see his partner, against whom he had played, lay down four seven spots. Of course he lost, but without saying a word the euchre game was resumed. After several more hands had been played the professor picked up a hand to find that he held four aces. This time he said nothing about playing it a poker hand, and the game of euchre was uninterrupted. A little later and four ten spots also came into his hand, but this also did not tempt him to try his luck with it at poker, and it was played out as euchre.

Very soon after this his companions became suddenly tired of the game, and by mutual consent the four quit playing, the Yale professor returning to his own seat. As he began to think over the incidents of the previous half hour it suddenly dawned on him all at once that he came near being taken in as a lamb by three sharpers. As he remembered it then the men did not cut the cards, and there dawned upon his mind other little discrepancies with regard to the card playing which had not attracted his attention at the time, and he came to the conclusion very quickly that the hand which he had bet on had been put up against him and, furthermore, that the four aces and four tens, which came into his hand subsequently, was not a mere coincidence, but a deliberate attempt to draw him on into losing his money. It was not through any suspicion at the time that he did not play these hands in poker, but simply because he was disinclined to break up the euchre game in that manner.

In True Comic Opera Style.

(Gustave Kobbe in the September Century:) Speaking of the Transportation building reminds me of the general subject of transportation to the fair, and suggests an incident which has a decided Gilbert-and-Sullivan flavor. The exposition managers were from the start anxious to have the railroads make a low rate to Chicago. Accordingly they appointed a committee on transportation which consisted entirely, I believe, of railroad men whose lines come into Chicago. In their capacity as committeemen these gentlemen passed a resolution requesting their respective railroads to make reduced rates during the World's Fair months. On receiving this resolution by mail the next day at their respective offices, they, in their capacity as railroad managers, wrote letters to the Transportation Committee denying the request which, as members of that committee, they had made.

Longevity of Noted Men and Women.

(Elizabeth Cady Stanton:) Darwin was an invalid all his days, and so were Young, Keats, Lamb, De Quincy, Burns, Dickens, Herbert Spencer, himself has long been on the invalid list, suffering with insomnia. While deploring the invalidism and early death of so many prominent men, we point with pride to the distinguished women who have reached the 60s, 70s, and 80s: Amelia Opie, Miss Edgeworth, Caroline Herschel, Mary Somerville Maria Mitchell, George Eliot, George Sand, Harriett Martineau, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frances Power Cobbe, Charlotte Cushman, Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Emma Willard and her sister, Mrs. Almira Lincoln, both thinkers and writers on many scientific questions, and many others, have enjoyed sound health through long, laborious days.

A Dictionary of Discontents.

What is creation? A failure.
What is life? A bore.
What is man? A fraud.
What is woman? Both a fraud and a bore.
What is beauty? A deception.
What is love? A disease.
What is marriage? A mistake.
What is a wife? A trial.
What is a child? A nuisance.
What is a devil? A fable.
What is good? Hypocrisy.
What is evil? Detection.
What is wisdom? Selfishness.
What is happiness? A delusion.
What is friendship? Humbug.
What is generosity? Imbecility.
What is money? Everything.
What is everything? Nothing.
Were we, perhaps, not happier when we were monkeys?

How She Reduced Her Weight.

(New York Sun:) A young English girl afflicted with an undesirable amount of adipose tissue has succeeded in ridding herself of a large amount of it without injuring her health by following the regimen given below. She began by getting up at 6 o'clock every morning and taking a three-mile walk before breakfast without considering the weather. At 9 o'clock she had a large cup of coffee, with very little sugar, and a slice of dry bread. Then she occupied herself as she liked until 2 o'clock, when more bread and some vegetables composed her meal. At 4:30 she was off for another long walk, followed by a cup of tea and a few dry biscuits. Ninety days of this regimen reduced her weight from 185 to 145 pounds.

Advice from a Slot Machine.

(Pittsburgh Chronicle:) "A year or so ago," said a young man to a Pittsburgher, "I spent a few weeks in New Orleans. One day I saw a machine which bore the inscription, 'Drop a nickel in the slot and learn how to make your pants last.' As I hadn't a great deal of money, I thought an investment of 5 cents to show me how to save the purchase of a pair of trousers would be small capital put to good use, so I dropped a nickel in and a card appeared. What do you suppose it recommended as the way to make pants last?"
"Don't wear 'em, I suppose."
"No."
"What did it say?"
"Make the coat and vest first."

Zola Sighs for a Garrett.

(Boston Journal:) In spite of his big bank account a palatial house filled with works of art Zola still sighs for his garret. "I had then no cares," he says, and add: "I was my own reader and my only critic. I lived in my writings and thought them perfect." Evidently the French realist has not found it pleasant that a few in the world have not felt the same unbounded enthusiasm in his work.

Cremation Popular in Paris.

(Paris Letter:) Cremation is becoming very popular in Paris. The crematorium at Pere la Chaise is kept in active operation, and the second temple in which the urns containing the ashes are placed has just been enlarged. Last year no less than 3741 cremations took place, an increase of about 13 per cent., notwithstanding the opposition manifested upon the part of the clergy against this mode of disposing of the dead.

At Tokio, in Japan, an average of thirty cremations take place every day. In Italy there are twenty-two crematoriums, in England two, in Germany three. In addition to these places cremation is practiced in Switzerland, Sweden, South America and in the United States.

The Old Camp-fire.

Now shift the blanket pad before your saddle back you fling,
And draw your cinch up tighter till the sweat drops from the ring;
We've a dozen miles to cover ere we reach the next divide.
Our limbs are stiffer now than when we first set out to ride,
And worse—the horses knows it, and feel the leg-grip tire—
Since twenty years ago, old friend, we sought the old campfire.

Yes, twenty years! Lord! how we'd track its incense down the trail,
Through balm of bay and spice of spruce, when eye and ear would fail,
And worn and faint from useless quest, we crept, like this to rest,
Or, flushed with luck and youthful hope, we rode, like this, abreast,
Aye! straighten up, old friend, until the mustang thinks he's nigher,
Through looser rein and stirrup strain, the welcome old campfire.

You know the shout that would ring out before us down the glade,
And start the bluejays like a flight of arrows through the shade,
And sift the thin pine-needles down like slanting, shining rain,
And send the squirrels scampering back to their holes again.
Until we saw, blue-veiled and dim, or leaping like desire,
The flame of twenty years ago—which lit the old campfire.

And then that rest on Nature's breast, when talk had dropped, and slow
The night wind went from tree to tree with challenge soft and low!—
We lay on lazy elbows propped, or stood to stir the flame,
Till up the soaring redwod's shaft our shadows went andcame,
As if to draw us with the sparks, high o'er its unseen spire
To the five stars that kept their ward above the old campfire.

Those sentinels whose tranquil watch half-soothed, half-shamed our sleep,
What recked we then what beasts or men around might lurk or creep!
We lay and heard with listless ears the far-off panther's cry,
The near coyotte's snarling snap, the grizzly's deep-drawn sigh,
The brown bear's blundering human tread, the gray wolves' yelping choir
Beyond the magic circle drawn around the old campfire
* * * * * * * * *

Well, well! we'll see it once again—we should be near it now;
It's scarce a mile to where the trail strikes off to skirt the slough,
And then the dip to Indian Spring, the wooded rise and—strange!,
Yet here should stand the blasted pine that marked our farthest range;
And here—what's this? A ragged swale of ruts and stumps and mire;
Sure this is not the sacred grove that hid the old campfire!

Yet here's the "blaze" I cut myself, and there's the stumbling ledge,
With quartz "outcrop" that lay atop, now leveled to its edge,
And mounds of moss-grown stumps beside the woodman's rotting chips,
And gashes in the trampled soil, that gape with dumb red lips,
And yet above the shattered wreck and ruin, curling higher—
Ah, yes!—still lifts the smoke that marked the welcome old campfire!

Perhaps some friend of twenty years still lingers there to raise
The weary hearts and tired eyes that beacon of old days,
Perhaps—but stay; 'tis gone! and yet once more it lifts as though
To stay the tardy, blundering steps, and seems to move, and lo!
Whirls by us in a rush of sound—the vanished funeral pyre
Of hopes and fears that twenty years burnt in the old campfire!

For see beyond! The prospect spreads, with chimney, spire and roof—
Two iron bands across the trail clank to our mustang's hoof;
Above them leap two spider-threads from blackened tree to tree,
To where the whitewashed station speeds its message to the sea,
Rein in, old friend! The quest is o'er. The goal of our desire
Is but the train whose track has lain across the old campfire.
—(Bret Harte, in the Pall Mall Gazette.

At Last.

When on my day of life the night is falling,
And in the winds from unsunned spaces blown,
I hear far voices out of darkness calling
My feet to paths unknown.

Thou who hast made my home of life so pleasant,
Leave not its tenant when its walls decay;
O Love Divine, O Helper ever present,
Be thou my strength and stay.

Be near me when all else is from me drifting;
Earth, sky, home's pictures, days of shade and shine,
And kindly faces to my own uplifting
The love which answers mine.

I have but Thee, my Father! Let thy Spirit
Be with me then to comfort and uphold;
No gate of pearl, no branch of palm I merit,
Nor street of shining gold.

Suffice it if my good and ill unreckoned,
And both forgiven through Thine abounding grace,
I find myself by hands familiar beckoned
Unto my fitting place.

Some humble door among the many mansions,
Some sheltering shade where sin and striving cease,
And flows forever through heaven's green expansions
The river of Thy peace.

There from the music round about me stealing
I fain would learn the new and holy song,
And find at last, beneath Thy trees of healing,
The life for which I long.
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

An Old Violin.

You would hardly dream, to look at it there,
So faded and brown and old,
That the soul of a poet's music rare,
Those dusty strings could hold.

But tune those strings and draw the bow,
And forth from their hiding place
Steal dim, sad ghosts of the long ago,
With old-time light and grace.

In a tremulous fall the notes expire,
Like the moan of a spirit lost;
Or the passionate pain of a soul's desire,
By fate and failure crossed.

'Tis said that away in bygone years,
A poet touched these strings,
And the sorrow that filled his eyes with tears
Still in their music rings.

He loved a lady bright and fair,
But sought her love in vain,
For her heart was light and she had no care
That his soul was steeped in pain.

And you hear in the music's fall and rise,
Like the ceaseless song of the sea,
The soul of a sorrow that never dies,
Entwined with the melody.

And the voice that speaks in this violin
Is sadder than human tears,
For an unseen spirit wakes within
Whose sorrow mocks the years.
LUCY M'KEONE STAPLETON.

Within Us.

They whose hearts are whole and strong,
Loving holiness,
Living clean from soil or wrong,
Wearing Truth's white dress—
They unto no far-off height
Wearily need climb;
Heaven to them is close in sight
From these shores of time.

Only the anointed eye
Sees in common things,
Gleam of wave, and tint of sky,
Heavenly blossomings.
To the hearts where light has birth
Nothing can be drear;
Budding through the bloom of earth,
Heaven is always near.
LUCY LARCOM.

A "WRITE-UP" PERIOD

Yuma Has Had a Siege of the Boom Fakirs.

They Work the River Town to the Extent of a Thousand Dollars in a Period of About Six Months or Less

(Yuma Times:) Every town, sooner or later, passes through what may be termed the "write-up" period. This may be explained briefly as laudatory descriptions specially prepared for outside periodicals of more or less circulation and influence. Emissaries are out constantly for these institutions, working up business. For from $25 to $500 a town can get a "write-up" in which truth is ignored and mangled to an extent which would satisfy the father of lies. The writer will simply say anything that they are paid to say.

The excuse for this sort of thing is that it advertises the place. There can be no gainsaying the proposition that the place gets advertised, but whether it is to any advantage is another question.

Yuma has just passed through the usual experience, and most of our citizens are now kicking themselves and wondering how they could be so easily taken in.

Last winter J. B. McCarthy of Denver struck the town and wanted to write it up for the Rocky Mountain News. He succeeded in getting $100. Of his production it is only necessary to say that most of the papers containing it are still lying in the express office.

The San Francisco Chronicle soon after got considerable advertising here on the strength of a "write-up" in their holiday edition. When the said edition came out it had just fourteen lines of reference to Yuma, which contained the extraordinary statement that large, sea-going vessels came up the river to this point.

Along in the spring the Arizona Magazine struck the town. About one hundred cash subscribers were obtained, and two advertising contracts of $25 per month each, besides unmerous smaller amounts. The Town Council was going to give two town lots and the supervisors subscribed for twenty-five copies. After the issuance of the second number of the "magazine" a cloud of disgust began to gather which could bo cut with a knife. The third number led to open revolt and refusal to pay on the part of the advertisers. Then the "Arizona Magazine" was packed in a couple of cigar boxes and taken to Phoenix. This advertising experience cost the community several hundred dollars with no return. About four hundred copies of the last number of the magazine are still lying in the express office with a tag for $60.50 charges.

Then the Illustrated Californian Magazine pulled our legs. We were to have an elaborately illustrated "write-up" at an expense of $300. Numerous subscribers were also obtained, and a good many have not yet received anything for their money. The promised article has not appeared. The write-up experience of the town during the present year has cost over $1000. In the meantime the local papers have been struggling along, gave everybody puffs without pay who asked for them and took their periodical cussings with meekness. And still people go on and wonder why it is that Yuma cannot have a decent local newspaper instead of the two jim-crow sheets now printed here.

Tenderness

Not unto every heart is God's good gift
Of simple tenderness allowed; we meet
With love in many fashions when we lift
First to our lips life's waters bitter sweet.
Love comes upon us with resistless power
Of curbless passion, and with headstrong will;
It plays around like April's breeze and shower,
Or calmly flows, a rapid stream, and still.
It comes with blessedness unto the heart
That welcomes it aright, or — bitter fate!—
It wrings the bosom with so fierce a smart,
That love, we cry, is crueler than hate.
And then, ah me, when love has ceased to bless,
Our broken hearts cry out for tenderness!

We long for tenderness like that which hung
About us, lying on our mother's breast;
A selfish feeling, that no pen or tongue
Can praise aright, since silence sings it best.
A love, as far removed from passion's heat
As from the chilliness of its dying fire;
A love to lean on when the failing feet
Begin to totter and the eyes to tire.
In youth's brief heydey hottest love we seek,
The reddest rose we grasp—but when it dies
God grant the latter blossoms, violets meek,
May spring for us beneath life's autumn skies!
God grant some loving one be near to bless
Our weary way with simple tenderness.
—(All the Year Round.

A Modern Malady.

To be without an impulse or desire,
A heap of fuel with no spark of fire;
To be a prey to modish melancholy,
Without the force for any other folly;
To watch the movement of the universe,
And to believe it moves from bad to worse,
Blind tendency the master of the whole,
And man without a purpose or a soul;
To see the good and evil, foul and fair,
And not take a side and not to care,
But live contented in a calm despair,
Not live! exist; with power and passion fled,
A lean heart nourishing a thinking head.

I, musing on these matters, walked apart,
To be at peace and commune with my heart.
Ah! if the gods were gracious to us then
Some new Prometheus would be granted men;
And as I mused, I though one spoke with me;
"I brought the fire from heaven," he said, "but aye,
Your eyes are holden that ye cannot see."
—(London Spectator.

Little Papoose.

Little papoose in a wicker of reed,
Upon the willow bough swings,
Catching the music where, over the mead,
Rippling the rivulet sings;
Sings where the fairest of flowers are found,
Sings where the summer is all the year round;
Here, where the beauties of nature abound,
Rippling the rivulet sings.

Agate and onyx and malachite beads,
Platta that's ribboned and rolled;
Moccasins made from the bark of the reeds;
Glittering garters of gold.
Catching the sound with his delicate ear,
Catching the croon when his mother is near,
Hearing the hoofs of the galloping deer
Bounding away o'er the wold.
CY WARMAN.

A Veteran of Waterloo.

On July 30 last, in his ninety-fourth year, there died at Hoerten, not far from Gottingen, the last of the Hanoverian Waterloo veterans, who fought in that battle as an officer of the King's German Legion, Capt. Ferdinand Scharnhorst. His first military experiences were gained in Heligoland, whence he was sent to England. He was only 15 years old on the day of Waterloo, and his battalion, which was posted near La Haye Sainte, was almost cut to pieces.

(Exchange.) About the most misquoted and mistranslated thing on earth is the Christmas salutation "et in terra pax hominibus bonae voluntatis." A great number render it "peace on earth and good will toward men." The correct translation is, of course, "and peace on earth to men of good will."

FOLKS AT THE FAIR.

People of All Nations in Comparison.

The Wonders of French Art and German Industry.

Exhibition of "Away-from-home" Manners and Their Lack.

Specimens of Oriental Manhood—The Magnificence of American Achievement—German Artists' Penchant for Emperors.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The crowd at the fair is itself one of the most interesting of exhibits. It is thoroughly cosmopolitan, the native dress of the Hindoo, the Arab and the Turk mingle with the European garb, and all the tongues of Babel may be heard, yet it is distinctly and overwhelmingly American, after all. It is surely a triumph of American law and orderliness that all classes of citizens, that representatives from every people on the face of the earth can be brought together with perfect safety to the weakest, and all done with but little show of military force. The mighty statute of the Republic seems to awe into loyalty, and gentleness all the multitudes which enter her fair domain.

It is a good-natured, well-behaved, justice-loving throng that surges daily through Jackson Park. Tenacious of their own rights, and ready to get the best place for elbowing, still they promptly concede what others have won by like tactics. Good temper is remarkably widespread, in spite of the jostling and the weariness. If people are vexed and irritated when they cannot see the fireworks or the play of the electric fountain, and have their toes tread upon by others engaged in the same endeavor, they conceal it, for sullen looks or impatient words are rare. And one might spend weeks at the World's Fair without seeing the signs of intoxication.

But the great American public is not gifted with the manners of a Chesterfield. There are many who will sail right in front of a group lost in admiration of a wonderful painting in the Art Palace, replant themselves directly in the range of vision, when there are plenty of other places for standing and walking. The girls chatter and exclaim "How sweet" and "How lovely;" the men give their wives loud-voiced explanations of what they know nothing about, in total disregard of the numbers who may wish to enjoy and adore in silence. The exposition orchestra gave concerts which were grand enough to exalt the listeners to the very heavens. But there would be the usual number of stragglers wandering in late, and tardy ladies would argue about their seats in perfectly audible whispers, regardless of those they might be thrusting from paradise into purgatory by the interruption.

But there are many palliating circumstances, for every one is away from home, free from the restraints of his social circle, unknown, and intent on seeing all there is to be seen. Our code of etiquette must be democratic, not the deferential submission of inferior to superior, nor the slow, languorous ease of manner which laziness brings, but a true politeness based on an unselfish consideration of the rights of others, and the recognition of a brother in every human creature.

A fortnight at the fair is as good as a hurried jaunt through Europe; one may learn as much of the art and customs of the people and more of their industrial development, while the national genius is the more distinctly apprehended from close contrast with others. Everywhere appear the two great nations—France and Germany—side by side, yet opposed. Each has entered heartily into this universal exposition, each seems in cordial sympathy with America, yet the characteristics of the two peoples which glower at each other over the Rhine come out in sharp contrast. It is ever "la belle France," the graceful, the artistic, whether her grains are displayed in the Agricultural building, her woods in the Forestry or her silks and glistening jewels in the Manufactures building. The Germans seem always to have done thoroughly everything there was to be done. One feels the painstaking, and yet the comparative ease of performance, for they know just how the thing is to be done before they undertake it. They are strong in science and theory everywhere, in electricity, in engineering, in agriculture, in architecture, but they cannot drape fabrics to take the light as the French do.

The exposition site has been immeasurably improved by the introduction of water to reflect the magnificent white palaces and to catch and multiply the evening lights. Lake Michigan, too, is a beautiful sheet of water, changeful, sometimes fair, still and blue, but capable of frothing and tossing up against the land in gray fury. Right on the lake front stands the German building, of composite architecture, suggesting the castles of Germany, the rathhaus, the cathedral. It is very beautiful, within and without, with its carvings and frescoes. Above the main entrance is an inscription in Gothic letters, which reads:

> Fruitful and powerful,
> Full of corn and wine,
> Full of strength and iron,
> Tuneful and thoughtful,
> I will praise thee
> Fatherland mine.

The "Watch on the Rhine" is sometimes well sung and warmly cheered in Jackson Park, yet one hears so much "duetsch" spoken in Chicago that it seems as though the Rhine stream would be left to its own devices ere long.

Perhaps, however, the statement would be undisputed that the French are supreme in the Art building. They certainly are strongest in sculpture—it is hard to say which is the most impressive, the Hermes of Praxiteles and statues and reliefs from the Acropolis or the Parthenon in the Greek ethnological exhibit, or the work of Barrias, Dubois and others in the Art Palace. Many consider the loan collection of paintings owned in the United States the finest, and there French artists are far and away in the majority.

Never before have the French and the Germans exhibited so thoroughly side by side. The French have not wished to exhibit in Berlin, nor the Germans in Paris. When a German gets a medal in Paris you may know he deserves it. The Germans show fine work also, many beautiful landscapes, and particularly sympathetic renderings of home scenes, child life and religious subjects. But as a bright, young German, thoroughly Americanized by five years' residence in this country, remarked, "there is too much of the emperors." They are all there. In Apotheosis the old Emperor, William I, goes off to heaven in his chariot, surrounded by nymphs and cherubim, but wearing a realistic military suit and very natural side whiskers. The dashing young Emperor is numerously represented—on horseback, engaged in a whaling cruise in various costumes and postures. He is a favorite subject for sculpture, too, and appears in marble and in bronze. His father, too, has not been entirely neglected by the artists.

In most buildings England's display is not strong, comparatively, but vigorous. "Greater Britain," especially New South Wales and Canada, come boldly to the front. New South Wales especially has an impressive display of grains and woods, ores and flowers. The intellectual is not neglected, for her schools and her artists show their work.

Japan has seized this opportunity to demonstrate her progressive spirit to the Western world. She has much industrial development to show, and many things which are beautiful as well as quaint.

Corea has a small booth in the Manufactures building, interesting, principally because it is the display of the hermit among nations.

Women are rather in the majority at the fair. What are the Turks and Hindoos thinking about it, for they look meditative enough to be pondering anything? Our American maidens go wherever they list, often unattended, except by other maidens or even alone, and are unafraid, as, indeed, they may well be. But perhaps the Eastern gentlemen will return better satisfied than ever to their harems with the docile inmates.

Some of these orientals are fine specimens of manhood. I noticed particularly some of them in charge of the Ceylon building, tall and stalwart, decidedly handsome, with their lustrous eyes and swarthy skins. They have much grace of manner and dignity of bearing — that courtliness, in fact, which seems to belong to the warmer latitudes where people have time to be polite. But some of the Singhalese could hurry, clattering their cups and saucers together when preparing to serve a fresh inroad of customers with tea, in a way which would do credit to a waiter in a railroad eating-house. Most of the Asiatics have left their womenkind at home, but although absent their handiwork appears in the Woman's building. I saw some Siamese women there, helping to serve tea; they were slight, gentle-mannered little creatures, rather pretty, with their large earrings and hair ornaments.

The North American Indian is well represented. He is numerous in war-paint and plumes in the Plaisance, and has been known even to indulge in his old pastime of scalping. His handiwork, from a hatchet to a pack of playing cards, furnished by the Apaches, is shown in the Anthropological building, and his habitations are in the outside ethnological exhibit. Promising for his future is the model Indian school. There were the boys and girls at their sewing or their shoemaking, well-clad, well-looking, appearing, except for their dark skins, just as any pupils in manual training schools would. Their specimens of more intellectual work, penmanship, drawing, book-keeping and the like are almost as good as the school displays in the Liberal Arts building. It could not but be a surprise to any one unacquainted with such work, and demonstrates beyond question that the Indian is capable of civilization.

Italy makes a less impressive display than one expects from her, perhaps. She has a great deal in the Manufactures building, however, especially bronze, pottery and mosaics. Italian artists show exquisite workmanship; their technique is of the highest order, but the great themes seem wanting. The pure Barrara marble and the artists' skill warrant nobler subjects than crying babies and much beflounced females.

But, after all, it is the achievements of our own land that astonish us, and cannot but astonish the civilized world. It must amaze the savants of France and Germany, even of England—if they get over here—to find so far West, among what they consider a mercenary and uncultured people, a scene of grandeur and artistic beauty rivaling Athens or Venice or Augustan Rome. It can surely no longer be said that America has no art and no architecture. The majestic statue of the Republic, the America group, the dignified and impressive statuary of the Agricultural building, the imposing pieces which adorn the Administration building, recalling not only the skill but the ideals of Greek art at its height, or the Italy of Raphael and Michael Angelo, are Americans, summoned from Paris or from Rome to enrich their native land. We knew we had cunning inventors and skilled engineers, were far advanced in the applications of electrical science and in methods of transportation, but the almost Parisian elegance of our manufactures exhibits and the noble beauty of the Art Palace are unexpected. The throngs of people seem insignificant below the great portals and compared with the majestic statues. Yet out of the human mind, from the hands of just these slight men and women, have proceeded all this strength and beauty and marvelous variety. It is all but creation.

EMILY C. CLARK.

EXPOSITION ECHOES.

The most important congress yet called by the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, or ever held by the world at all, is the one now in session, known as the Parliament of the World's Religions. Its effect upon all creeds and nations will be, must be, indisputably manifested. Whether it will expose the baseless pretension of some doctrines and many dogmas to the truer valuation of their holders or simply enlighten each as to the intrinsic worth of all, this movement must be beneficial to the human race wherever the spiritual nature of man is recognized. Each faith can speak for itself, and as it stands in the full light of comparison point to its deeds for confirmation of its divinely-claimed origin. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

* * *

An object lesson scarcely favorable to the superiority of Christianity is the unedifying spectacle presented this week to our religious visitors from the far East by the assembled Free Methodists at New Diggings, Wis., who, among other ceremonies in the name of religion, pounded, kicked and spat upon for hours one of their "chosen vessels," who mildly claimed that his "heart was right with God." Two other clergymen(?) of the Methodist persuasion accused him of having a concealed devil that could not be coaxed out, and harsh measures were resorted to. This civilized proceeding resulted in dispersing the camp-meeting that was organized in the name of that religion which adores the Prince of Peace. The eyes of the religious world are upon us just at present, and if the various denominations of American Christianity could only be prevailed upon to don their best behavior for awhile and act real pretty until the company goes home we would all be more comfortable.

* * *

The Columbian Exposition as an educator was demonstrated in a peculiar but too frequent manner recently, as a couple of ladies entered the magnificent department devoted to the Russian exhibit. Passing in through a side entrance, they did not see the word "Russia," as emblazoned over the grand entrance from the main aisle. One of them asked, "What is this?" The other, glancing up to the opposite enclosure, replied, "Belgium." Then her eyes rested upon a long table crowded with exquisite bronzes. "Oh, how much wood-carving, see!" she exclaimed. "Oh, yes, how much!" echoed the other, and they passed on, believing they were doing the fair intelligently. If they appreciated Russia's wonderful enameling of precious metals, her mosaics, her jeweled ware, her splendid products of the loom, her pictures and sculptured forms that moved the enthusiasm of many souls, after this senseless fashion, it would have been well could some others have possessed their opportunity.

* * *

It has been often asserted that children should by all means attend the great fair at Jackson Park. There may be several opinions upon that subject. The child, a boy of 10, was whining for an ice-cream soda, the weary mother protesting, "You won't look at anything, you are always wanting something! We came to see things!" "I will, too, but how can I look when I'm too thirsty to see?" he queried. "I notice you see all the lemonade and cider and soda signs," she growled, as they drew up before the sloppy counter, and she held her dress up out of the mud with the martyr's patience, biding her time, knowing that peace could only be attained by compromise.

* * *

It was in the Art building that I stood silently enraptured before the picture of a beautiful woman whose wounded foot, from which the blood was trickling, cupid was attentively examining. A lady passed behind me, and gushingly exclaimed, "Oh, see the dear little thing! He's picking something out of his mamma's foot; ain't he cute?"

* * *

Again, I was gazing at the lovely Andromeda in the toils of the monster, with Perseus coming to the rescue. A couple sat beside me examining a catalogue. "What is that?" asked the girl. "Persoos and Andromeeda," he answered. I realized that one needed a classical dictionary as well as a catalogue when visiting the art department of the Columbian Exposition.

* * *

When ascending the stairs leading from the United States rotunda to the gallery, a familiar vision of peaceful beauty glowed upon the wall that arrested my steps instantly and filled me with an inexpressible longing for my "earthly paradise." It was a large picture of the interior court of the Santa Barbara mission. The sacred garden, the patient padres and the rounded, cross-tipped domes of her ancient towers told me far better than any catalogue of all the loveliness I had left behind me for a six months' sojourn by this inland sea, whose mighty lips kiss the white feet of many palaces, the crowning glory of the century.

* * *

Californians are all alike in their loving loyalty to the one perfect country on record. A common expression of this common sentiment is the oft-repeated sentence, "I would walk back if I hadn't the money to ride." We acknowledge the greatness of Chicago, its miraculous vitality, its stupendous energy, its magnificient achievement that has accomplished the wonder of the world, but we are willing to turn our backs upon it when the fair is over, that we may be the most contented people on the face of the earth if November finds us comfortably ensconced under our own vines and fig-trees, where life is sunshine and the freezing blasts of a Chicago winter cannot possibly reach us.

JULIETTE E. MATHIS.

Falcons as Messengers.

(Westminster Gazette:) Falconry may hereafter be restored, as it seems, though not as a sport, but as part of the terribly serious business, war. A Russian officer, Capt. Smoiloff, has been taming falcons to serve as dispatch carriers. The falcon has several advantages over the carrier pigeon. Not only is he a more war-like bird than the meek cousin of the dove, but he is swifter in flight and capable of great endurance. The greatest swiftness ever known to be attained by the carrier pigeon is fifteen (German) miles in the hour; but this is the rate of the ordinary flight of the falcon.

D'Aubusson, in his work on the "Falconry of the Middle Ages," tells several anecdotes of the extraordinary powers of the falcon and length and swiftness of flight. For instance, a falcon which was sent from the Canary Islands to the Duke of Lerma in Spain made the return flight from Andalusa to Teneriffe in sixteen hours, which was at the express speed of sixteen (German) miles in the hour. A German mile is not far short of five English miles, so that the speed of this falcon must have been at the rate of about seventy-five miles an hour.

A further advantage of the falcon over the pigeon is the greater weight which it can carry. It is well known that a very slight burden is an oppression to the poor pigeon, so that dispatches are reduced in size by photographic copies, in order to reduce the weight for the feeble little carrier. Capt. Smoiloff says that he has found that a falcon can carry a weight of four Russian pounds or 1640 grams (30 grams go to our ounce,) without diminishing its power or swiftness in flying. Besides, the carrier pigeon may fall a prey to the falcon, while there is small danger of any other bird taking the carrier falcon a prisoner.

DANDRUFF FOR TEN YEARS.

After using one bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade, I am pleased to state that I am entirely cured of dandruff, with which I was troubled for ten years. I have paid out dollar after dollar for remedies recommended to me, but without any permanent effect, and your remedy is the only one that has perfected a cure. I found more benefit from three applications of your remedy than all others combined. I cheerfully recommend it to all having trouble with dandruff, regardless of how many years standing. Yours truly, J. L. MARBLE, Assistant postmaster, Fresno.

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North Spring street and inspect the renowned Weir stove, the best in the world. They will save you 40 per cent. in fuel. All the latest improvements.

The W. C. Furrey Company

Sells the famous Gleenwood cook stoves and ranges, acknowledged the world over to be the very best. They are more convenient, last longer and consume less fuel than any other stove known. Do not fail to see them.

VISITING CARDS engraved. Langstadter, 214 West Second street. Tel. 762.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 402 S. Spring.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23, 1893.

According to the New York weekly bank statement, the banks now hold $17,610,000 in excess of legal requirements. The reserve shows an increase of $7,008,000; the loans a decrease of $735,000; specie, a decrease of $525,000; legal tender, an increase of $3,471,000; deposits increased $6,673,000; circulation, increase, $887,000.

Clearing House.

Business for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 23, 1893:

	Exchanges	Balances
Monday	$121,928.90	$ 12,316.34
Tuesday	112,225.30	14,539.24
Wednesday	105,503.04	21,795.10
Thursday	101,231.56	28,299.50
Friday	83,272.63	21,409.90
Saturday	78,715.43	14,892.51
Total	$602,876.86	$113,252.52

CORRESPONDING.

	Exchanges	Balances
1891	$742,680.55	$174,447.63
1892	673,393.35	159,079.64

New York Stocks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The situation of affairs on the Stock Exchange is like to that of two great armies which have gone into winter quarters. Room traders do what work is done, pending renewal of active hostilities, which will not be in all likelihood until the settlement of the silver question. The tone today was heavy, the last figures being in a great majority of instances the lowest of the day, or within ⅛c thereof.

Government bonds closed steady.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Money—On call, easy. Closed offered at 3 per cent.

Prime Mercantile Paper — 7½@10 per cent.

Sterling Exchange— Steady. Bankers' 60-day bills, 4.84@4.84½; demand, 4.86½@4.86¾.

New York Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

Atchison	19⅞	North Pac.	7¾
Am. Col. Oil	33½	North Pac. pfd.	23⅝
Am. Express	107	N. W.	99½
Can. South	47½	N. W. pfd	135
Can. Pac	75	N. Y. C.	102
C. B. & Q.	83¾	Oregon Imp	109
Cen. Pac	20	Oregon Nav	43
Chicago Gas	56⅞	Oregon S. L.	8½
Del. Lack	42½	Pacific Mail	14
D. & R. G.	29½	Pacific 6s	102
Distillers	22¾	Pull. Palace	171
Gen. Electric	45⅝	Reading	18⅝
Great North	110	R. G. W.	10
Illinois Cen	93	R. G. W. pfd	145
Linseed Oil	18	R. G. W. 1sts	166
Lake Shore	120¼	Richmond Ter	3⅜
Lead Trust	26	Rock Island	65⅜
Louis. & Nash	54	St. Paul	60½
Mich. Cen	90⅛	St. P. & O.	34½
Lake Shore	121	Sugar	86⅝
Lead Trust	25¾	Texas Pac	6¾
Louis. & Nash	55	Union Pac	22¼
Mich. Cen	90⅝	U. S Express	50
Mich. Cen. pfd	65	Wells-Fargo	130
Mo. Pacific	25	W. Union	81⅞
Nat'l Cord	24	U. S. 4s coup	111
Nat'l Cord. pfd	50	U. S 4s	110
North Am	5½	U. S. 2s reg	98

New York Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

Bulwer	10	Ophir	70
Chollar	15	Plymouth	10
Crown Point	15	Sierra Nev	40
Con. Cal. & Va.	1 15	Standard	1 00
Deadwood	1 60	Union Con	25
Gould & Curry	20	Yellow Jacket	35
Hale & Nor	35	Ironsilver	10
Homestake	8 50	Quicksilver	1 50
Mexican	50	Q'cksl'r pfd	15 00
Ontario	6 00		

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.

Belcher	25	Peer	10
Best & Belcher	50	Potosi	30
Chollar	20	Ophir	75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1 25	Savage	30
Confidence	50	Sierra Nev	45
Gould & Curry	20	Union Con	30
Hale & Nor	40	Yellow Jacket	40

Drafts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.— Drafts — Sight, on New York, 20c discount; telegraphic, 30c discount.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.— Closing: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, 19⅞; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 83; Mexican Central, 8; Bell Telephone, 189; San Diego, 3.

Bar Silver.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Bar Silver—73½.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Mexican Dollars—58¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.— Bar Silver—73⅛@73¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23. — Mexican Dollars—60@61½.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

Grain.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The wheat market showed moderate business. It opened ¼c higher on liberal exports from both coasts; declined 1⅛c on liberal offerings and rumors of a failure of some sort in Liverpool. It closed easy, ⅞c lower than yesterday.

The receipts were 155,000 bushels; shipments, 45,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Wheat—Was easy. Cash, 62½; December, 70.

Corn—Was weak. Cash, 41; December, 41⅛.

Oats—Were weak. Cash, 27⅝; December, 28⅝.

Rye—46.

Barley—Nominal.

Flax—1.04½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Wheat—Holders offer moderately.

Corn—Spot, steady. Holders offer sparingly at 4s 1½d. Futures, holders offer moderately.

Pork.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Pork—Was steady. Cash, 16.50; October, 14.95; January, 14.10.

Lard.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Lard—Was steady. Cash, 9.75; October, 7.85; January, 8.15.

Dry Salt Meats.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.— Dry Salt Meats—Ribs were steady. Cash, 10.15; October, 7.90; January, 7.27½; shoulders, 7.37½.

Whisky.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23. — Whisky — Was steady at 1.12.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Petroleum—Was firm. October, 65⅜@65½.

Wool.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23. — Wool — Was quiet. Domestic fleece, 20@28; pulled, 18@25; Texas, 10@17.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Hops—The market was steady. Pacific Coast at 19@22.

Coffee—Options closed steady at 10@40 points advance. The sales were 9750 bags, including September, 17.15; October, 16.60@16.70; November, 16.35@16.40; December, 15.90@15.95; January, 15.85; spot Rio, No. 7, 18.

Sugar — Raw closed strong. Pernambuco, 89 deg. test, 3, Rio Grande, 84 deg. test, 2½; Muscovado, 89 deg. test, 3⅜; molasses sugar, 89 deg. test, 3⅛; centrifugals, 96 deg. test, 3 7-16; fair refining, 3⅜. The market for refined closed firm. No. 7 at 4 11-16@4⅝c; No. 8 at 4⅝@4 13-16c; No. 9 at 4 9-16@4¾c; No. 10 at 4½@4 11-16c; No. 11 at 4 7-16@4⅝c; No. 12 at 4⅝@5 5-16c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛; mould A, 5⅝@5 9-16; cut loaf, 5⅝@5 13-16; crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝; granulated, 5 3-16; cubes, 5 5-16@5⅝; standard A, 5 1-16@5¼; confectioners' A, 5 1-16@5¼; centrifugals, 96 deg test, 3¾.

Copper—Was firmer. Lake at 9.75@9.80.

Lead—Was steady. Domestic at 3.80.

Tin—Was a shade easier. Straits, 20.85 bid; spelter, firm; domestic, 3.75@3.80.

Chicago Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.— Cattle — The receipts were 1000 head. The market closed steady. Top natives, 5.00@5.35; mediums, 4.80@4.90; others, 4.00@4.50; Texans, 2.25@2.45; westerns, 2.90@3.00.

Hogs — The receipts were 10,000 head. They closed steady. Mixed, 6.00@6.40; heavy and butchers' weights, 6.50@6.75; light weights, 6.70@6.85.

Sheep — The receipts were 1000 head. The market closed steady. Top sheep, 3.00@4.25; top lambs, 3.25@4.25.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—(Special to The Times.) The vegetable market is well supplied with all varieties, and prices are weak. The potato market is easier, with the exception of sweets, which are firm. Onions are weaker. The fresh fruit market is dull, with light demand for peaches and pears. Berries are unchanged. Very few blackberries come in. Grapes of all descriptions are dull. In citrus fruits, limes are lower. The butter market is very firm, under good demand. Eggs are steady at quotations. Cheese is weak. The poultry market is overstocked and prices are weak.

Grain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.— Wheat — Was easy. December, 1.15¼; May, 1.26⅝.

Barley— Was firmer. December, 76⅞; May, 86½; new seller, '93, 70; cash, unchanged.

LOS ANGELES WHOLESALE PRICES.

Vegetables.

Green Chillies—Per lb., 6c.
Potatoes—65c. sweets, 1.00.
Beets—Per 100 lbs., 1.00.
Carrots—Per 100 lbs., 1.00.
Onions—New, per 100 lbs., 1.15.
Tomatoes—65c.

Fruits.

Oranges—Med. sweets, per box, 1.75.
Lemons—Fancy cured, 2.00@2.25.
Peaches—Per box, 50c.
Grapes—Per crate of 20 lbs., 75c.
Canteloupes—Per doz., 60c.
Plums—Per box, 50c.
Pears—Per box, 60c.

Dairy Products.

Butter—Fancy roll, per lb, 30@32½c; per roll, 50@52½c; California creamery, 52½@55c; fancy tub butter, per lb, 27½@30c.

Poultry.

Hens—5.00@5.50.
Roosters—Young, 4.00@4.50; old, 5.00.
Broilers—2.00@3.00.
Ducks—5.00@6.00.
Turkeys—13@14c.
Eggs—29c.

Mill Products.

Flour — XXXX, per bbl., 3.60; buckwheat, per 100 4.80; rye, 2.70; graham, 2.00.
Cornmeal—2.00.
Oatmeal—4.00.
Cracked Wheat—3.50.
Hominy—3.80.

Feed.

Wheat—Per 100 lbs., 1.15.
Corn—Per 100 lbs., 1.00.
Cracked Corn—Per 100 lbs., 1.05.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, Sept. 23.

(Figures in parentheses, unless otherwise stated, give volume and page of miscellaneous records containing recorded maps.)

E Anthony et con to L Brady, lot 20, P O Nokes's subdivision block F, Pickering Land and Water Company, $350.

B E Ninde to J H Bartle, lots 17, 19, 21, 22 and 24, block E, Spence's addition to Monrovia, $160.

M Myers to W M Sheldon, lot 5, resubdivision of part NW ¼ of SE ¼ sec 19, T 2 S, R 13 W, $300.

J Kerr et ux to Security Loan and Trust Company, lot 2, block Y, Aliso tract, $2100.

W S Dorland to E S Jordan, lot 1, block B, Dorland, Baldwin & Rust's subdivision, Whittier, $75.

T S Ewing et ux to T J Smith et ux, a part block 2, lot 8 in block 39, Hancock's survey, $2000.

E M Hamilton et ux to J G Dugus et ux, lot 18 of addition No. 3, Hamilton tract, $400.

I Truan to E D Ganahl, S ½ lot 33, Miller's subdivision of Worlsman & Hellman's subdivision of block 72, Hancock's survey, $237.50.

B Guirodo et ux to R C Johns, lot 26, block 19, Los Angeles Improvement Company's subdivision block 39, Hancock's survey, $5.

L Gottschalk et ux to J F Chadsey, part lot 1, West Lake Terrace tract, $10.

C B Van Every et ux to E Rolinson, lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, block 11, Urmston tract, $5.

H Hurtig to M Dexter, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 4, Vernon Park tract, $1200.

M Hagan et ux to E E Boyce, lot 2, block D, Lake Shore tract, $1200.

C Englehart to J F Marquardt & Son, N ½ NW ¼ sec 20, T 1 N, R 9 W, $500.

J Hyans et ux to W L Webb, 86⅔ feet on Boyle avenue, $2500.

L Dennison et ux to J G de Turk, lots 92, 93, 124 and 125, San Pasqual Rancho, of lands of Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company Association, Pasadena, $1670.

C Hert et ux to S M Reynolds, lot 29, Parker & Ferris's subdivision block L, San Pasqual tract, Pasadena, $1000.

W H Workman et ux to A M Wilson, lot 7, block C, Workman Park tract, $800.

M L Muller et con to W H Perry Lumber and Mill Company, lots 1, 2, 3, block 4, Purcell's subdivision Las Tunas tract, $3000.

Z Gentry to J J McCarthy, ⅓ N 26 feet lot 7, block 2, Lancaster, $250.

C J Kubach, guardian, to H Ward, lot 20, block B, Desnoyer tract, $800.

G Stoneman to S A Drake, lot 9, block 10, Stoneman tract, $450.

Same to W Drake, lot 10, block 10, same tract, $500.

Los Angeles Cemetary Association to W Herper, NE¼ lot 1592, Evergreen Cemetary, $40.

C H Frost to Emma T Frost, part lot 1, Riggins's portion of Riggins tract, $10.

Same to same, land 330 feet by 138, in block E, San Pasqual tract, Pasadena, $10.

Same to same, lots 4, 5, Stratton's subdivision block F, San Pasqual tract, $10.

Same to same, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, E½ lots 4-11, block 16, Altadena, $10.

Same to same, 10 acres in Grogan tract, San Pasqual Rancho, Pasadena, $10.

Same to same, lots 15, 16, block A, replat of Thomas & Wotkyns subdivision Bennet tract, Pasadena, $10.

SUMMARY.

Deeds	35
Nominal	17
Total	$19,518.50

An Orange-growers' Protective Association is reported to have been formed in Louisiana recently. The crop, it is claimed, will reach nearly 700 carloads this season, and will commence reaching the markets during the next three weeks.

Bald Heads!

What is the condition of yours? Is your hair dry, harsh, brittle? Does it split at the ends? Has it a lifeless appearance? Does it fall out when combed or brushed? Is it full of dandruff? Does your scalp itch? Is it dry or in a heated condition? If these are some of your symptoms be warned in time or you will become bald.

Skookum Root Hair Grower



is what you need. Its production is not an accident, but the result of scientific research. Knowledge of the diseases of the hair and scalp led to the discovery of how to treat them. "Skookum" contains neither minerals nor oils. It is not a Dye, but a delightfully cooling and refreshing Tonic. By stimulating the follicles, *it stops falling hair, cures dandruff and grows hair on bald heads.*

☞ Keep the scalp clean, healthy, and free from irritating eruptions, by the use of *Skookum Skin Soap.* It destroys *parasitic insects, which feed on and destroy the hair.*

If your druggist cannot supply you send direct to us, and we will forward, prepaid, on receipt of price. Grower, $1.00 per bottle; 6 for $5.00. Soap, 50c. per jar; 6 for $2.50.

TRADE MARK Registered

THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO., 57 South Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Best Roof Protections.

P&B WATER PROOF PAINTS.

Roofing, Building Papers

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

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In Wagner's Kimberly.

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LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL

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Southern California Furniture Co.
SOUTH MAIN STREET. NO. 326-330

BANKS

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY—
No. 148 S. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. Capital Stock..........$200,000.00
5 per cent. Interest Paid on Deposits. Money Loaned on Real Estate.
OFFICERS:
T. L. DUQUE, Pres.; J. F. SARTORI, Cashier.
WM. McDERMOTT, Vice-P.; W. D. LONGYEAR, Asst. Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Isaias W. Hellman, Herman W. Hellman, Maurice S. Hellman, A. C. Rogers, T. L. Duque, Wm. McDermott, M. L. Fleming, J. A. Graves, F. N. Myers, J. H. Shankland, J. F. Sartori.
Our loan committee of five directors exercise great care in making loans.
Especial attention given to depositors of small sums, also to children's savings deposits.
Remittances may be sent by draft, postal order, or Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS.

Main Street Savings Bank and Trust Company.
426 South Main Street..........Opposite Postoffice..........Los Angeles, California.
CAPITAL..........$200,000
MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGE.
J. B. LANKERSHIM, President. S. C. HUBBELL, Vice-President. J. V. WACHTEL, Cashier.
DIRECTORS: H. W. Hellman, I. N. Van Nuys, S. C. Hubbell, Kaspare Cohn, John H. Jones, O. T. Johnson, W. G. Kerckhoff, H. W. O'Melveney, J. B. Lankershim.

STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Northwest corner Second and Spring streets, Los Angeles, Cal.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........$1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..........700,000
A general banking business transacted. Interest at 5 per cent, paid on time deposits.
OFFICERS:
W. G. COCHRAN, President. H. J. WOOLLACOTT, Vice-President. JAS. F. TOWELL, Sec.
DIRECTORS—Geo. H. Bonebrake, O. T. Johnson, W. G. Cochran, W. P. Gardiner, W. H. Crocker, P. M. Green, B. F. Ball, James F. Towell, A. A. Hubbard, Telfair Creighton, H. J. Woollacott.

LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK—
236 NORTH MAIN ST.
Capital Stock..........$100,000.00
Surplus..........30,000.00
H. W. Hellman..........President
J. E. Plater..........Vice-President
W. M. Caswell..........Cashier
DIRECTORS: I. W. Hellman, R. S. Baker, H. W. Hellman, J. E. Plater, I. W. Hellman, Jr.
Interest Paid on Deposits. Money to Loan on First-class Real Estate.

THE UNIVERSITY BANK OF LOS ANGELES, S.E. cor. First and Broadway.
Capital stock, fully paid up.... $100,000
Surplus.......... 75,000
R. M. WIDNEY..........President
D. O. MILTIMORE..........Vice President
GEORGE L. ARNOLD..........Cashier
DIRECTORS:
R. M. Widney, D. O. Miltimore, S. W. Little, S. McKinlay, John McArthur, C. A. Warner, L. J. P. Merrill.
General banking business and loans on first-class real estate solicited. Buy and sell first-class stocks, bonds and warrants. Parties wishing to invest in first-class securities, on either long or short time, can be accommodated.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK, NADEAU BLOCK, cor. First and Spring sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
L. N. BREED..........President
W. F. BOSBYSHELL..........Vice President
C. N. FLINT..........Cashier
W. H. HOLLIDAY..........Assistant Cashier
Paid-in capital..........$200,000
Surplus and undivided profits..........23,000
Directors—D. Remick, Thos. Goss, W. H. Holliday, L. N. Breed, H. T. Newell, Wm. H. Avery, Silas Holman, M. Hagan, Frank Rader, E. C. Bosbyshell, W. F. Bosbyshell.

COLUMBIA SAVINGS BANK—
New Stimson Block, Third and Spring.
Capital..........$100,000
Directors—T. D. Stimson, Pres.; T. W. Brotherton, Vice-Pres.; A. P. West, cashier; T. S. C. Lowe, Andrew Mullen, A. M. Ozman, Jabej Percival, K. H. Wade, J. R. Clark, R. Hale, H. Jevne.
Interest paid on deposits, 3 and 5 per cent.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Capital, paid up.......... $ 500,000
Surplus and profits.......... 780,000
Total..........$1,280,000
OFFICERS:
ISAIAS W. HELLMAN..........President
HERMAN W. HELLMAN..........Vice Pres.
JOHN MILNER..........Cashier
H. J. FLEISHMAN..........Assistant Cashier
Directors—W. H. Perry, Ozra W. Childs, J. B. Lankershim, C. E. Thom, C. Ducommun, H. W. Hellman, T. L. Duque, A. Glassell, I. W. Hellman.
Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Europe, China and Japan.

BANK OF AMERICA—
TEMPLE BLOCK.
Capital, paid up..........$300,000
JOHN E. PLATER..........President
ROBERT S. BAKER..........Vice President
GEORGE H. STEWART..........Cashier

Union Bank of Savings
223 SOUTH SPRING ST.
CAPITAL, $200,000
M. W. STIMSON, President
WM. FERGUSON, Vice President
W. E. McVAY, Cashier
DIRECTORS
M. W. STIMSON, Wm. FERGUSON, S. H. MOTT, R. M. BAKER, S. MANSFIELD, C. G. HARRISON, A. E. POMEROY
5 per cent Interest Paid on Deposits

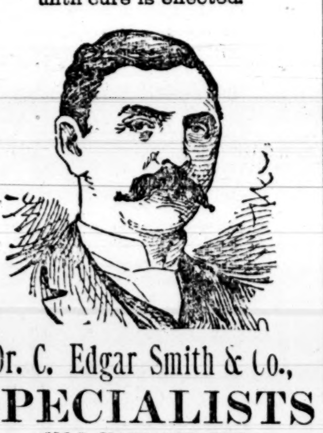
GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK
Paid-up capital and surplus. $120,000 00
Undivided profits.......... 4,040 88
OFFICERS:
E. N. McDONALD..........President
DR. JOSEPH KURTZ..........Vice President
S. W. LUITWIELER..........Vice President
MOSES N. AVERY..........Cashier
P. F. SCHUMACHER..........Asst. Cashier
VICTOR PONET..........Treasurer
Five per cent. interest paid on term deposits; 3 per cent. on ordinary.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK—
UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.
Capital..........$500,000
Surplus..........52,500
Total..........552,500
GEORGE H. BONEBRAKE..........President
F. C. HOWES..........Cashier
E. W. COE..........Assistant Cashier
DIRECTORS:
Col. H. H. Markham, Perry M. Green, Warren Gillelen, L. P. Crawford, C. A. Marriner, Geo. H. Bonebrake, F. C. Howes.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES.
Capital stock..........$200,000
Surplus..........303,000
J. M. ELLIOTT..........President
J. D. BICKNELL..........Vice President
G. B. SHAFFER..........Assistant Cashier
DIRECTORS:
J. M. Elliott, H. Mabury, J. D. Bicknell, J. D. Hooker, S. H. Mott, D. M. McGarry, Wm. G. Kerckhoff.

A New Departure!

Not a dollar need be paid us until cure is effected.



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656 S. MAIN, COR. 7TH.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Positively cure, in from 30 to 60 days, all kinds of

Rupture,

Varicocele, Hydrocele, Piles,

FISSURE, FISTULA, ULCERATION, without the use of knife, drawing blood, or detention from business.

CONSULTATION & EXAMINATION FREE

Can refer interested parties to prominent Los Angeles citizens, who have been treated by them. Cure guaranteed.

READ THE TIMES.

WHY? BECAUSE IT IS

Leading	Level-headed	L
Outspoken	Observant	O
Solid	Sincere	S
Able	Alive	A
Newsy	Nervy	N
Generous	Graphic	G
Enterprising	Energetic	E
Liberal	Loyal	L
Elevating	Entertaining	E
Safe	Sturdy	S
Truthful	True	T
Independent	Incorruptible	I
Manly	Masterly	M
Excellent	Educational	E
Surpassing	Satisfying	S

"THE NEW PLEASANTON," 715 Howard st., near 3d, San Francisco. A first-class lodging hotel, 200 rooms, en suite and single, gas and running water in each room, ladies' parlor, reading and smoking-room; best beds in the world. Per day, 50c and up; per week, $1.00 and up.

EMPIRE HOUSE, 636 Commercial st., San Francisco. (Established 1860.) 150 neat and well-kept rooms and cleanest beds. Per day, 25c and up; per week, $1 and up. Houses are open all night. JACOB HOEGES & CO., Proprietors.

LEGAL.

Notice

Delinquent Assessment.

NORTH GLENDALE RESERVOIR AND Pipe Company. Location of principal place of business, Sepulveda Tract Rancho, San Rafael, county of Los Angeles, State of California.

Notice. There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 3, levied on the 3d day of April, 1893, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

NAME.	No. of Certificate.	No. Shares.	Amount.
Mary J. Dolson	4	130	$260.00
G. W. Phelon	5	84	118.00
W. A. Singleton	9	200	400.00
J. W. Singleton	14	10	20.00
Blaisdell & Sprague	16	7½	6.26
Anna Belle Phillips	*	45	90.00

* Certificate not issued.

And in accordance with law, and an order of the board of directors made on the 3d day of April, 1893, so many of said shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the secretary, Sepulveda Tract Rancho, San Rafael, Los Angeles county, Cal., at public sale, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

HENRY ANDERSON,
Secretary of North Glendale Reservoir and Pipe Company. Location of office, at residence of said secretary, near Glendale, in said Sepulveda tract.

Notice

for Publication of Time for Proving Will, Etc.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE of California, county of Los Angeles, ss. In the matter of the estate of Thomas Rhodes, deceased. Notice for publication of time for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given that Friday, the 29th day of September, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the courtroom of this court, department two thereof, in the city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, and state of California, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of Josefa Rhodes praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, be admitted to probate, that letters testamentary be issued thereon to her, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

Dated Sept. 18th, 1893.

T. H. WARD,
County Clerk.

By C. W. BLAKE Deputy.
Mortimer & Harris, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Stockholders' Notice.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF stockholders of the Union Mutual Building and Loan Association.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Mutual Building and Loan Association will be held at the office of the company, No. 205 New High street, in the city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, and state of California, on Thursday, the 5th day of October, 1893, at 2 o'clock p.m. of said day, for the election of five (5) directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. By order of the board of directors.

HARVEY STURDEVANT, Secretary.
Dated Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 21, 1893.

Notice.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Times-Mirror Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city and county of Los Angeles, state of California, on Tuesday, October 3, 1893, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the election of a board of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

MARIAN OTIS,
Secretary.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 19, 1893.



Society

Society is beginning to talk of clubs, recitals, concerts and theatricals. There are hints of coming gayety, and the tide of winter amusements will soon sweep us into the full current. In the musical world, in the art world, in the educational world, plans are being laid for the finest and best work in individual lines, and the promise for a lively round of purely social entertainments is opening early.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Gardner Cogswell have issued invitations to a reception and musicale at their residence Wednesday evening, in honor of Miss Alice Coleman, who is soon to leave for the East.

Mrs. Nellie Morfoot's class in vocal music enjoyed a pleasing informal reception, given at her studio, on Friday evening.

From 3 to 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, the members of the Treble Clef Club and the friends of Mrs. Jirah D. Cole will be received by Mrs. le Moyne Wills at her residence, No. 501 Buena Vista street.

Carlyle Petersilea, who has recently arrived in Los Angeles from London, and opened a studio in the Y.M.C.A. building, proposes to inaugurate a series of Saturday afternoon musical meetings on a new and original plan. The first of these meetings will be held next Saturday at the studio.

The choir of Christ Church (Episcopal) has reached a high standard of musical excellence, under the leadership of Dr. L. Semler. During the past week or two valuable acquisitions have been secured to its list of singers. Mrs. Minnie Hance-Owens, contralto, deservedly popular in musical circles, has become a permanent member of the choir, and will be heard especially in a duet from one of the oratorios, for the offertory, with William Stephens, the leading tenor. Mrs. Simpson, late of San Francisco, is to be leading soprano. Her voice is remarkably sympathetic and of wide compass.

A MUSICAL EVENING.

Last Wednesday evening a musicale in honor of the Arion Male Quartette was given at the house of W. F. McBurney on Vermont avenue. Miss Ethel Graham sang a solo delightfully. There were also vocal and instrumental solos by Mrs. Bisbee and daughter Miss Blanche, Prof. Johns, Leslie Smith, S. Guyot and Mrs. McBurney. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Miss Mattie Davis, Miss Maggie Brown, Miss Smith and Messrs. Morrow, Bisbee and Lockhart. Refreshments were served at a late hour, and all had a happy time.

SOUTH PASADENA WEDDING.

Last Thursday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Chandler, the mother of the bride, in South Pasadena, Dr. Charles H. Walker and Lillian C. Powers were joined in matrimony by Rev. A. W. Bunker. The wedding was an enjoyable affair, and was witnessed by a number of friends and relatives of the contracting parties.

At 8 o'clock the bride and groom advanced to a canopy of smilax and roses, accompanied by the wedding march from "Lohengrin," played by Miss Irma Bunker. The bridal gown was white faille, trimmed with pink silk velvet and pearl passementerie, and she carried a bouquet of pink and white carnations.

The ceremony performed and the excellent supper served, the couple took leave of their friends and departed for a three weeks' tour.

Dr. Walker is warmly welcomed to Southern California, where he intends to continue the practice of his profession. Mrs. Walker has long been a resident of South Pasadena, and has a secure place in the hearts of the townspeople.

A DARNING PARTY.

A very amusing darning party and musical was given a few evenings since at the home of Miss Alice Stevens on Tenth street, in honor of Miss Alice Guibor of Denver. The parlors were decorated, and the young women were adorned in picturesque yellow caps, while the young men wore immense yellow bows. After several musical selections a dainty yellow silk bag was passed to each young man, containing a sock which he was required to darn. Mr. Cook won the first prize for neatest work, a pair of socks. The consolation prize—a darning outfit—was won by Mr. Starr. A musical programme followed.

THE WOMEN'S PARLIAMENT.

The Woman's Parliament, to be held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church in this city October 10 and 11, will be a gathering of representative thinking women of Southern California. The programme of addresses, so far as perfected, is as follows:

"Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital"—By its president, Mrs. Mary Ashley, Santa Barbara.

"Necessary Reforms in the Public School"—Mrs. Georgia A. Matfield, San Diego.

"Woman as a Factor in Economics"—Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin, Los Angeles.

"Do Women Need Legislation?"—Mrs. Mary Lunde Craig, Redlands.

"Women for Women"—Mrs. Grace Knepper, Santa Barbara.

"Reforms in Social Customs"—Margaret Collier Graham, South Pasadena.

A NOTED VISITOR.

Mrs. M. A. E. Twing of New York city, honorary secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary, will shortly visit Los Angeles. It was expected that she would have been here by October 1, but the time has been postponed. Mrs. Twing is returning from a tour around the world, during which she visited various missions of the Episcopal Church, and as she has much to tell of her trip that is interesting, and is an agreeable speaker, there will be a number of meetings of the city and neighboring church people held in St. Paul's Church during her visit. Dates and plans of arrangements will be given later.

A JOLLY AFFAIR.

The Jolly Fourteen Cooking Club met at the residence of Miss Stella Vanice, No. 607 East Twenty-seventh street, Friday evening. It was the young gentlemen's evening to display their culinary abilities, and they did so in the following manner: A. Wells brought a cream pie, C. Van Horn a rice pudding, Otis Noyes a baked chicken, E. Sullivan a dozen sandwiches, J. Childress a cocoanut cake, Rea Smith a chocolate cake, and George Hobel a mince pie. The young ladies present were Misses Nettie Gowen, Georgie Bossler, Stella Vanice, Ruby Noyes and Edyth Hemphill.

BIRTHDAY SURPRISE PARTY.

A surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. George Frey at their home, No. 122 South Chestnut street, on Thursday evening, the occasion being Mr. Frey's birthday anniversary. After music and songs, refreshments were served, and the party broke up at 12 o'clock after an enjoyable evening.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Stein, Mr. and Mrs. House, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lassalett, Mr. and Mrs. George Frey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Weinc, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Mountain, Mrs. J. Anderson, Miss Lopez, Miss Wilhart, Misses A. and M. Roesies, Mr. McNerney and Dave Frey.

CHARACTER IMPERSONATIONS.

On Friday evening Miss E. J. Holtzbecher, a recent arrival from New York, entertained her friends with an exhibition in Lawrence Hall of Delsarte movements, Spanish dances, statue poses and pantomimes in Grecian dress, also character impersonations. Miss Holtzbecher has been a student in dramatic action with Mlle. Delsarte, daughter of Francois Delsarte, in Paris. One of her best impersonations is in Hood's "Song of the Shirt," which she has dramatized, and in which, she says, she feels the woes of the working people as though they were her own. She is very ambitious, and her entertainments have many excellent and attractive features. Friday evening's programme was interspersed with violin selections by Miss Edna Foy, with Mrs. Larrabee as accompanist.

SIGNAL CORPS SOCIAL.

The season at the armory was pleasantly opened on Thursday evening, the occasion being an informal entertainment and social given by the Signal Corps, First Brigade, N. G. C. The programme was short, consisting principally of an exhibition of legerdemain by Prof. Kinzie, and vocal selections by Miss Ethel Graham, Donn P. Harrison and others. Dancing was continued until shortly before midnight, when the guests dispersed.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD BAZAR.

The Woman's Guild of St. John's Church is making extensive preparations for a grand bazaar and fancy sale, to be held some time before the advent season, about the middle of November. Whatever the ladies of St. John's Church undertake they usually make a success of, and the fall bazar of 1893 will no doubt be equal to any they have hitherto held.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR ENTERTAIN.

Los Angeles Lodge No. 2925, Knights of Honor, entertained its members and friends at a card party, given in the lodge hall on the evening of the 20th. A sufficient number of tables to accommodate all had been distributed about the hall, and a pleasant evening was passed. After a few words of welcome by the vice-dictator, C. S. Vance, and during the progress of the games, a few enjoyable selections of vocal and instrumental music were given by Miss Bertha Roth, Mrs. McGee and Mrs. Melue, also a recitation by Miss Ethel Levy, after which refreshments were served.

Deputy Grand Dictator F. H. Swett delivered a short address, especially directed to the ladies present, reminding them that the Knights of Honor was an order formed and existing for their benefit, and asking their efforts in behalf of an increased membership. As the glorious work of the order in the past—a distribution of $45,000,000 among the widows and orphans of deceased members—was to be kept up only by continued acquisition of new members, and pointing out to them how they could be of assistance in that respect, and finally inviting all present to attend the next social, which will take place in the hall on the regular meeting night, Wednesday, October 18. All visiting knights are also invited.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Binford are glad to know that they have returned home after three months spent at the seashore.

H. B. Strange, a former banker of Dallas, Tex., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Jenkins on Adams street. He thinks of making Los Angeles his home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston left Wednesday for an extended visit East. After remaining some time at the World's Fair they intend spending a few weeks at their old home in Mansfield, O., returning in November.

Miss Ida Alberger of San Francisco is visiting the Misses Morford at their home on Olive street.

Mrs. L. E. Garden-Macleod, principal of the Los Angeles School of Art and Design, writes that she has visited the World's Fair fine arts department for the week past daily, and intends to devote eight or ten days more to that department alone. The results of these visits she expects to bring before the readers of our Californian magazines in sketches and other matter. Her return home will be about October 1.

The ladies of the G.A.R. will hold a social Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Ella B. Knapp, No. 124 West Twenty-fourth street.

Unity Club has outlined a lecture season covering a period of seven months, commencing October 1. A fine course will be presented.

Mrs. F. V. Prentkawsky of Eddy, N. M., who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. W. C. Bowman of No. 117 East Twenty-eighth street, left early last week for her home. Miss Mattie Bowman accompanied her, and will spend the winter in New Mexico.

Miss Ethel Fraser, vice-president of the South Side Tennis Club, returned Wednesday from a two weeks' visit in Santa Barbara.

Miss Bertha Walker, a graduate of the Los Angeles Business College, left Monday for Eddy, N. M., where she has accepted a positon as stenographer.

Misses Virginia Bowman, Winnie Axtell, Jessie Richardson and Mynne A. Bowman returned Sunday evening from a week's visit to Catalina. The young people had a very enjoyable time. They were chaperoned by Mrs. W. C. Bowman.

Miss Clara Smith of the South Side left Friday for the World's Fair, to be absent two months.

The members of the Friday Morning Club have fitted up a cheerful parlor on South Broadway, where women are always welcome to drop in daily, from 10 o'clock until 5, and enjoy a rest and a social cup of tea.

A fine concert is promised next Friday evening in the First Methodist Episcopal Church by the Epworth Cadet Band. Among other attractive features will be "Slave Songs of the South," made up of the most popular airs of true slave songs, as sung by the celebrated Hampton Colored Students.

After three months' vacation Belmont Hall resumes work on Tuesday morning.

Dr. B. Quinton Birge is spending a few days at his mother's, at Villa Park.

Mrs. Blanche Long-Haynes, late of Buffalo, N. Y., is the guest of Miss Grace B. Stevens of No. 938 Lincoln street.

Prof. J. F. Willey and wife have returned from Catalina, and will be at home to their friends at No. 400 East Fifth street.

Nina Page and W. A. Price were united in marriage on the 19th inst. by Rev. W. M. Sterling.

Miss Katherine Kimball has again taken the vocal classes in Belmont Hall.

Parisian Cloak and Suit Co.

221 SOUTH SPRING ST.

An Invincible

Crop of . . Bargains!

Produced by that lowest-price power---CASH---SPOT CASH---is awaiting your selection. Never before has cash produced such results, and below are the . . .

MARVELOUS ❋ VALUES!

Which Follow:



This beautiful new-style Jacket $2.89 Sold elsewhere at $5.00.



This beautiful new-style Jacket $3.89 Sold elsewhere at $6.00.

This beautiful new-style Jacket, Worth collar, full sleeves, umbrella skirt— $4.89 Sold elsewhere at $7.50.



18-inch Belgian Coney Cape— $2.95

18-inch French reversed Coney Cape— $3.95

18-inch Finest quality Astrakhan Cape— $7.95 All silk-lined.

FURS FOR 1893-94.

After months of most careful preparation we feel confident of the most searching investigation—nothing is wanting. Our demand is largest, hence our stock is largest; we can please the most fastidious, while prices will satisfy the closest buyer. Box Capes in French Coney, $5.95; in French Seal, $11.95; in Astrakhan, $10.95; in Cinnamon Bear, $13.95; in Monkey, $15.95; in Martin, $25.95.

CLOTH CAPES AND JACKETS FOR 1893-94.

In this line we know of no such thing as hard times, the styles being selected personally by our buyer in the principal markets and for cash. We must continue to be recognized as LEADERS IN OUR LINE, and have already been obliged to duplicate largely so early in the season.

A Great Sale of Silks and Velvets!

A Positive One Day's Sale!

We are showing more shades and selling more Velvets than any other house, and tomorrow propose to make it the BANNER VELVET DAY!

All fall shades and Black Silk Velvets—the $1.50 quality, for 89c

China Silks in solid colors and figures—the 75c quality 39c

25-inch Black and Colored Surahs—the 85c quality 59c

22-inch Skirting Taffetas in solid colors—the $1.25 quality 79c

☞ We are showing the choicest line of Imported Novelties in exclusive dress patterns in the city.

Remember the number—221 SOUTH SPRING ST.

A Novel Suggestion.

(D. Lubin in California Fruit-grower:) After due deliberation, I have come to the conclusion to submit the following for your consideration:

That an understanding be arrived at between the merchants and fruit-growers of California whereby fresh fruits may be sent from this State to the Eastern cities at the rate of $100 per carload, and that the rates on merchandise from the East to California be raised to a rate to equal the decrease on the proposed rate on fresh fruits.

The fruit-grower will, of course, cheerfully consent to such an arrangement, but the question is: Will the merchants favor it I should say—feeling as he does now—he would not; but if it can be clearly shown that it is in his interest to do so he will.

We observe that there was a time when the grower could obtain a profit on his product at a $650 rate, and that as soon as the product increased in quantity exported, the profit shrank until there was a loss. Soon thereafter the rate was lowered to $400, and fruit-growing became profitable again, until the quantity exported reached a maximum, and again the result is a loss in many cases.

If a reduction in rates means a profit to the grower, there is but one course to pursue, and that is reduce the rate; and if a reduction will bring a profit, the lowest rates will bring the greatest profit. It is scarcely necessary for me to argue the well-known fact that a loss to the grower is a loss to the merchant, and eventually to the transportation companies. All know this—or should know it.

Now what would happen if present rates on fresh fruits remain?

What but a limitation to the quantity produced, and that limitation reached through a series of misfortunes and losses?

The minimum or $100-rate on the other hand will develop a condition of gain not alone to the grower, but to the merchant and the railroad companies also.

Let us, for instance, suppose that the $400-rate is normal, and that the railroad company cannot profitably reduce it. If we stop there, we admit that the condition of distance renders fruit-growing in our State possible and profitable only to a degree and for a given quantity. Recognizing the right of the transportation companies to earn a reasonable profit on their business—and if they are only earning a reasonable profit on their fruit carriage at present rates—there is no hope that they will voluntarily reduce the present tariff to a figure that will permit a maximum profit to the grower unless compensated in some other way. It is therefore suggested to compensate them by an equivalent increase on merchandise from the East to the West, to which they cannot object.

If you still fail to see how the merchant will be benefited, it may be urged that as soon as a $100 rate on fresh fruit should be fixed for, say, a period of ten years, then at once a new era of prosperity is brought about, for the planting out of new orchards and vineyards will so rapidly multiply as to be without precedent in the State's history.

Land values will increase with a bound. New settlers will flock here without intermission. Cities will grow, labor will be abundant and merchandise will be in active demand. It will therefore be far easier for the merchant to prosper than by present conditions.

Saved by a Narrow Margin.

(Chicago Record:) "Been to lodge, have you, Absalom?" said Mrs. Rambo, in a metallic tone of voice.

"Yes, m' dear," replied Absalom.

"What time does the lodge usually let out?"

"About—um—about 11 o'clock."

"And what time do you think it is now?"

"Er—it's about 12, isn't it?"

"It is 2:30. Does it take three hours and a half to come home?"

"Yes, m' dear. Lodge bodies move slowly."

And Mrs. Rambo went gaspingly upstairs to bed.

In 1488 Henry III. built the Royal Harry, considered to be beginning of the modern English navy. This vessel was of 1200 tons.

"Mail orders have all the benefit of special sales."

JACOBY BRO'S

128 to 134 North Spring St. 123 to 125 North Main St.

LOS ANGELES.

Money Saved

Is money earned! Buying only the best goods—in large quantities—for cash—enables Jacoby Bros. to undersell all competitors! Those in need of a

Fall Overcoat

Should bear this in mind—there is more comfort, more health protection, more style per dollar, expended in one of Jacoby Bros.' medium weight Overcoats than in any article of wearing apparel in our store.

A Little Money will Do Wonders at Jacoby Bros.'

As low as $6 for a serviceable Overcoat or Suit—isn't that cheap? Or $7.50 for all-wool ones—real nice and quite stylish—isn't that remarkable? For a $10 note we'll serve you still better, but if you open your purse wide enough to let $15 slip out—we'll show you Fall Overcoats that will compare favorably with any made to order for $30. Of course we have the higher-priced—silk-lined, luxurious—good enough for king sort of Fall Overcoats and Suits—at $20, $25 and $30, and will be happy to show them.

How About a New Hat?

Have you seen

The $2.50 Noxall Derby Hat,

The $3.00 Noxall Derby Hat?

Both as pretty as Hats can be—both as well made as any—yes, any you could buy at hat stores for nearly double Jacoby Bros.' price. You don't get the name of a fashionable hatter printed inside the hat—true—but is that worth $2 to you?

We claim these the best Hats for the money in this wide, wide world.

One trial will convince you.

Fall Underwear

Another big item—another big money-saving—this week at Jacoby Bros.' special advance sale of Fall Underwear. It will pay you to anticipate your requirements—there is all of 30 per cent. in it for you.

Two cases heavy Scotch Gray Underwear—regular value, 65c 35c
50 dozen bleached Canton Flannel Drawers—made up first-class, good extra quality, waist sizes 30 to 48, all lengths—regular price, 75c 40c
Fall weight Merino Underwear—in white, tan and gray mixtures—shirts, woven necks—drawers, taped seams—always sold at 65c 40c
Heavy weight Merino Underwear—color, mottled brown—regular value, 75c 45c
Heavy weight Woolen Underwear—gray, brown, drab and gold mixtures—good value at $1.00 ..... 70c
Heavy All-wool Underwear—in gray, gold and drab, silk finished—others ask $1.50 ..... 95c
12-thread Balbriggan Underwear—gold and pink shades—shirts, silk finished—drawers, faced and taped seams—extra value 95c
Extra fine quality Camel's Hair Underwear—fall and winter weights, fashion seams, all sizes—always retails at $2.00 ..... $1.40
Extra Fine Natural Wool Underwear—a nice, soft, smooth finished garment—good value at $2.00—all sizes $1.40

Jacoby Bros.' Great Sale of Shoes Has Been the Sale of Sales!

The greatest values of honest and reliable footwear ever placed before the public! Our Shoe sales have doubled—yes, trebled—since the inauguration of this sale! The people appreciate the fact that all goods are exactly as advertised. Only a few days more and the lines enumerated below will likely be all sold:

Men's Shoes.

900 pr. of the celebrated Rockland Co.'s Men's Shoes, in Calf and Dongola, in Congress and Bals; regular price $4; reduced for this special sale to $2.50
780 pr. of the celebrated Rockland Co.'s Hand-sewed Calf and Kangaroo Shoes; in Congress and Bals; regular price $5 and $6; reduced for this special sale to $3.00
400 pr. of Johnson & Murphy's French Calf Shoes, in Congress and Bals; in sizes 5 to 9; all toes; regular price $6; for this special sale reduced to $4.00
380 pr. of Men's Patent Leather Shoes, Congress and Lace; almost all sizes, plain or tip toes; regular price $5; reduced for this special sale to $3.00
540 pr. Men's Russet Shoes, in Congress and Bals; all sizes and widths and all the different toes; regular value $3 and $3.50; for this sale reduced to $2.00
420 pr. Men's Kip Creedmore's or Plow Shoes, in Buckle or Lace; full double sole; reduced from $2 to .. $1.25

Ladies' Shoes.

1000 pr. of Utica Co.'s Ladies' Glazed Dongola Kid, Button Shoes, opera and square toes, patent leather tips, heel and spring heel; all sizes and widths; these Shoes were made to sell at $2.50, but as we bought them at a bargain they will go during this sale at $1.50
750 pr. of Utica Co.'s Ladies' Glazed Kid, Cloth Top, Opera and Square Toes, Button Shoes; patent leather tips, heel and spring heel; all sizes; regular price $3, will go at this sale for $2.25
Odds and ends of Franklin Shoe Co.'s Ladies' French Dongola Kid, Button Shoes, with or without patent tips; regular value $2.50 and $3; reduced for this special sale to $1.50
E. P. Reed & Co.'s Ladies' Hand-sewed French Dongola Buttoned Shoes; full assortment of sizes and widths and in five different toes; regular value $4; for this special sale reduced to $3.00

Misses', Children's and Boys' Shoes.

Misses' Goat Shoes, spring heel, sizes 11½ to 2; worth $1.50; our price... $1.00
Misses' Goat Shoes, spring heel, sizes 8½ to 11; worth $1.25; our price.. 80c
Misses' Grain Shoes, spring heel, sizes 12 to 2; worth $1.50; our price $1.00
Misses' Oil Grain Shoes, heel or spring heel, sizes 11½ to 2; worth $1.50; our price $1.00
Misses' Oil Grain Shoes, heel or spring heel, sizes 8½ to 11; worth $1.25; our price 80c
Misses' Dongola Shoes, cloth tops, spring heel—
—sizes 11½ to 2; worth $2.50; our price $1.75
—sizes 8 to 11; worth $1.75; our price $1.25
—sizes 6 to 8; worth $1.50; our price $1.00
Misses' Noxall Shoes, every pair sold with a guarantee—
—sizes 11½ to 2; worth $2; our price $1.50
—sizes 8 to 11; worth $1.75; our price $1.25
—sizes 6 to 8; worth $1.50; our price $1.00

MRS. GRAHAM'S



Face Powder

Creates a Perfect Complexion instantly and yet is invisible showing no trace of powder on the skin. Delightfully delicate in effect. Daintily perfumed. Remains on all day even in the warmest weather. It is A PERFECT FACE POWDER and as harmless as a rose leaf. Made in three pretty shades—cream-white, flesh and brunette. Price 50c. by mail. Do not ruin your skin by using infernal and injurious face powders when you can have this perfect preparation for 50c. Ask your druggist for it. Sample and book "How to be Beautiful" by mail for 2c. stamp. MRS. GERVAISE GRAHAM, "Beauty Doctor," 1355 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

C. I. WEAVER, Agent, successor to Weaver & Harris.
COR. THIRD AND SPRING STS., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The W. C. Furrey Company.
Do all kinds of plumbing work at reasonable prices. Be sure and call upon them before going elsewhere. All work warranted.

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GREATEST SUCCESS!

Two Gold Medals!

Two first prizes for large and small photographs, WORLD'S FAIR convention of the Photographic Association of America, over some of the most eminent photographers of the East (and the Pacific Coast.) This high tribute was never paid any one member before in the history of the Association.

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Opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck.